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No. 60

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RASKIN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 8, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JAMIE RASKIN 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 1:50 p.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, enough. Enough.

I finished my 16th, 17th, and 18th townhall this weekend, and everywhere I went across Kansas, my people told me, "Enough of this."

We have had enough of the Mueller investigation.

We have had enough on the tax return issues.

We have had enough Russia mania.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to move on; we have all had enough.

There are great things that we can move on to:

We can fix healthcare; we can secure our southern borders; we can overhaul our immigration system; we can come up with a nationwide infrastructure plan.

Mr. Speaker, this country is doing good. Our economy is strong, wages are up, unemployment is down, but we can go from good to great if you take this stranglehold off of this Congress and let us get back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I am embarrassed by the performance of the Congress this far.

We came from the most productive Congress, perhaps in history, to maybe the least productive.

I have only been here a short while, but I have learned that this little bubble we live in has a very finite amount of oxygen. And right now, politics is taking up all the oxygen.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to move from politics to policy. We have all had enough. It is time to move on.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

At the beginning of a new workweek, we use this moment to be reminded of Your presence and to tap the resources needed by the Members of this people's House to do their work as well as it can be done.

We ask that You send Your holy spirit upon them, giving them the gifts of patience and diligence. With all the pressures, concerns, and worry that accompany their responsibilities, we pray that they might know Your peace, which surpasses all human understanding.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H3105

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. KILMER 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.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF KATE IRWIN

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of a member of my district staff, Kate Irwin, who passed away this morning following a long and courageous battle with cancer.

While she was taken far too soon, I feel so lucky that she was part of my team and part of our lives. Kate was the ultimate public servant.

If she was meeting with the Navy about issues of national security, she had a smile on her face.

If she was serving food to folks who were down on their luck at the Salvation Army, she had a smile on her face. If she was visiting a local high school and getting to try out a flight simulator, Kate had a really big smile on her face.

She looked at every day that she got to serve the people of Washington's Sixth Congressional District as a blessing because she knew that every day on this Earth was one as well.

When I interviewed Kate for a job on my team, she memorably said: "I will work harder and will care more than anyone you'll ever meet." And every day that she came into work, every time she staffed an event, every time she followed up with a constituent in need, she showed that extraordinary commitment, even in the face of impossible circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my condolences to Kate's amazing family, and I want to thank them for sharing such an extraordinary young woman with us.

You are in our prayers.

RECOGNIZING APRIL AS INVASIVE SPECIES MONTH

(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. Mr. Speaker, April is Invasive Plant Pest and Disease Awareness Month. These species, commonly known as hungry pests, begin to emerge in the warmer months and can be spread easily by the public.

They attack trees, plants, and agriculture products, and it costs the United States nearly \$40 billion each year in damages and extermination ef-

forts. The transfer of these invasive species hurts our American farmers and contributes to the destruction of forests and public lands.

In Pennsylvania the spotted lanternfly is a threat to apples, grapes, peaches, stone fruits, and various tree species—specially hardwoods—throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Pests can be spread by human activities like moving into a new home, traveling in the U.S. or internationally, mailing plants and food, and moving untreated firewood. The USDA offers a free checklist for those moving into a new household that would help reduce the risk of spreading hungry pests into their new home.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to be mindful of these risks and utilize the great resources available to reduce the spread of invasive species.

RECOGNIZING MATTHEW VITAL FOR HIS WIN AT AUGUSTA

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

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Matthew Vital, an eighth grader from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and his entire family.

Yesterday, Matthew became a national golf champion, winning the Drive, Chip & Putt national title for the boys 12 to 13 age group. He holed a difficult chip and drained a 30-foot putt at Augusta's 18th green, the same course where PGA professionals will compete at the Masters in a few days.

The Morning Call, our hometown newspaper, features a great photo of Matthew that captures the focus and determination that he demonstrated in this tournament and has demonstrated throughout his already impressive golfing career.

Mr. Speaker, I say to Matthew that the qualities that led him to this victory—a powerful work ethic and a commitment to setting goals and seeing them through—will serve him well not just on the course, but also in school and in every aspect of life: Keep working hard. Your family, your community, and your Congresswoman are proud of you. Congratulations.

HONORING MOTORSPORTS LEGEND TONY STEWART

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a motorsports legend and perhaps the most famous son of my hometown, Columbus, Indiana.

From the dirt tracks to the high banks, to the Brickyard, Tony Stewart amassed a racing career that includes nearly 50 NASCAR wins, three NASCAR Cup titles, a USAC Triple Crown, and an IndyCar Series championship.

Tony won his first championship at the Columbus Fairgrounds when he was just 8 years old. He is synonymous with racing, and we are proud to call him a Hoosier.

On behalf of the people of Columbus, the Sixth Congressional District, and race fans across Indiana, I want to congratulate Tony Stewart on his recent nomination to the NASCAR Hall of Fame.

I also want to thank Tony for his work in our community as part of the Tony Stewart Foundation. Through December 2017, the foundation has awarded over \$7 million to outstanding charities serving children with special needs, endangered animals, and injured drivers.

We honor his achievements on and off the track, and we look forward to cheering him on in years to come.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Thursday, April 4, 2019:

S. 725, to change the address of the postal facility designated in honor of Captain Humayun Khan.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:45 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1645

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 16) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 16

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 38th Annual National Peace Officers Memorial Service (in this resolution referred to as the “Memorial Service”), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to honor the law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 2018.

(b) DATE OF MEMORIAL SERVICE.—The Memorial Service shall be held on May 15, 2019, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate, with preparation for the event to begin on May 11, 2019, and takedown completed on May 16, 2019.

SEC. 2. USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL HONOR GUARD AND PIPE BAND EXHIBITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition (in this resolution referred to as the “Exhibition”), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to allow law enforcement representatives to exhibit their ability to demonstrate Honor Guard programs and provide for a bagpipe exhibition.

(b) DATE OF EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition shall be held on May 14, 2019, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

SEC. 3. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

- (1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and
- (2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsors of the Memorial Service and Exhibition shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the events.

SEC. 4. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsors referred to in section 3(b) are authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the Memorial Service and Exhibition.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the events.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 16.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 16. H. Con. Res. 16 authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds this May for the annual National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

The use of the Capitol Grounds is a worthy recognition of the honorable sacrifice of our Nation’s brave first responders and their families.

This year, the National Peace Officers Memorial will honor 228 women and men, including 158 officers who were killed in the line of duty last year and 59 officers who responded to the attacks of September 11 and recently succumbed to illnesses resulting from their service on that tragic day. There are an additional 11 officers, as defined by the Honoring Hometown Heroes Act, being memorialized who passed away between 2014 and 2018.

Unfortunately, this year’s honorees also include two officers from Minnesota: Corrections Officers Joseph Gomm and Joseph Parise.

Officers Gomm and Parise’s deaths are a clear reminder of the sacrifices that law enforcement officers make every day, putting their lives on the line to keep our communities safe.

My sincere condolences to the families of these fallen officers who have had to endure the tragedy of their loved ones’ deaths.

I have a deep appreciation for all of these fallen officers being honored and the ultimate sacrifice that they have made on behalf of their local communities.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this resolution and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this tribute to law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join my colleague opposite in support of this particular resolution. I am actually an original cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 16, which authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the annual National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard Pipe Band Exhibition.

Now, this year we will be honoring those fallen soldiers, including more than 150 who died in the line of duty in 2018; and eight, Mr. Speaker, are from my home State of North Carolina. I would like to recognize them right now.

They are: Officer Jason B. Quick of the Lumberton Police Department; Of-

ficer Jared Franks of the Greensboro Police Department; Corporal Travis Wells from the Dallas Police Department; Trooper Kevin K. Conner of the North Carolina Highway Patrol; Trooper Samuel N. Bullard of the North Carolina Highway Patrol; Senior Police Officer Christopher Driver; Deputy Sheriff David L. Manning of Edgecombe County; and Deputy Sheriff Alexis Locklear.

It is with sadness that I recognize them, but in honor of their great service, Mr. Speaker, this resolution demonstrates our bipartisan support, not only for the men and women in law enforcement who put their lives on the line each and every day, who leave their families to serve their community, but the broader family of law enforcement in general.

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

Mr. Speaker, seeing that the gentlewoman has no additional speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 16.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 19

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR SOAP BOX DERBY RACES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Greater Washington Soap Box Derby Association (in this resolution referred to as the “sponsor”) shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, soap box derby races (in this resolution referred to as the “event”), on the Capitol Grounds.

(b) DATE OF EVENT.—The event shall be held on June 15, 2019, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

- (1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 19.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 19 authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 2019 Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

This year's derby marks the 78th running of this event in the District.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. STENY HOYER, who has been such a champion for this event for his constituents.

The Soap Box Derby allows children to develop leadership skills and highlight their creativity, dedication, and commitment to their communities.

Not only are these youngsters competing for a trophy and the glory of being the fastest car down the course, but the winners of each division qualify to compete in the National Soap Box Derby at the Derby Downs track in Akron, Ohio.

As with all events using the Capitol Grounds, this event is open to the public and free of charge. Its organizers will coordinate with the Capitol Police and the Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support passage of this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 19 that indeed authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the annual Greater Washington Soap Box Derby on June the 15th.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am being very clear: had I not risen in support of this, the gentleman from Maryland would have given me what for, not today, not tomorrow, but from now until the end of time. So I recognize the gentleman from Maryland's unyielding support for this particular effort and I join him in that. I certainly also recognize his desire to really support the youth that get involved in this.

I have been one of the few Members of Congress, other than the gentleman I just referred to, to actually witness these races.

We don't have those, Mr. Speaker, in North Carolina. I live in the mountains. If you start a soap box derby up there, we would end up in Atlanta, Georgia, by the time we were finished.

I can tell you we are very pleased to help. The mission of the Soap Box Derby is to build knowledge and character and to teach fair and honest competition. Indeed, it does exactly that.

As the gentlewoman has expressed, it has been around since 1934.

Carrying on this time-honored tradition allows children to demonstrate their dedication and creativity.

Winners from this local competition will actually go on to other races and compete, hopefully, at the world championship in Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) for yielding and I thank my friend, Mr. MEADOWS, for his comments, for his support of this effort, which is, as he said and as Congresswoman CRAIG said, very much about giving young people a sense of competition, a sense of accomplishment, a sense of creating a vehicle through their own hands and their own work and their own efforts. So this is a very good effort for us and for young people.

One of my favorite events of the year is the Soap Box Derby.

I am speaking, of course, from experience in terms of our district, which I am going to talk about.

This resolution that has been called up today, along with other members of the region's Congressional delegation, Representatives CONNOLLY, BEYER, and WEXTON from Virginia, and DAVID TRONE, JOHN SARBANES, and ANTHONY BROWN from Maryland, and, of course, the Representative of the District of Columbia, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, who is a big supporter of this, authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the derby.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is my 28th year sponsoring the Soap Box Derby resolution, and I am pleased that it has

passed every year unanimously. This is the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby's 78th year.

It will be held on, as has been said, June 15, and we will see soap box racers from ages 8 to 17 compete in three divisions: stock, super stock, and masters.

The winners from each division, as has been said, will each have a chance to compete at the National All-American Soap Box Derby in Akron, Ohio.

Soap box derbies have been called the greatest amateur racing event in the world.

In America, we have a long tradition of families participating, and many adults carry fond memories with them throughout their lives of having built soap box racers with their parents or other relatives during their childhood.

Soap box derbies are educational, teaching children about sportsmanship, engineering, manufacturing, and leadership.

Many of the racers are sponsored by civic groups, police and fire departments, and service organizations, with members coming out to cheer on their participants.

Several greater Washington soap box champions, as it will not surprise you, I am sure, Mr. Speaker, have come from Maryland's Fifth District in recent years, including the winners from 2007, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2014, and last year, 2018.

So we are really into this and we have some very, very talented young people who are excited about participating, and obviously do well.

Our racers, Mr. Speaker, even won the National Championship in both 2007 and 2008. So the Soap Box Derby is a big deal in the Fifth Congressional District.

Last year, Tyler Jameson from Hollywood, Maryland, won the stock division. His brother Ryan Jameson won "Best Decorated" soap box racer in the super stock division. It was decorated as a Maryland flag, which we love very, very much.

Aspen Tomasello from Waldorf, Maryland, which I represent, won in super stock and then went on to win third place at the National All-American Soap Box Derby race in Akron.

Kenny Tomasello, her brother, prevailed in the masters division and took fifth place in Akron.

I have a lot of confidence in our Fifth District folks, and, Mr. Speaker, you can imagine I would be in a lot of trouble if this resolution didn't pass allowing them to compete in this wonderful event.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the organizers of the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby as well as the cosponsors of this resolution, and in particular, Congresswoman CRAIG and Congressman MEADOWS for their support and help in getting this passed.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fun event, but it is also a great event to teach young people values and participation and competition.

□ 1700

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate my support for this particular resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I was very jovial early on, but I want to get serious for just a moment. On this floor, you will see passionate debate, oftentimes, that is divided by this center aisle. Yet, on this particular issue and others like them, the Boys and Girls Club and other things that actually minister to the needs of children in our Nation, the gentleman from Maryland is not only an advocate, he is a champion.

I want to recognize that this day and thank the gentleman from Maryland for his leadership, not only on this but on a number of things that affect our youth in this great country.

Today, we are unanimous in support of promoting that future generation, and I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

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

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 19.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

LOCAL WATER PROTECTION ACT

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1331) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to nonpoint source management, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1331

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 "Local Water Protection Act".

SEC. 2. NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.

Section 319(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1329(j)) is amended by striking "subsections (h) and (i) not to exceed" and all that follows through "fiscal year 1991" and inserting "subsections (h) and (i) \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) and the gen-

tleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1331.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1331.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1331 is a bipartisan bill to reauthorize appropriations for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's nonpoint source management grants program.

I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), for introducing this bill with me. I also thank the gentleman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) for her support in moving this legislation through committee.

The Clean Water Act was enacted in 1972 to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. In 1987, the Clean Water Act was amended to add section 319 to create a nonregulatory program through which EPA administers annual grants to help States develop and implement their own programs for managing nonpoint sources of water pollution.

Under EPA's 319 program, States retain the primary role for addressing nonpoint source water pollution caused by snowmelt and rainfall runoff, which they do largely through monetary means and financial incentives. However, according to the Government Accountability Office, the extent of available incentives has declined in recent years, as grants to States under the section 319 program have declined by more than 30 percent from a high of about \$240 million annually in fiscal year 2004.

The section 319 program was initially authorized at \$70 million annually in fiscal year 1988, and its authorization level steadily increased to \$130 million in fiscal year 1991, the last year of authorization for this program.

This bill, H.R. 1331, would reauthorize \$200 million annually for the 319 program's grant fund, which gives local and State governments the flexibility to make conservation practices improvements aimed at decreasing water pollutants through partnerships within their local communities.

In Minnesota, we take the quality of our 10,000 lakes very seriously, and we all want to preserve the quality of these important waterways for generations to come. We also know that local communities are the experts on the most effective and innovative ways to keep these waterways clean.

That is why this bill is so important. It gives local and State governments

authority to create best voluntary conservation programs that work for their communities.

Here are just a few of the examples of section 319 grants in action from Minnesota's Second Congressional District.

The Scott County Soil and Water Conservation District saved native plants and the shoreline protecting McMahan Lake. The grant also significantly helped reduce pollution throughout the county by planting filter strips, building control grade structures, lining waterways with grass, and planting native grass.

Dakota County created and implemented projects to validate, demonstrate, and refine best management practices for nitrogen fertilizer for corn production that will lower nitrate levels in Dakota County's groundwater and surface water.

The Goodhue County Soil and Water Conservation District is currently working to reduce pollutants in the Mississippi River-Lake Pepin watershed by 20 percent.

In Wabasha County, the Whitewater Watershed Project worked with communities to increase awareness of water contamination and provided low-interest loans to improve residential infrastructure and help farmers come into compliance with pollution standards.

The South Washington Watershed District integrated a storm water reuse plan that captures roadway storm water in two existing ponds. This integrates into two golf course irrigation systems and provides new water amenities with the public golf courses. This is estimated to reduce potable water usage by more than 40 million gallons annually.

Finally, in Rice County, the Cannon River Watershed Partnership is working to engage local, regional, and State programs and organizations to develop a way for their local community to engage in pollution reduction in a meaningful and long-term way.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Florida for introducing this bipartisan bill with me. This legislation passed out of committee with bipartisan support. It is a good bill, and I am pleased to support it. I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1331, the Local Water Protection Act. I thank my colleague from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) for her leadership and my good friend from Florida (Mr. MAST) for introducing this important bill.

H.R. 1331 reauthorizes the Environmental Protection Agency's section 319, which is a nonpoint source pollution control program under the Clean Water Act. Indeed, the section 319 program takes a cooperative, nonregulatory approach toward addressing nonpoint sources.

Reauthorizing this program reinforces the Federal leadership being provided to help our State and local partners in their nonpoint source control efforts. This program has benefited water bodies all across the country, including in my district.

For example, when agricultural runoff impaired the Mills River, a source of drinking water for more than 50,000 people in western North Carolina, the North Carolina Division of Water Quality used \$450,000 of the section 319 grant to restore the Mills River and remove it from the State's impaired list in 2006.

There are hundreds more success stories from States across the Nation where the section 319 program has addressed nonpoint sources and restored water bodies.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I support this program. I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 1331, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter of support for H.R. 1331 from Trout Unlimited.

TROUT UNLIMITED,
Arlington, VA, April 8, 2019.
Re Trout Unlimited supports HR 1331, The
Local Water Protection Act.

Hon. ANGIE CRAIG,
House of Representatives.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
House of Representatives.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES CRAIG AND MAST: On behalf of Trout Unlimited (TU), I am writing to strongly support the above referenced bill, to urge its swift passage through the House, and to thank you for introducing it. Section 319 of the Clean Water Act has provided our field staff with valuable funds which they have leveraged many times over to accomplish a number of valuable nonpoint source pollution projects across the nation. But as you know there is much more work to be done, and passage of this bill will be a big step in a positive direction for the health of the Nation's watersheds.

Trout Unlimited has over 300,000 conservation-minded members and supporters, organized into 380 chapters in 35 state councils. Our mission is to conserve, protect and restore the Nation's trout and salmon fisheries and their watersheds. We have 250 staff spread across America who work with our members and a wide variety of partners—including farmers, ranchers, miners and state and local agencies—to accomplish our mission. Section 319 has become an increasingly important tool for our work.

Working with our partners, we have used Section 319 funds in a variety of ways to control nonpoint pollution. Of special note is our recent use of funds to control abandoned mine pollution in Pennsylvania and Colorado. Abandoned mine pollution is especially insidious problems in coal country and in the mining regions of the Rocky Mountain West, but we have developed a number of techniques which are restoring formerly dead streams to healthy streams.

TU and other conservation groups are pressing Congress to provide more funding for natural infrastructure funding and projects. Section 319, and your bill, are delivering on that request.

Abandoned mine cleanup, sediment control, and nutrient runoff control, are model examples of natural infrastructure projects.

Thank you again for introducing this bill. We urge its speedy passage.

Sincerely,

STEVE MOYER,
Vice President,
Government Affairs.

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

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), the sponsor of this particular legislation.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today also in support of H.R. 1331, the Local Water Protection Act. I thank both my colleagues for their support and their comments on this legislation.

Let's talk about what this really does, how this bill is so important, and how it makes a difference with nonpoint source pollution.

Point source pollution is easy to identify, for most people. They have an image of it in their head. It is that pipe coming out of some sort of seawall, coming out of the ground somewhere, dripping something that doesn't look so fresh into their waterways that they want to look pristine and beautiful.

That is easy to identify. The nonpoint stuff is not quite as easy for everybody to go out there and see.

What this does is it helps us prevent toxic agricultural runoff that can have an impact from things like fertilizer spraying, those things that go out there and are put onto our crops at different times.

It can help implement best management practices. It can install pump stations where they might be needed. It can assist with septic to sewer conversions for those issues that arise in our more suburban and residential areas where we have runoff coming off yards, leaky septic tanks, things that we also don't want in our waterways coming from those areas.

It can help address legacy pollutants already in our waterways. It can help prevent other forms of pollutants from coming in. This is why it is so important.

For us, Mr. Speaker, in Florida, this is a huge issue because our Florida waterways, we know how irreplaceable a treasure they are. They are ecologically unique. They are central to our economy. They are central to our health because our family members are in and out of the water so often, whether they are fishing, whether they are swimming, whether they are boating, whether they are recreating, whatever it is, whether it is a part of their livelihood, it is what they are in, so it is a big deal for our health.

The community that I represent, like many others, is plagued with toxic algal blooms that result from algae-laden discharges, an unnatural infusion of freshwater into our salt water that causes this. It creates a real mess for us.

When this nutrient-loaded freshwater hits our saltwater estuaries, it wreaks havoc on our coasts. It kills everything in the sea life in its path.

This past summer, we had freshwater that was released into our coastal estuaries that was labeled nearly 50 times too toxic for human contact. Now that water has tested positive for a number of toxins in areas that are very heavily populated. It is a very bad situation for what we experience each and every year.

This bill helps to stop this pollution by increasing the EPA's successful section 319 grant program. It addresses nonpoint source pollution through State-run nonpoint source pollution management, not Washington, D.C., one-size-fits-all approaches, but State-run. The bill reauthorizes this program and increases funding levels up to \$200 million annually through 2024. This is an amazing bill. I am very proud to work with everybody else on it.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that can make a real difference for communities across our country, but specifically for communities in and around Florida and our beautiful peninsula, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I fully support its passage. I thank Congresswoman CRAIG for leading this effort with me.

By the way, congratulations to Congresswoman CRAIG on passing her first piece of legislation, as well. Let's get this bill passed.

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO).

□ 1715

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) for yielding.

I rise in very strong support of H.R. 1331, the bipartisan Local Water Protection Act, and I wish to thank Representatives CRAIG and MAST for their leadership in introducing this bill that will help many communities in Minnesota, Florida, California, and around the country manage and treat pollution in our rivers, lakes, and seas.

The bill authorizes \$200 million annually for EPA to provide grants to States to address nonpoint source water pollution. This is pollution that comes when rain runoff carries toxins, fertilizers, metals, and other contaminants from farms, roads, and forests into the water bodies.

Today, according to the data provided by the State of California, my home State, approximately 89 percent of my State's assessed rivers and streams currently do not meet the State water quality standards. That is pretty high. And of that number, somewhere between 30 to 60 percent are impaired because of nonpoint sources of pollution in the State, both urban and rural sources. The number is staggering and has remained relatively constant over the past decade.

As Mrs. CRAIG mentioned, States around the country are experiencing the same level of unacceptable pollution entering their waterways, and this bill will address it.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG)

and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) for introducing this bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, which will help all of our congressional districts.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support.

I thank the leadership of the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), and I urge all of my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time and urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1331, "The Local Water Protection Act", which provides 200 million annually to support the nonpoint source management grants program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

I support this legislation because it is necessary to counteract the current crisis of water pollution in our country.

As an Energy and Environment Task Force Co-Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, I understand the necessity of this bill and its funding to managing sources of water pollution.

It is unsustainable to think we can continue to allow runoff that carries pollutants, fertilizers, and sediment from fields; toxins from abandoned mines, and oils and heavy metals from roads, into lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water.

As pollutants in our waters increase, human exposure to toxins will follow in step, toxin exposure is directly linked to cancers and heart disease.

Before the pollutants reach people they reach our waterways, adversely affecting a whole ecosystem, putting 1 to 11 percent of marine species in to extinction every decade.

The strain on the marine life is not the only adverse effect to nature, global warming is also worsened when we turn a cheek to decreasing the pollution of our waterways.

Water pollution is not a topic to be taken lightly and we are reminded of our current privileges of clean water when we look at cities that have experienced the unimaginable, such as Flint, Michigan.

Flint, Michigan has lived in a state of fear, having to drink from bottles of filtered water in order to completely avoid lead poisoning and contamination.

Citizens of Flint, Michigan had to abandon their homes and the residents had to be compensated for their property and their current and future health conditions that arise from the contamination by polluted water.

Water pollution poses a threat in every state, including my home state of Texas.

It was found just recently that in 938 instances, Texas companies released pollution that exceeded the levels permitted by federal clean water laws according to researchers who examined Texas Commission for Environmental Quality data.

Texas was found in 2018 to have the most widespread radiated drinking water contamination affecting more than 3,500 utilities serving 22 million people.

The contamination in Texas included detectable levels of radium-226 and radium-228 in a study conducted by the Environmental Working Group (EWG).

Currently, it is required by law for states to submit reports to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding the current sources of water pollution within their state, as well as plans to manage those sources of pollution.

EPA provides grants for states to carry out their plans to manage water pollution.

Mr. Speaker, we must not wait to take action when the health of our marine life, the state of Global Warming, and the health of our people are being affected.

H.R. 1331 would allow instrumental programs to continue serving as a step in the right direction in protecting and healing our home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1331.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND NATIONAL URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE RESPONSE SYSTEM TASK FORCES

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 639) to amend section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to clarify that National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces may include Federal employees.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 639

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

SECTION 1. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND NATIONAL URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE RESPONSE SYSTEM TASK FORCES.

Section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(p) FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that a task force may not include Federal employees. In the case of a Federal employee detailed to a task force, the sponsoring agency shall enter into an agreement with the relevant employing Federal agency.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 639.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 639 introduced by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER).

H.R. 639 is a technical correction bill which will amend section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to explicitly clarify that Federal employees are able to participate in the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FEMA has developed the National USAR Response System over the last several decades to act as a force multiplier for disaster rescue missions. The system is comprised of 28 task force teams from across the country and includes highly skilled volunteers who are constantly training for a variety of hazard scenarios, both man-made and natural.

Task force teams have proven their effectiveness time and again across this Nation.

Following enactment of the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Act at the end of the 114th Congress, certain Federal agencies that employ members of some of these task forces have, unfortunately, been misinterpreting language that granted liability protections for non-Federal task force members equal to Federal first responders only when their task force was called into Federal service, resulting in an impediment to those Federal employees serving on a task force.

This bill will simply clarify that nothing in section 327 of the Stafford Act shall be interpreted to mean that a task force cannot include Federal employees and that, in instances where a Federal employee is detailed to a National USAR Response System task force, the sponsoring agency shall enter into an agreement with the relevant employing Federal agency.

The critical emergency services provided by the National USAR Response System and these highly skilled operators are too important for us to delay this fix any longer. I strongly support this bill and urge my colleagues to join me.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for her leadership on this legislation. Nothing is so valuable as someone who looks at a problem, sees the problem, and then endeavors to fix it, and that is exactly what the gentlewoman has done.

H.R. 639 clarifies language that was passed in the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Act of 2016 to ensure, as the gentlewoman was saying, that the Urban Search and Rescue Response Task Force can include Federal employees.

FEMA's National Urban Search and Rescue Response System was established in 1989. The system is composed of some 28 task force teams, and the teams include members from the Federal, State, local, and private sector, all of those personnel responding together to meet the needs in times of disaster.

The teams are locally supported but can be called up by FEMA when a disaster strikes. These men and women are the ones who head into collapsed buildings and conduct search and rescue missions to save disaster survivors.

For a long time, the committee worked to clarify protections for these team members who put their lives literally on the line to serve their community; and, in 2016, Congress passed the National Urban Search and Rescue Response Systems Act to do just that. However, there was one technical fix that needed to happen to make sure that Federal participants in these teams can continue to be deployed as part of these task forces.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for her leadership there because this bill, indeed, does clarify this. I would suggest that it should have tremendous bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this, and I reserve the balance of my time as well.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for her explanation of what this bill does.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of H.R. 639, the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Task Forces Act.

I want to thank the gentleman from the North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) and the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) for their kind remarks about this bill and their support.

I also want to thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES for bringing the bill to the floor today, as well as my colleagues GERRY CONNOLLY and BLAINE LUETKEMEYER for cosponsoring this legislation and the International Association of Fire Chiefs for endorsing the bill.

My bill, as has been said, is a commonsense technical correction that makes clear that Federal employees can serve on FEMA Urban Search and Rescue teams.

Over the past three decades, FEMA has developed the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System, which consists of a network of task force teams of dedicated volunteers

who respond quickly when disaster strikes.

Currently, 28 task force teams across the country utilize their unique skills and resources of local volunteers to act as a force multiplier for disaster rescue missions. These teams train constantly for a variety of situations, including rescuing survivors from collapsed buildings or giving airlift rescue operations.

They are ready to deploy within hours of being called up in response to floods or tornadoes, and they can be pre-positioned in advance of covering disasters, such as hurricanes.

I am proud to represent Missouri Task Force 1, based out of Columbia, Missouri. In September, they received a call to deploy to North Carolina to pre-position search and rescue resources for Hurricane Florence.

As the team prepared to deploy, one of their members, who had spent years training and working as a dog handler on the team, was forced to stay home not because of a physical inability or family conflict, but because he works out of a regional office for a Federal agency as his normal day job. Due to a new interpretation of Federal statute, a willing, able, and trained volunteer who could have helped save lives was forced to stay home.

Unfortunately, FEMA has interpreted the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Act of 2016 to mean that Federal employees are not allowed to serve on Federal task forces, despite the fact that they did for years.

This goes against congressional intent. The 2016 legislation codified non-Federal employee benefits and liability protections, but failed to specifically list Federal employees. This was not intended to mean that FEMA should preclude Federal employees from participation.

Since passage, FEMA has issued mixed guidance on several occasions on whether Federal employees can serve, and this has created confusion and frustration for our dedicated search and rescue volunteers.

My legislation is a commonsense solution to resolve this problem by simply clarifying that Federal employees can serve on these vital task forces. Congress must resolve this issue swiftly so our dedicated volunteers can respond at full strength when the next disaster strikes.

So once again, I want to thank my colleagues who have spoken in support of this, for those who have cosponsored it, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 639.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for her leadership.

It is a good testimony for all of America when we see the efforts of our first responders coming from Missouri to North Carolina, coming from North Carolina to California, and in between.

Mr. Speaker, we need to understand that they need our support. This is an important piece of legislation.

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

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), and I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 639.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1730

COLORADO RIVER DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2030) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute and carry out agreements concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2030

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 "Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act".

SEC. 2. COLORADO RIVER BASIN DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law expressly addressing the operation of the applicable Colorado River System reservoirs, immediately upon execution of the March 19, 2019, versions of the Agreement Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations and the agreements attached thereto as Attachments A1, A2, and B, by all of the non-Federal parties thereto, the Secretary of the Interior shall, without delay, execute such agreements, and is directed and authorized to carry out the provisions of such agreements and operate applicable Colorado River System reservoirs accordingly.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section shall—

(1) be construed or interpreted as precedent for the litigation of, or as altering, affecting, or being deemed as a congressional determination regarding, the water rights of the United States, any Indian Tribe, band, or community, any State or political subdivision or district of a State, or any person; or

(2) exempt the implementation of such agreements and the operation of applicable Colorado River System reservoirs from any requirements of applicable Federal environmental laws.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials 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. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2030 will direct the Secretary of the Interior to immediately execute the drought contingency plan agreements.

The drought contingency plan agreements will allow us to immediately respond to the historic drought conditions in the Colorado River Basin. These conditions pose a threat to the water supply of 40 million people, and 5.5 million acres of farmland.

This legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to immediately execute the drought contingency plan agreements since the actions to be undertaken are within the analyses and range of effects reviewed in existing environmental documents.

These environmental documents include: Number 1, a 2007 final EIS on Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lakes Powell and Mead.

Number 2, existing ESA documents for the Colorado River Storage Project Act initial storage unit reservoirs.

Additional environmental compliance is only applicable should further Federal actions be undertaken that are outside the range of effects analyzed in the previously mentioned environmental documents.

Mr. Speaker, that essentially means that the drought contingency plan agreements fit within the framework of existing environmental compliance. This compliance allows the Secretary of the Interior to immediately sign the drought contingency plan agreements.

This immediate action is essential to preserving the water supply for millions of people in the American Southwest.

Before closing, I would also like to thank the many people who worked for years to develop and finalize the DCP. In particular, I want to highlight the contributions of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, and Gila River Indian Community. Without their contributions, DCP simply would not be possible.

I also want to thank the seven basin States and others who worked with me and my staff to finalize DCP and enable the legislation over the past several weeks. I am glad that we were able to work together to develop legislation that has earned broad, bipartisan support here in Congress, and with affected stakeholders.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a totally unique bill. What we have done is allowed the seven affected States to get together and work out a solution and bring it to us and then we, in Congress, didn't screw it up too badly.

So what we have done now is, if this bill can actually go into law, we have allowed for the system to build the capacity to store 60 million acre-feet of water that will help 5.5 million acres of irrigated lands, 40 million people, and can also produce over 4,000 megawatts of clean electricity.

It is rare for Congress, but in this case, we respected what the States have done, and we are moving quickly to try and get this into law.

I appreciate the chairman and the 30 other Members from the affected States who have joined me as part of this bill. Now I hope we can expedite this and send it over to the Senate where we will ask them to refrain from their usual practices and to quickly get this bill on the President's desk because, not only is this bill bipartisan, this bill is that important.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, let me also thank the ranking member, Mr. BISHOP, and his staff for helping expedite the process, and for their input throughout this process.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) for her comments.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GRIJALVA for yielding.

I also rise in very strong support of H.R. 2030, the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act, and I thank Mr. GRIJALVA for his leadership on this issue that is so vital to the seven Colorado River Basin States including: Arizona, California, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

The Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan, known as DCP, is a great achievement of collaboration, compromise, and foresight agreed to by the seven basin States after 2 years of negotiations.

As stated by my colleague on the other side of the aisle, it is quite an important matter to the States. It reflects a realistic appraisal by water managers in the Colorado River system of increasing water scarcity with the watershed in its 19th year of drought. That is a long time, and I think this will help prevent it.

Collectively, the basin States developed a practical, workable approach that provides for enhanced conservation and new management tools to address shortages on the river system.

This will allow California and other water users to store water in Lake Mead for the good of the entire system and habitat, and increase conservation measures in the basin, and bank—of all things—bank excess water supplies for future use.

The drought contingency plan is supported by the California Natural Resources Agency, the Colorado River Board of California, California Native Tribes, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

This legislation will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to implement what the seven basin States have agreed upon. The legislation protects all environmental laws and existing environmental documents that govern the river.

Enactment of this authorizing legislation will not only support the interstate agreement, but would also implement Minute 323 of our treaty with Mexico to address transnational water cooperation on the Colorado River. This allows Mexico to bank water in Lake Mead for the benefit of our country to prevent shortage conditions and maximize power production.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, we are blessed that we have a good snowpack in the Upper Colorado River watershed this year. The legislation also provides us the opportunity to take advantage of this extra water by beginning implementation immediately of the DCP.

We must also support collaborative approaches to manage our most precious natural resource: water. The DCP creates increased dependability to the water users in southern California and the seven basin States.

I urge my colleagues to strongly support H.R. 2030, and I urge the Senate to pass this legislation immediately.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON), a former member of our committee and one of the original cosponsors of this bill.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2030, the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act.

Following a historic two-decade long drought in the Southwest, I am glad to see an effective strategy produced after years of collaboration between the seven States involved and the Federal Government.

Demand for water has drastically increased over the years due to population growth, but prolonged drought has diminished water supplies. As the location of the headwaters for the river that supplies roughly 40 million people, Colorado plays an especially crucial role in the management of our most precious resource.

This past winter brought much-needed snowpack to the region, but there is no certainty that this trend will continue in the coming years. It is important to have a contingency plan in place.

Ensuring the Colorado River can meet the demands of all water users who rely on it is a shared responsibility among all of the upper and lower

basin States. The drought contingency plan agreed to by the basin States will ensure continued hydropower operations and compact compliance.

Now each State must work to develop a plan for meeting the obligations of the DCP. Within the State of Colorado, it will be critical that all of the stakeholders come together to shoulder the burden of a voluntary demand management program. The western slope cannot carry the entire load, nor can the front range.

I would like to thank the local and State governments who have worked on the DCP, and my colleagues in the House and the Senate for recognizing the urgency of this issue. I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 2030, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the bill.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN).

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support of the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan.

In Arizona and across the Southwest, communities have struggled through a 19-year-long drought. During my time in the State legislature, I spent years working with Republicans and Democrats alike to create Arizona's first conservation, drought, and statewide water management plans. It cannot be understated how hard Arizona has worked to implement a drought program that ensures our State continues to have access to the Colorado River and other instate water sources.

I am pleased to see the resulting plan was passed earlier this year. Now it is our turn. This legislation will complete the process by directing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with each of the seven Colorado River Basin States and it will ensure that water conservation efforts can begin quickly.

The sooner we get these agreements signed, the sooner we can address the water issues across the region.

I applaud the great work being done here in Washington and in the seven States impacted by this drought contingency plan to put forward innovative solutions to protect our precious water assets.

It is important to remember that we are not done. We must continue these conversations and work together to manage our rivers in ways that allow cities to grow, ensure farmers and ranchers are successful, and keep our obligations to Native American Tribes and Nations.

I urge a "yes" vote on this important legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), another former member of our committee and a long-time worker on water issues in Congress.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2030, the Colorado River Drought Con-

tingency Plan Authorization Act. The Colorado River is a critical source of water for approximately 19 million people in the southern California region. After 19 years of drought on the Colorado, Lake Mead is near critical levels. If no action is taken, it is estimated that by 2021, Lake Mead could reach critically low elevations where basic reservoir operations and water deliveries become impossible.

We are here today because of the tremendous leadership of the seven Colorado River Basin States, the water users throughout the basin. Traditionally, the shared water resources of the Colorado River have been managed through consensus and collaboration, and the drought contingency plan, or DCP, is no exception.

Water users throughout the basin agree to voluntary conservation measures that protect existing water rights in order to protect the water supplies of Lake Powell and Lake Mead for the foreseeable future.

I want to commend the bill's sponsor for working to ensure that the Salton Sea is protected under this legislation. DCP was developed with input from stakeholders throughout the basin, including water users, Tribal leaders, and environmental groups. California holds the senior water rights in the lower basin. In the short term, though, California may have the most water security during this historic drought, but water leaders in my region recognize the importance of protecting Lake Mead now to preserve southern California's long-term water supply reliability.

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend a special thanks to Jeff Kightlinger for his tireless efforts on behalf of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to get this historic deal across the finish line. If not for his work over the last several years, we would not be here today.

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

□ 1745

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership as chairman of the Natural Resources Committee and as a senior member of the Arizona delegation for his leadership on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the importance of the Colorado River to the West and my State of Arizona cannot be overstated. Forty million people in seven Western States get water from the Colorado, and nearly 40 percent of the water used in Phoenix comes from the Colorado. We must absolutely protect it, and we must do so without delay.

To prepare for the impact of the changing climate and a drier future, water users in the seven Colorado River Basin States reached agreements to voluntarily conserve water and bet-

ter manage the river to mitigate the risk of water levels falling to perilously low levels in Lakes Mead and Powell, the two largest man-made reservoirs in the United States.

A little over a week ago, a Natural Resources subcommittee heard testimony from representatives from all seven basin States on the urgency to authorize the drought contingency plan as quickly as possible.

This urgency was also expressed by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Brenda Burman, who described the consequences of not advancing the drought contingency plan. She said: "This is a dangerous situation, where we could be reaching critically low elevations that affect the drinking water of 40 million people; that affect 5.5 million acres that could go dry; that affect species, both endangered and not endangered; that affect entire economies and the recreation of the Southwest. Action is needed now."

The legislation before us today is critical because it directs the Secretary of the Interior to immediately execute the agreements reached so water conservation efforts can get underway this year.

This is by no means a permanent long-term solution. We all recognize that more must be done. But this legislation is an important step, and it must be advanced without delay.

It is also important to note that this legislation has strong support from a wide variety of interests across the State of Arizona, from our Tribal leaders, including the Gila River Indian Community and the Colorado River Indian Tribes, to cities and municipalities across the State, including the city of Phoenix. Industrial users support it, as do environmental organizations.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I would like the RECORD to reflect that, although they are not noted as original cosponsors, Congressmen AMODEI, BUCK, and TIPTON were, in fact, with us supporting this bill since the very beginning, and it should be reflected as such. Due to an error in the introduction of the bill, they were initially left off H.R. 2030, but they should be original cosponsors.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS).

Mr. MCADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2030, the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan. My State is one of the four upper division States, and Utah gets 22 percent of its total water supply from the Colorado River.

The water is not only the lifeblood for farmers and ranchers in eastern Utah. It also supplies culinary water to the Wasatch Front, a fast-growing urban area where most of the State's residents live.

Since the year 2000, the Colorado River Basin and the State of Utah have been in severe drought. We don't know whether this drought will continue or, due to climate change, may permanently alter the river as a source of water. In the meantime, demand for water continues to rise.

Both Lake Powell and Lake Mead appear to be operating as designed, but both are at uncomfortably low levels. Congress must act promptly on this legislation so that the new agreement can be implemented and water conservation efforts can get underway.

The Upper Basin Drought Contingency Plan is aimed at protecting upper basin water supplies by keeping Lake Powell from falling below a specified critical elevation. Taking steps now to avoid that just makes sense and helps ensure that hydropower needs, water delivery, and protections for endangered species continue in compliance with the Colorado River Compact.

I strongly support this bipartisan, collaborative measure that builds on past efforts to decrease stress on basin water supplies and lets States and water users drive the decision, rather than have the Federal Government make unilateral water delivery cutbacks.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member ROB BISHOP, my Utah colleague, for bringing this legislation to the floor promptly. It has the backing of Utah's four House Members, and it is supported by the State of Utah.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to seeing it signed into law.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to another gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT), who is one of the great members of this committee and this House.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman said another one from Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, I want to sort of echo what you have heard, and that is a certain happiness that we were all able to move this forward together. I appreciate the chairman, but I also want to be someone who adds a little bit of a caveat that we understand the work isn't done, particularly for those of us in Arizona.

I hate to admit how old I am, but in the early nineties, I was one of those who worked on what we called our groundwater recharge district in Maricopa County. When we had excess water, particularly from the Central Arizona Project in those years, we stored it. As we look back, now 25-some years, that was somewhat revolutionary and visionary.

We will have to do things like that to meet our requirements that are part of this legislation. This legislation does not lay out every last step that those of us in Arizona must do. We are going to have to step up and meet our obligations. I think it is important that we understand there is still much more work to be done.

As that moves forward, I am going to ask that all of us, particularly those

who are supporting this drought contingency plan, think creatively. Are there technologies, and are there encouragements of farming techniques, as we are doing urban construction and types of plants in our communities?

We need to now go to the next step and think what this brings our communities, particularly for those of us in the Phoenix metropolitan area who live in the desert Southwest.

I hope we get a resounding vote of approval a little while from now, and I also hope that this is the right direction. We have to keep focused. Just because we have had a big hydrological year doesn't mean that we are not going to be back having this conversation a year or 2 years from now.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate everyone who has spoken on behalf of this particular bill. It is a significant piece of legislation.

As Mr. SCHWEIKERT said, hopefully, we will never have to use it. Even in April of this year, the flow into Lake Powell is 133 percent of average. The snowpack is 138 percent of the 30-year average. Hopefully, we will never have to implement it, but at some time, it may, indeed, happen. Having this in place now provides for the future necessity, if and when that negative time has to take place.

I am proud the States came together. They have come up with a plan that is going to be successful, a solution to it, because if this thing does not pass, Utah is going to keep all the water and the rest of you can suck under.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, as another one from Arizona, let me close by thanking the ranking member and also noting that 2026 is around the corner. The work that was being done today with this drought contingency plan is a very important door into what needs to be done in the future, the cooperation, the collaboration, and the urgency going forward.

As Mr. SCHWEIKERT said, the job is not complete yet. There is much still to do.

I hope that the stakeholders and everyone involved in getting the plan to this point continue, with earnestness and with purpose, to address the issue of water availability in the Southwest. As our areas become more and more arid, understand that this is not an infinite resource we have in water. It is a finite resource, and we need to treat it that way.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and 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. 2030.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motions to suspend the rules and Agree to H. Con. Res. 19; and Pass H.R. 1331; and

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

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

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) that House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 0, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

YEAS—386

Adams	Axne	Bass
Aderholt	Babin	Beatty
Aguilar	Bacon	Bera
Allen	Baird	Bergman
Allred	Balderson	Beyer
Amash	Banks	Biggs
Armstrong	Barragán	Bilirakis

Bishop (UT)	Fudge	Luján	Sewell (AL)	Taylor	Walker	Bustos	Horsford	Peterson
Blumenauer	Fulcher	Luria	Shalala	Thompson (CA)	Walorski	Butterfield	Houlihan	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Gaetz	Lynch	Sherman	Thompson (MS)	Waltz	Calvert	Hoyer	Pingree
Bonamici	Gallagher	Malinowski	Sherrill	Thompson (PA)	Wasserman	Carbajal	Huizenga	Pocan
Bost	Gallego	Maloney,	Shimkus	Thornberry	Schultz	Cárdenas	Hurd (TX)	Porter
Boyle, Brendan	Garamendi	Carolyn B.	Sires	Timmons	Waters	Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Posey
F.	Garcia (IL)	Maloney, Sean	Slotkin	Tipton	Watkins	Carter (TX)	Jayapal	Pressley
Brady	Garcia (TX)	Marchant	Smith (MO)	Tlaib	Watson Coleman	Cartwright	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)
Brindisi	Gibbs	Marshall	Smith (NE)	Tonko	Webster (FL)	Case	Johnson (OH)	Quigley
Brooks (AL)	Gohmert	Massie	Smith (NJ)	Torres (CA)	Westrup	Casten (IL)	Johnson (SD)	Raskin
Brown (MD)	Golden	Mast	Smith (WA)	Torres Small	Westernman	Castor (FL)	Johnson (TX)	Reed
Brownley (CA)	Gomez	Matsui	Smucker	(NM)	Wexton	Castro (TX)	Joyce (OH)	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Gonzalez (OH)	McAdams	Soto	Trahan	Wild	Chabot	Joyce (PA)	Rice (NY)
Buck	Gooden	McBath	Spanberger	Trone	Williams	Cheney	Keating	Richmond
Bucshon	Gottheimer	McCarthy	Spano	Turner	Wilson (FL)	Chu, Judy	Kelly (IL)	Riggleman
Budd	Granger	McCaul	Speier	Underwood	Wilson (SC)	Cicilline	Kelly (PA)	Roby
Burchett	Graves (GA)	McClintock	Stanton	Upton	Witman	Cisneros	Kennedy	Rodgers (WA)
Burgess	Graves (LA)	McColum	Stauber	Van Drew	Womack	Clarke (NY)	Khanna	Roe, David P.
Bustos	Graves (MO)	McGovern	Stefanik	Vargas	Woodall	Clay	Kildee	Rogers (AL)
Butterfield	Green (TN)	McHenry	Steil	Veasey	Yarmuth	Cleaver	Kilmer	Rose (NY)
Byrne	Green (TX)	McKinley	Steube	Vela	Yoho	Clyburn	Kim	Rose, John W.
Calvert	Griffith	McNerney	Stevens	Velázquez	Young	Cohen	Kind	Rouda
Carbajal	Grijalva	Meadows	Stivers	Visclosky	Zeldin	Cole	King (IA)	Rouzer
Cárdenas	Grothman	Meeks	Suozzi	Wagner		Collins (NY)	King (NY)	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Guthrie	Meng	Takano	Walberg		Comer	Kinzinger	Ruiz
Carter (GA)	Haaland	Meuser				Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Carter (TX)	Hagedorn	Miller				Cooper	Krishnamoorthi	Rush
Cartwright	Harder (CA)	Mitchell	Abraham	Gonzalez (TX)	Palazzo	Correa	Kuster (NH)	Rutherford
Case	Harris	Moolenaar	Amodei	Gosar	Richmond	Costa	Kustoff (TN)	Sarbanes
Casten (IL)	Hartzler	Mooney (WV)	Arrington	Guest	Rogers (KY)	Courtney	LaHood	Scalise
Castor (FL)	Hastings	Moore	Barr	Higgins (LA)	Rooney (FL)	Cox (CA)	LaMalfa	Scanlon
Castro (TX)	Hayes	Moralle	Bishop (GA)	Hollingsworth	Roy	Craig	Lamb	Schakowsky
Chabot	Heck	Mucarsel-Powell	Brooks (IN)	Huffman	Ryan	Crawford	Langevin	Schiff
Cheney	Hern, Kevin	Nadler	Clark (MA)	Jeffries	Sánchez	Crenshaw	Larsen (WA)	Schneider
Chu, Judy	Herrera Beutler	Nadler	Cook	Kaptur	Simpson	Crist	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Cicilline	Hice (GA)	Napolitano	Cummings	Kelly (MS)	Stewart	Crow	Latta	Schrier
Cisneros	Higgins (NY)	Neal	Davis, Danny K.	Lamborn	Swalwell (CA)	Cuellar	Lawrence	Schweikert
Clarke (NY)	Hill (AR)	Neguse	DesJarlais	Lee (CA)	Titus	Cunningham	Lawson (FL)	Scott (VA)
Clay	Hill (CA)	Newhouse	Engel	Lipinski	Walden	Lee (KS)	Lee (NV)	Scott, David
Cleaver	Himes	Norcross	Eshoo	McEachin	Weber (TX)	Davidson (OH)	Lesko	Serrano
Cline	Holding	Norman	Gabbard	Moulton	Welch	Davis (CA)	Levin (CA)	Sewell (AL)
Cloud	Horn, Kendra S.	Nunes	Gianforte	Mullin	Wright	Davis, Rodney	Levin (MI)	Shalala
Clyburn	Horsford	O'Halleran				Dean	Lewis	Sherman
Cohen	Houlihan	Ocasio-Cortez				DeFazio	Lieu, Ted	Sherrill
Cole	Hoyer	Olson				DeGette	Loeback	Shimkus
Collins (GA)	Hudson	Omar				DeLauro	Lofgren	Sires
Collins (NY)	Huizenga	Pallone				DelBene	Long	Slotkin
Comer	Hunter	Palmer				Delgado	Lowenthal	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Hurd (TX)	Panetta				Demings	Lowe	Smith (NJ)
Connolly	Jackson Lee	Pappas				DeSaulnier	Lucas	Smith (WA)
Cooper	Jayapal	Pascrell				Deutch	Luetkemeyer	Smucker
Correa	Johnson (GA)	Payne				Diaz-Balart	Soto	
Costa	Johnson (LA)	Pence				Dingell	Luria	Spanberger
Courtney	Johnson (OH)	Perlmutter				Doggett	Lynch	Spano
Cox (CA)	Johnson (SD)	Perry				Doyle, Michael	Malinowski	Speier
Craig	Johnson (TX)	Peters				F.	Maloney,	Stanton
Crawford	Jordan	Peterson				Dunn	Carolyn B.	Stauber
Crenshaw	Joyce (OH)	Phillips				Escobar	Maloney, Sean	Stefanik
Crist	Joyce (PA)	Pingree				Espallat	Marchant	Steil
Crow	Katko	Pocan				Evans	Marshall	Stevens
Cuellar	Keating	Porter				Ferguson	Mast	Stivers
Cunningham	Kelly (IL)	Posey				Finkenauer	Matsui	Suozzi
Curtis	Kelly (PA)	Pressley				Fitzpatrick	McAdams	Takano
Davids (KS)	Kennedy	Price (NC)				Fleischmann	McBath	Thompson (CA)
Davidson (OH)	Khanna	Quigley				Fletcher	McCaul	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Raskin				Flores	McColum	Thompson (PA)
Davis, Rodney	Kilmer	Ratliffe				Fortenberry	McGovern	Thornberry
Dean	Kim	Reed				Foster	McHenry	Timmons
DeFazio	Kind	Reschenthaler				Frankel	McKinley	Tipton
DeGette	King (IA)	Rice (NY)				Fudge	Meadows	Tlaib
DeLauro	King (NY)	Rice (SC)				Fulcher	Meeks	Tonko
DelBene	Kinzinger	Riggleman				Gallagher	Meng	Torres (CA)
Delgado	Kirkpatrick	Roby				Gallego	Meuser	Torres Small
Demings	Krishnamoorthi	Rodgers (WA)				Garamendi	Miller	(NM)
DeSaulnier	Kuster (NH)	Roe, David P.				Garcia (IL)	Mitchell	Trahan
Deutch	Kustoff (TN)	Rogers (AL)				Garcia (TX)	Moolenaar	Trone
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Rose (NY)				Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Turner
Dingell	LaMalfa	Rose, John W.				Golden	Moore	Underwood
Doggett	Lamb	Rouda				Gomez	Morelle	Upton
Doyle, Michael	Langevin	Rouzer				Gonzalez (OH)	Mucarsel-Powell	Van Drew
F.	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard				Gottheimer	Murphy	Vargas
Duffy	Larson (CT)	Ruiz				Granger	Nadler	Veasey
Duncan	Latta	Ruppersberger				Graves (LA)	Napollitano	Vela
Dunn	Lawrence	Rush				Graves (MO)	Neal	Velázquez
Emmer	Lawson (FL)	Rutherford				Green (TX)	Neguse	Visclosky
Escobar	Lee (NV)	Sarbanes				Griffith	Newhouse	Wagner
Espallat	Lesko	Scalise				Guthrie	Norcross	Walberg
Estes	Levin (CA)	Scanlon				Haaland	O'Halleran	Walker
Evans	Levin (MI)	Schakowsky				Harder (CA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Walorski
Ferguson	Lewis	Schiff				Hartzler	Omar	Waltz
Finkenauer	Lieu, Ted	Schneider	Adams	Bass	Bost	Hastings	Pallone	Wasserman
Fitzpatrick	Loeback	Schrier	Agular	Beatty	Boyle, Brendan	Hayes	Panetta	Schultz
Fleischmann	Lofgren	Schrier	Allred	Bera	F.	Heck	Pappas	Waters
Fletcher	Long	Schweikert	Armstrong	Bergman	Brady	Herrera Beutler	Pascrell	Watkins
Flores	Loudermilk	Scott (VA)	Axne	Beyer	Brindisi	Higgins (NY)	Payne	Watson Coleman
Fortenberry	Lowenthal	Scott, Austin	Babin	Bilirakis	Brown (MD)	Hill (AR)	Pence	Webster (FL)
Foster	Lowe	Scott, David	Baird	Blumenauer	Brownley (CA)	Hill (CA)	Perlmutter	Westrup
Foxx (NC)	Lucas	Sensenbrenner	Balderson	Blunt Rochester	Buchanan	Himes	Perry	Westerman
Frankel	Luetkemeyer	Serrano	Barragán	Bonamici	Bucshon	Horn, Kendra S.	Peters	Wexton

NOT VOTING—45

□ 1856

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. PETERS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOCAL WATER PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1331) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to nonpoint source management, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) 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 329, nays 56, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 158]

YEAS—329

Adams	Bass	Bost
Agular	Beatty	Boyle, Brendan
Allred	Bera	F.
Armstrong	Bergman	Brady
Axne	Beyer	Brindisi
Babin	Bilirakis	Brown (MD)
Baird	Blumenauer	Brownley (CA)
Balderson	Blunt Rochester	Buchanan
Barragán	Bonamici	Bucshon

Wild Wittman Young
Williams Womack Zeldin
Wilson (FL) Woodall
Wilson (SC) Yarmuth

[Roll No. 159]
AYES—194

Johnson (LA) Meuser Smith (NE)
Johnson (OH) Miller Smucker
Johnson (SD) Mitchell Spanberger
Jordan Moolenaar Spano
Joyce (OH) Mooney (WV) Stauber
Joyce (PA) Murphy Steube
Katko Norman Stevens
Kelly (IL) Nunes Suozzi
Kelly (PA) O'Halleran Thompson (CA)
Kim Olson Thompson (PA)
Kind Palmer Timmons
King (NY) Panetta Tipton
Kirkpatrick Pence Turner
Kustoff (TN) Peterson Upton
LaHood Porter Van Drew
LaMalfa Posey Walberg
Latta Ratcliffe Walker
Lee (NV) Reed Walorski
Lesko Rice (SC) Waters
Loudermilk Roby Watson Coleman
Lucas Roe, David P. Weber (TX)
Luetkemeyer Rogers (AL) Rogers (FL)
Maloney, Sean Rose, John W. Weststrup
Marchant Rouda Westerman
Marshall Rouzer Wexton
Massie Rutherford Williams
Mast Scalise Wittman
Matsui Schrader Womack
McAdams Scott, Austin Woodall
McCarthy Sewell (AL) Yoho
McCaul Shimkus Young
McHenry Slotkin Zeldin
McKinley Smith (MO)

NAYS—56
Aderholt Duffy Jordan
Allen Duncan Loudermilk
Amash Emmer Massie
Bacon Estes McCarthy
Banks Foxx (NC) McClintock
Biggs Gaetz Norman
Bishop (UT) Gohmert Nunes
Brooks (AL) Gooden Olson
Buck Graves (GA) Palmer
Budd Green (TN) Ratcliffe
Burchett Grothman
Burgess Hagedorn Rice (SC)
Byrne Harris Scott, Austin
Carter (GA) Hern, Kevin Sensenbrenner
Cline Hice (GA) Smith (MO)
Cloud Holding Steube
Collins (GA) Hudson Taylor
Conaway Hunter Weber (TX)
Curtis Johnson (LA) Yoho

Adams Gomez Pappas
Allred Pascrell Payne
Armstrong Grothman Perlmutter
Bacon Hastings Perry
Banks Hayes Heck
Barragan Bass Higgins (NY)
Beatty Hill (CA)
Bergman Himes Pressley
Beyer Horn, Kendra S. Price (NC)
Bilirakis Horsford Quigley
Blumenauer Hoyer Raskin
Blunt Rochester Jackson Lee Reschenthaler
Bonamici Jayapal Richmond
Boyle, Brendan Johnson (GA) Rodgers (WA)
F. Johnson (TX) Rose (NY)
Brady Keating Roybal-Allard
Brown (MD) Kennedy Ruiz
Buchanan Khanna Ruppertsberger
Bustos Kildee Rush
Butterfield Kilmer Sarbanes
Carbajal King (IA) Scanlon
Cardenas Kinzinger Schakowsky
Carson (IN) Krishnamoorthi Schiff
Cartwright Kuster (NH) Schneider
Case Lamb Schrier
Casten (IL) Langevin Schweikert
Castor (FL) Larsen (WA) Scott (VA)
Castro (TX) Larson (CT) Scott, David
Chu, Judy Lawrence Serrano
Cicilline Lawson (FL) Shalala
Clarke (NY) Levin (CA) Sherman
Clay Levin (MI) Sherrill
Cleaver Lewis Sires
Clyburn Lieu, Ted Smith (NJ)
Cohen Loebback Smith (WA)
Connolly Lofgren Soto
Cooper Long Speier
Courtney Long Stanton
Cox (CA) Lowey Stefanik
Crist Lujan Steil
Davids (KS) Luria Stivers
Davidson (OH) Lynch Takano
Davis (CA) Malinowski Taylor
Dean Maloney, Carolyn B. Thompson (MS)
DeFazio McBath Thornberry
DeGette McLintock Tlaib
DeLauro McClintock Torres (CA)
DelBene McCollum Torres Small
Delgado McGovern (NM)
Demings McNeerney Trahan
DeSaulnier Meadows Underwood
Dingell Meeks Vargas
Doggett Meng Veasey
Escobar Moore Vela
Espaillat Morelle Velazquez
Evans Mucarsel-Powell Visclosky
Fleischmann Nadler Wagner
Fortenberry Napolitano Waltz
Foster Neal Wasserman
Frankel Neguse Schultz
Fudge Newhouse Watkins
Gallego Norcross Wild
Garamendi Ocasio-Cortez Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL) Omar Wilson (SC)
Garcia (TX) Pallone Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—46
Abraham Gosar Mullin
Amodei Grijalva Palazzo
Arrington Guest Rogers (KY)
Barr Higgins (LA) Rooney (FL)
Bishop (GA) Hollingsworth Roy
Brooks (IN) Huffman Ryan
Clark (MA) Jeffries Sanchez
Cook Kaptur Simpson
Cummins Katko Stewart
Davis, Danny K. Kelly (MS) Swalwell (CA)
DesJarlais Lamborn Titus
Engel Lee (CA) Walden
Eshoo Lipinski Welch
Gabbard McEachin Wright
Gianforte McNeerney
Gonzalez (TX) Moulton

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tonko
ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1
Tonko
NOT VOTING—54
Abraham Gianforte Peters
Amodei Gohmert Rice (NY)
Arrington Gonzalez (TX) Riggleman
Barr Gosar Rogers (KY)
Bera Grijalva Rooney (FL)
Bishop (GA) Guest Roy
Brooks (IN) Higgins (LA) Ryan
Clark (MA) Hollingsworth Sanchez
Comer Huffman Sensenbrenner
Cook Jeffries Simpson
Cummins Kaptur Stewart
Davis, Danny K. Kelly (MS) Swalwell (CA)
DesJarlais Lamborn Titus
Deutch Lee (CA) Trone
Doyle, Michael Lipinski Walden
F. McEachin Welch
Engel Moulton Wright
Eshoo Mullin
Gabbard Palazzo

□ 1904

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, due to a prior commitment to speak at an event in my district that was set prior to the late change in the schedule by the Majority, I was unable to attend votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 157—H. Con. Res 19 and "yea" on rollcall No. 158—H.R. 1331.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 194, noes 182, answered "present" 1, not voting 54, as follows:

NOES—182

Aderholt Cole Gallagher
Aguilar Collins (GA) Gibbs
Allen Collins (NY) Golden
Amash Conaway Gonzalez (OH)
Axne Correa Gooden
Babin Costa Gottheimer
Baird Craig Granger
Balderson Crawford Graves (GA)
Biggs Crenshaw Graves (LA)
Bishop (UT) Crow Graves (MO)
Bost Cuellar Green (TN)
Brindisi Cunningham Green (TX)
Brooks (AL) Curtis Griffith
Brownley (CA) Davis, Rodney Guthrie
Buck Diaz-Balart Hagedorn
Bucshon Duffy Harder (CA)
Budd Duncan Harris
Burchett Dunn Hartzler
Burgess Emmer Hern, Kevin
Byrne Estes Herrera Beutler
Calvert Ferguson Hice (GA)
Carter (GA) Finkenauer Hill (AR)
Carter (TX) Fitzpatrick Holding
Chabot Fletcher Houlahan
Cheney Flores Hudson
Cisneros Foxx (NC) Huizenga
Cline Fulcher Hunter
Cloud Gaez Hurd (TX)

□ 1912

Ms. WILD and Mrs. MCBATH changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1055

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following Member be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1055: Mr. GLENN THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

This is essential legislation that would protect the lives of children who

survive the trauma of an abortion, children who deserve to be given the best medical care, a bill that should not be controversial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and majority leader to immediately schedule the Born-Alive bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

SECRETARY NIELSEN'S RESIGNATION

(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, hallelujah. Yesterday evening, Homeland Security Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen resigned. Good.

Under the Trump administration and Secretary Nielsen, both of whom were empowered by my colleagues across the aisle, the United States of America ripped children away from their parents and put them into tent cities.

Ripping children away from their parents and lying about it to the American people was evil, and it should have ended Secretary Nielsen's career a year ago. Then, in December 2018, two little children died in the custody of the Federal Government while under the care of Secretary Nielsen.

She should have done the honorable thing at that time and resigned. Those children did not deserve to die. That will be Secretary Nielsen's legacy.

Mr. Speaker, the next Secretary of Homeland Security must commit to laying out for the American people a plan of action that ensures our border policy respects human life, promotes safety and dignity, and reins in this administration's horrible policies.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ARTHUR SEYMOUR, JR.

(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, the city of Knoxville and the people of the Second Congressional District lost a distinguished citizen and leader on March 11 when my good friend, Arthur Seymour, Jr., died at the age of 74.

Arthur was born in Knoxville and lived there his entire life, leaving only to attend the University of the South at Sewanee and to serve in the U.S. Army.

He was a leading attorney in east Tennessee and was an example of what

an attorney should be. He was fair, well-prepared, honest, objective, and relentless for his clients.

He was involved in many civic organizations and was a strong leader at St. John's Episcopal Church. He served on the Knoxville Airport Authority as a board member and chair of the East Tennessee Historical Society.

He virtually never missed an election and took his civic duties very seriously. He and his wife traveled extensively in Europe, and Arthur had a particular interest in literary matters. For several years he belonged to a book club which met regularly, and he was always reading a book.

His life was enhanced by a 50-year marriage to his wife, Susan, who was a longtime teacher in our wonderful city of Knoxville.

Arthur Seymour, Jr., was truly an example of what a citizen should aspire to be.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY SECRETARY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that the Department of Homeland Security, established after the heinous and unspeakable acts of 9/11, is one of America's most important departments.

It is tragic that during the tenure of this administration, it has been in the midst of confusion and dishevelment. The Department needs long and strong leadership. Secret Service, Customs and Border Protection, Border Patrol, many other departments that are crucial, those dealing with domestic terrorism, those dealing with transportation security, it needs someone that can make an independent decision that separating children from families is not the right thing to do; that the border crisis is a humanitarian crisis; that the fences that have been built are still being built through funding that has come from previous administrations.

I wish well the Acting Secretary that is now in the position, but I will tell you that I wish more well to the hard-working employees every day that work to keep this Nation safe.

Leave the Department alone, and let its leadership work its will on behalf of the security of the American people to do the right thing and to act accordingly to the decency of the rule of law.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FREDDIE WARMACK

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

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the legacy of one of my constituents, Mr. Freddie Warmack, from Newberry, Florida, a small rural community of approximately 6,000 in north central Florida.

Following a lifetime of public service, Mr. Warmack passed away on April 1, 2019, at the age of 87. Mr. Warmack dedicated his life to the betterment of his community and country.

As a young man, Mr. Warmack served his country in the Korean War. Upon his return to Newberry, Florida, he became a city commissioner and went on to be elected the first African American mayor of Newberry, where he served from 1984 to 1994. During the 10 years that Mr. Warmack served as mayor, he instituted a great change in the Newberry community. He helped start the Meals On Wheels program and served on the Central Florida Community Action Agency.

He helped institute the historic city hall still used today and renovated the first African American school in the city and the adjoining property into a park named in his honor.

Mr. Warmack's compassion and respect for others has left an impact on all those who were lucky enough to have known him, and I would like to honor the accomplishments and legacy of Mr. Warmack and the strides he has made for his community and communities across our great Nation.

CONGRATULATING CHRISTENE MOSS ON 29 YEARS OF SERVICE

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

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Christene Moss for 29 years of dedicated service to our community as a trustee on the Fort Worth Independent School District Board of Education.

Christene has dedicated her time on the board to improving children's literacy by working with parents and teachers to close the achievement gap and pushing to create a facility for homeless students.

Christene, who is from Lake Como, Texas, now living in Carver Heights in the Stop Six community, spearheaded projects for the board of education, including creating the Fort Worth ISD's first community forum and working to reinstate music and art programs into the school curriculum.

In 2013, she also made history becoming the board's first Black president. For years, Christene has been an active member of the Texas Caucus of Black School Board Members where she served as president and helped to mentor the next generation of Black leaders.

Her passion for the community will be enshrined in our neighborhood through the children's library, and elementary school named in her honor.

We will miss Christene's service on the board, but we are very grateful for her decades of service and the legacy that she has left behind for students in Fort Worth.

We wish her the very best as she moves on to the next chapter in her life.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

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

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, recognized each April, Child Abuse Prevention Month has brought awareness to the needs for families and communities to work in tandem to prevent child abuse and neglect, while promoting the social and emotional wellbeing of both children and families.

Texas' Third Congressional District is incredibly fortunate to have court appointed special advocates, or CASAs, of Collin County serve our communities. These volunteers work tirelessly on behalf of abused and neglected children in our community, and we are incredibly grateful for their work.

Mr. Speaker, today and every day, let us come together as a community to make a positive difference in the lives of these children to ensure their futures are safer, brighter, and healthier.

AVAILABLE AND AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, most of our fellow Americans just want us to assure them that the necessities of life are available and affordable: food, shelter, education, safety. Are they available and affordable?

Most of our fellow Americans would add to that available and affordable to all Americans, because the promise, opportunities and responsibilities of citizenship are shared, and are best shared by all of us. Nowhere is this more evident than in healthcare.

The question before us all now is how to ensure that quality healthcare is available and affordable for all Americans.

We can, should, and must continue the great debate over how best to do so, for healthcare remains unavailable to tens of millions of Americans, unaffordable even when available, and widely inconsistent on quality.

What we can't, shouldn't, and must not do is take a giant step backward to strip tens of millions of Americans of any semblance of available, affordable, quality healthcare. That is exactly what we would do if the Affordable Care Act were repealed by this Congress or our courts.

To those few who don't agree with our basic promise to start with, please get out of the way. To those who do, but don't agree that this is the best way forward, let's hear your concrete proposal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALLRED). Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

CONGRATULATING INDIAN RIVER STATE COLLEGE

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

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Indian River State College on being named a winner of the 2019 Aspen Prize for Community College Excellence.

IRSC has made it their mission, literally, to provide the best to every student developing academic plans. They have proven their ability to consistently improve student success rates. Their effort to create educational opportunities beyond the 2-year degree have produced amazing results worth recognizing.

I have been on the campus many times. I have never spoken to a student there that hasn't said anything but praise for IRSC.

So congratulations to Indian River State College, to Dr. Massey on receiving this special recognition to help educate and prepare the next generation of young professionals for success.

DO NOT REPEAL AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

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

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell Lucia Huete Suarez' story. Lucia, an immigrant from Nicaragua, lives in Kendall. Ten years ago, she was healthy, working at a job she enjoyed, living a normal life.

Her life changed when she was diagnosed with chronic pancreatitis. She was heartbroken when she had to stop working due to her illness. Now, she pays high copays for monthly lab work and procedures even with insurance.

Every time Trump threatens to repeal the Affordable Care Act and rip away protections for preexisting conditions, it is Lucia and 300,000 others living in my district whose lives are on the line.

I was proud to stand with colleagues to introduce legislation to protect Lucia and every other Floridian, every American living in fear of Trump's attacks on healthcare.

I stand in opposition to Trump's heartless attacks and reiterate that we must all support the Protecting Pre-existing Conditions and Making Health Care More Affordable Act.

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

□ 1930

APPRECIATING DESIGNATION OF SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to thank some individuals who helped in the passage of my bill, the Susquehanna National Heritage Act, which designates York and Lancaster Counties in the district that I represent as a national heritage area.

I thank Senator BOB CASEY, who has been working on this in the Senate for 12 years, as well as Representative ROB BISHOP from Utah, who helped push this bill through the Natural Resources Committee when he served as chair there last year. Representative TOM MCCLINTOCK was chair of the subcommittee.

Also, I would like to recognize Mark Platts and Jonathan Pinkerton of Susquehanna Heritage. They have been proposing this and working on it in the district, and they will be helping to manage this national heritage area.

I also thank Columbia Mayor Leo Lutz, who testified in support of the bill last year.

National heritage areas celebrate the special historic places in our country and highlight the beauty and natural resources of our community. They also provide 148,000 jobs and nearly \$13 billion in economic growth. Our area will definitely benefit from this designation.

I am very proud to have worked with these folks to help this bill become law. I am also grateful to my colleagues who supported the passage of this bill, and I thank them for their hard work and help.

RECOGNIZING EAGLE SCOUT MICHAEL BRYAN

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to honor an outstanding member of south Jersey. Over the weekend, Michael Bryan of Dennis Township, New Jersey, achieved the great honor of being raised to Eagle Scout. Michael is a member of the National Honor Society and, for his Eagle Scout project, acquired the skills to weld a stand for an American World War II plane propeller that was pulled out of the Atlantic Ocean. It honors the 42 servicemembers who perished during training at NAS Wildwood.

Michael plans to follow in the footsteps of his father and his grandfather and enroll in the Coast Guard to bravely serve and defend our country.

We are all looking for heroes. Some look to celebrities. Some look to Washington, God help them. But I look to men like Michael Bryan who make a difference in their community. He is south Jersey's hero. He is an American hero.

RECOGNIZING WORK OF CUSTOMS, BORDER PATROL AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to speak about our recent trip, on Friday, to Calexico, California, on the southern border between California and Mexico, with President Trump and several of my colleagues here from the House.

What really stood out the most to me on this visit was the dedicated men and women who do this important work along the border from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the U.S. Border Patrol. They did make it very clear to us in the group that they don't currently have the personnel, the funding, the infrastructure, and even the commitment by Congress to do everything they need to do to get their job done well.

This includes the continued need for a physical barrier along the border, which they have seen and have demonstrated works very well. They reinforced that fences do, indeed, work. They serve as chokepoints for those who are trying to come across the border illegally. We have much to do in this department if we are going to have a secure border.

For this time, my hat is off to them for the great work they do and for being honest with us about what needs to be done so they can do their jobs well instead of watching them go right on by into our country.

RECOGNIZING GRIFF DOYLE

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Griff Doyle, who retired as the University of Georgia's vice president of government relations on Friday, March 22. Mr. Doyle dedicated 40 years to good government throughout Georgia, and a large part of his career has been crucial to UGA becoming a premier public university in this country.

Before he started with the university, he worked with the Georgia Public Policy Foundation, with former Governor George Busbee, and as an assistant U.S. attorney in the State.

Experiences like these gave him a priceless breadth of knowledge that enabled him to be one of the most important figures at the University of Georgia.

While at the university, he educated Members of Congress on the latest research projects and secured funding necessary to move those projects forward, keeping UGA itself, the State of Georgia, and our entire Nation as global research leaders.

He also contributed directly to the students by placing 40 interns annually

in congressional offices and even teaching seminars in government.

Thank you, Griff, for your personal friendship and for your dedication to our State and our beloved University of Georgia. Your work has truly been invaluable. Enjoy your retirement.

CALLING FOR A BUDGET PLAN

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

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, where is the proposed budget plan? We just voted to approve the use of the Capitol Grounds for a soapbox derby, but we can't vote on the budget?

Article I of the Constitution gives Congress the primary responsibility of creating spending priorities for the Nation. The President submitted his budget weeks ago. Rather than fulfilling this obligation to govern, House leadership is asleep at the wheel.

It is irresponsible to not allow us to vote on a budget resolution. We are more than \$22 trillion in debt. We can't continue this broken process. The American people deserve to see the Speaker's spending priorities and know where taxpayer dollars are going to be spent.

Mr. Speaker, I say to Speaker PELOSI, show me your budget. Let's vote on a budget. Let's get to work.

CELEBRATING THE 2019 MASTERS

(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, this week in Augusta, Georgia, we celebrate a tradition unlike any other: bringing together the most elite golfers in the world to take on the prestigious Augusta National Golf Club for the first major of the year, the 2019 Masters Tournament.

The first full week of April in my hometown of Augusta is always filled with excitement and great competition, creating one of the most electrifying atmospheres in all of sports.

This year, I am thrilled that a new tradition has unfolded. This past Saturday, the inaugural Augusta National Women's Amateur took place at the famed Augusta National for the first time.

I congratulate the entire field for their stellar performance and especially our women's amateur champion, Jennifer Kupcho.

I also thank Chairman Ridley, the membership of Augusta National, and all the volunteers for their continued success in conducting the finest competition in sports and in growing the game of golf worldwide.

This special week allows the world to get a glimpse into Georgia's 12th District and the wonderful people who live and work there. I am looking forward to the final round on Sunday and the

2019 champion putting on that coveted green jacket. The tradition that encompasses the Masters is truly special.

CLOSING THE IMMIGRATION LOOPHOLE

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the worsening humanitarian and national security crisis on our southern border. In the past 6 months alone, over 200,000 migrants have been detained by the Border Patrol, nearly twice as many as the previous year.

Currently, caravans of migrants are headed north with little to no opposition by neighboring governments. The U.S. must demand regional cooperation. While fleeing their countries to escape poverty, gang violence, and crime, they fall victim to coyotes and criminals on the trek to our border, including women and children.

Our immigration facilities are too full to house, and our court systems are too burdened to process, these cases. This results in migrants being released into America, most never to be seen again.

We have a moral obligation to American families across this land to close these immigration loopholes, secure our borders, and restore the rule of law.

Congress must fix our broken immigration system, and we must do it now.

RECOGNIZING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF NCMEC

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

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 35th anniversary of the founding of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, NCMEC.

Every child deserves a safe childhood, but each year, hundreds of thousands of children are abducted, abused, and exploited. NCMEC serves as the national clearinghouse and coordinated response center to locate missing children, combat sexual exploitation, and prevent victimization.

NCMEC's impact cannot be overstated. Since its founding in 1984, NCMEC has assisted law enforcement and families with more than 25,000 cases of missing children and helped to identify more than 16,700 children who were victims of sexual abuse. Thanks to NCMEC's efforts, law enforcement has successfully recovered more than 290,000 missing children.

NCMEC's dedication to serving vulnerable children and their families is remarkable, and I am proud to honor NCMEC as it continues its tireless efforts to bring children home.

THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S
FAILED POLICIES IN THE
NORTHERN TRIANGLE

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to speak. I thank Representative CLYBURN for allowing me a few minutes to address a pressing issue before he assumes control of this Special Order hour.

Last week, the President of the United States made politically motivated announcements that he will seek to cut U.S. aid to Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, which together are commonly known and referred to as the Northern Triangle countries. In making his decision, the President cited asylum seekers—moms, children, seniors, and young men—who make up the migration patterns from these nations that reflect themselves at the southern border.

As it turns out, Mr. Speaker, I was in the region with some of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle when the President articulated his plan to freeze foreign aid for this part of the world. This aid has effectively helped curb violence in El Salvador, forge economic hope, and furnish essential health and education programs there as well.

While on this trip with key members of the Foreign Affairs and Judiciary Committees, we met with leaders from the region and El Salvador and discussed the relationship between the United States and their respective countries with great optimism.

I will admit, Mr. Speaker, the manner in which our President views and discusses our regional partners stands in stark contrast to the security objectives and economic commonalities we discussed with his Central American counterparts.

When our President rambles on about "evil people" pouring into our country and the millions and millions of dollars we are just giving these governments, comments that are not only racist in scope but patently false, he fails to understand that this very aid is our best approach and our best tool in addressing the migration patterns to the southern border.

With our assistance, these countries can make tangible progress toward building an environment where their citizens feel safe, industry prospers, and people receive the essential services they need and deserve.

□ 1945

When my colleagues and I were in Mexico, a country that perhaps has received more of the President's verbal attacks than any other country in the world, we discussed budding economic zones in the country and the sweeping development initiatives its new President Lopez Obrador has undertaken.

We discussed the fact that less than 12 percent of the folks going back from

the southern border to their countries of birth are from Mexico.

We discussed the curtains of economic development that the Mexican President plans to put forward—not a wall, curtains of economic development: a rail line in the Mayan coast; reforestation of the southern border of Mexico; and infrastructure, very ambitious infrastructure projects close to the northern border.

Perhaps we should look at that as a guide to what we should do here in our Nation.

And having conversations about shutting down our border as we were there was not something very positive for our visit.

In El Salvador, we met with ambitious, 38-year-old President-elect Nayib Bukele. He detailed his intentions to work more closely with the United States, specifically, to review and re-evaluate Chinese influence and an agreement with China that he has inherited from the previous government.

He also informed us that, because of our help, Mr. Speaker, homicide has gone down 50 percent in El Salvador. At one point, 104 people per 100,000 people were being killed, the highest homicide rate in the world. It is now down 50 percent—still a war zone, but down 50 percent. Young people are being recruited away from the gangs.

What they really need now is a shot in the arm for economic development and jobs. That is what will help with the migration patterns that reflect themselves at the southern border.

And this young President has captured the enthusiasm of the young people. He campaigned against corruption and violence; yet, while we were there, the President threatened to cut the aid to El Salvador.

In fact, we should take what we did there to Guatemala and Honduras, because it is working.

And it is clear, Mr. Speaker, that this is all summed up that the President fails to share our optimism that collaboration will lead to a solution in this region.

He fails to register the miserable motivations that would prompt somebody to seek refuge for their families in an unknown country thousands and thousands of miles away. People just don't get up and leave their families and neighborhoods. They do that because they are facing violence, because they are facing abject poverty, because they are facing natural disasters.

The President fails to understand that. He fails to understand, Mr. Speaker, that Chinese and Russian influence in Central America is growing and that every step we take backwards will result in two steps forward for them and will leave a vacuum of leadership in the region.

Right now, the President is simply failing—failing the American people and failing our allies.

I look forward to reviewing this issue this week when the Foreign Affairs Committee holds a hearing on the ad-

ministration's failed policies in Central America.

We must hold him accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to thank Whip CLYBURN for allowing me some time to address this issue on behalf of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus in lieu of our monthly Special Order hour, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

HONORING ERNEST "FRITZ"
HOLLINGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) will control the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I stand in the well here this evening with my colleagues from South Carolina. We are here because our State and our Nation has lost a giant of a man, one whom I call a one-of-a-kind statesman, Ernest "Fritz" Hollings.

A native of Charleston, South Carolina, he graduated from The Citadel in 1947, and the very next year, 1948, he was elected to the South Carolina Legislature. There, he served until being elected Lieutenant Governor in 1954.

I am pointing out some years here because I want to make a statement about the man Fritz Hollings.

He was elected Governor in 1958.

Now, in 1947, some interesting things were taking place in South Carolina at the time Ernest Hollings graduated college; and, in 1948, when he was elected to the legislature, a very significant court decision was handed down.

The court case was *Elmore v. Rice*, the 1948 court case that opened up the South Carolina Democratic primary to people other than Whites. This was the atmosphere within which Fritz Hollings was first elected.

And, of course, in 1954, when he was elected Lieutenant Governor, I need not tell anybody what Court decision came down that year. That was the year that the Supreme Court ruled that school desegregation had to take place. That was the atmosphere.

So, 4 years later, Fritz Hollings gets elected Governor. I was a student on the campus of South Carolina State when he was elected, and in 1960 is when I first met Fritz Hollings.

He was Governor, and I was organizing sit-ins in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and he had invited us to the State house. He gave me a great lesson that day in politics, so much so, that what we talked about in his office on that day I still have not told anybody.

Well, fast-forward. Fritz Hollings, Governor of a State with tremendous challenges. So what did he do? Did he just meander through time, as so many did in those days? No.

Fritz knew what the challenges were, and he put forth trailblazing legislation to create the South Carolina Technical Education System. That was a big deal in those days. In fact, it became a national model.

But he didn't stop there. He blazed another trail, creating the South Carolina Educational Television Corporation. That was really a big deal, and it was viewed as trailblazing innovation, like no other State had made up until that time.

But that was not his last test. In 1962, just before he was to finish his term as Governor, the courts ruled that Clemson University had to accept another Charlestonian, Harvey Gantt, as a student. Of course, there was much resistance.

Fritz spoke to the legislature and said to them on that day: We have run out of courts, and we are going to be a nation of laws. And he called upon all South Carolinians to set aside the acrimony and accept the fact that it was a new day in South Carolina and the Nation.

And, of course, Harvey Gantt peacefully integrated Clemson University. All of that was because Fritz demonstrated the kind of leadership that we would expect any public servant to give.

Fritz and I became fast friends after I came here in 1992. Of course, we interacted quite a bit down in Charleston. Of course, he got elected to the United States Senate in 1966. We interacted quite a bit.

Fritz had a tremendous wit, and I remember when I first came up here, 1993, there was a reception held because I had become, with his help, the first African American to represent my State in the Congress in 95 years. So there were somewhat interesting kinds of interactions taking place.

We go to this reception, Fritz Hollings along with then-Senator Strom Thurmond, and I was being presented to the group. One of them made a joke out of the fact that I had met my wife in jail when Fritz was Governor.

I guess I brought it upon myself because I reminded him of our first meeting and the fact that we were not exactly on the same page in those days.

So, when I yielded the mike to him, he told the group about my meeting my wife in jail when she brought a hamburger and shared a hamburger with me, and he said to the crowd: "And he has been eating out of her hand ever since." It brought a great chuckle in the crowd, and I was reminded never to get smart in front of Fritz Hollings again.

Well, we have lost Fritz. But just before he really began to fail in health, Fritz called me and said he wanted me to do something for him. He said he wanted me to put in a piece of legislation to remove his name from the Judicial Center in Charleston.

I asked him: Why do you want me to do that?

He said, because Judge J. Waties Waring was the judge who made that

decision in 1948 to open up the Democratic primary to people of color, he thought that J. Waties Waring, because of that decision and others—equalizing teacher pay between Black and White teachers, writing a dissenting opinion in *Briggs v. Elliott* that became the foundation for the 1954 United States Supreme Court decision—he said to me: J. Waties Waring is the one who is deserving of having his name on that courthouse. That is the courthouse where the *Briggs* case was decided.

□ 2000

And I said to him: Now, maybe this would pass in the House, but what would happen over in the Senate?

And he told me that he had already talked to Senator GRAHAM, and he wanted this done. I told him I would get back to him because it is not something that I wanted to do.

Well, I called Senator GRAHAM. He told me that Senator Hollings had called him. But I still would not do it. I called Senator Hollings back and I asked him, in a second conversation, was I going to be able to depend upon him to hold when the bill was introduced because I anticipated some reactions that would be unfavorable, and in his Gullah-throated way, he assured me that he would stand firm.

I then called the Congressional Research Service and I asked them: Has anything like this been done before? Has anyone in the history of this great country ever asked that his or her name be removed from a Federal building in order to accommodate someone else?

They came back to me several weeks later and said, no, that had never been done before.

We put forth the legislation. It passed the House and the Senate, and I joined with Senator Hollings and others at the ceremony removing his name from the Judicial Center in Charleston, South Carolina. Today, the name of J. Waties Waring is on that building.

Fritz Hollings, a one-of-a-kind statesman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CLYBURN for inviting the delegation to participate in honoring the late Senator Ernest F. "Fritz" Hollings.

Every day, when I travel across South Carolina, I am reminded of an extraordinary achievement of Senator Hollings, when he served as Governor. He helped establish the technical college education system to develop trained workers in manufacturing. This enabled South Carolina to recruit new industry, foreign and domestic.

As Governor, there was no auto production, there was no tire production in our State. Today, because of the highly skilled, trained workers, South Carolina is the leading exporter of cars from any State in America. Two years ago, this was \$10.4 billion of product. South Carolina is now the largest man-

ufacturer and exporter of tires of any State. Thousands of jobs have been created.

Our citizens will always cherish the vision of Senator Hollings to help families have fulfilling lives. Our thoughts and prayers are with the Hollings family and his many friends.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Horry County, South Carolina (Mr. RICE).

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Fritz Hollings dedicated his life to service. Whether it was serving in World War II, as Governor of South Carolina, or as a United States Senator, the legacy he leaves behind is simply amazing. He embodied what it meant to be a part of the Greatest Generation. He truly had a servant's heart.

During his Governorship, he was a champion of the civil rights movement and helped ensure the peaceful integration of South Carolina schools. He is also credited with creating the State's technical college system which, to this day, helps people connect with jobs and opportunities. He also helped develop the Charleston Port, which has turned South Carolina into a world-class exporter and one of the most competitive places to do business in the country.

An absolute titan in the United States Senate, he spent nearly 40 years advocating for policies that would benefit South Carolinians and Americans.

Though I never had the pleasure of serving with him, I know that he brought South Carolina spirit to Washington with his sharp tongue and quick wit.

He will be missed, but we can find comfort that he is reunited in Heaven with his beloved wife, Peatsy.

I am honored to join my colleagues and all South Carolinians in celebrating his remarkable life.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, tonight, I rise to remember and pay tribute to the late Senator Fritz Hollings, who was a true statesman through and through.

As Governor Henry McMaster said on Saturday, learning of Senator Hollings' passing: "One of South Carolina's greatest lions roars no more." Those are powerful words to describe Senator Hollings.

His life was dedicated to the service of South Carolina and the United States, and the positive impact he made on our communities will be felt for years to come.

I heard fine words from Mr. CLYBURN earlier; he talked about his career. But Senator Hollings' career spanned for many decades, beginning with his graduation from The Citadel to his service as an artillery officer fighting for freedom during World War II. Like many in the Greatest Generation, he put his life on the line for our country at a very young age.

He then moved into service on behalf of the constituents of South Carolina

in a variety of roles, including Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and, most notably, here in the Halls of Congress, where he spent decades—36 years, I think—serving as a United States Senator.

He became well known as a national figure, a trailblazer, a respected fighter and champion for the American people in so many areas, including commerce and defense.

I met him in 1987 when I was working for Senator Strom Thurmond.

He will go down as one of the most effective Senators on record, and it is safe to say, there will be no one else like Senator Hollings.

Beyond his work ethic and advocacy for South Carolina, he was known as a genuine person, respected by folks from all walks of life, from every political party and from all 50 States.

His decades of work left South Carolina and our Nation better off; for that, there is no doubt. He was the true embodiment of selflessness and public service. His legacy will be felt for generations to come.

My prayers and condolences are with his loved ones, as well as appreciation for all he did for the lives of all of us.

God bless his family as they mourn the loss of a true giant, selfless public servant, and, definitely, a dedicated leader.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Majority Whip CLYBURN for yielding and for his service to the rest of the delegation of South Carolina.

This weekend we lost the most transformational leader South Carolina has ever seen. Fritz Hollings left his mark on our economic development, our education system, civil rights, desegregation, and countless other areas. There is no doubt we are all better off because of his service.

Hollings was once referred to as a “Senator from central casting,” and, in many ways, he represented the ideals of public service: service to his country in uniform during World War II, to the Lowcountry in the State house, and to his State as Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and U.S. Senator.

He was a true statesman who exemplified character, courage, integrity, and honor. The action he took was often not easy or politically popular, but it was always with what was best for South Carolina in mind.

As we honor his life over the coming days and weeks, I hope we can all pause to reflect on how his legacy can guide us now more than ever. Hollings made a lifelong career out of fearlessly doing what was right, working across the aisle to reach remarkable achievements, and always putting the people of South Carolina over politics. We need that sort of leadership now more than ever.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE).

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to also add my condolences to the Senator’s family.

I remember, as a young boy growing up interested in politics, that I was always struck by his thoughtfulness, the demeanor in which he held himself in an era where we were in full-contact politics all the time. Senator Hollings was an extraordinary American and a great patriot, and I join with my colleagues in offering condolences to the family and remembering his extraordinary legacy.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to close this tribute tonight by acknowledging that this is the 50th year since Fritz Hollings’ hunger tour.

A lot of people may remember, in 1969, Ernest Hollings embarked upon a tour—or several tours of South Carolina. The first one was on Charleston’s East Side, and it was my great honor to lead him, along with Sister Mary Anthony, on that tour so that he could see some of the anxiety, some of the wanting that was present in his hometown.

He went from there to other places throughout the State, most especially, Beaufort, Jasper County. Many people may remember, he, after a tour with a Dr. Gatch in Beaufort County, Fritz wrote a book called “The Case Against Hunger.” That book was eye-opening to a lot of people.

In fact, he made the case for significant expansion of community health centers throughout the South, and he made the case for what we now call the WIC program: Women, Infants, and Children. It was that book and that tour; and 2 years later, I took a tour with his classmate from The Citadel, John Carl West, who was my mentor in government.

When West became Governor, he then took a tour. He wanted to retrace some of Fritz’s steps and redouble the efforts to eradicate poverty.

Poverty is still with us. Ill health is still with us. Hunger among children is still with us.

I am going to be moving, at several points this year, to memorialize Fritz by calling upon my colleagues to redouble our efforts for children, for women, for infants, for the poor.

□ 2015

I would hope that as we think about Fritz, we will think about that passage of scripture found in Matthew 25 where we are told that it is incumbent upon us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and do right for those who are less fortunate.

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1644, SAVE THE INTERNET ACT OF 2019; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2021, INVESTING FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2019; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MORELLE (during the Special Order of Mr. CLYBURN), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-37) on the resolution (H. Res. 294) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1644) to restore the open internet order of the Federal Communications Commission; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2021) to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and to establish a congressional budget for fiscal year 2020; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SOCIAL SECURITY IS THE NATION’S PREMIER INSURANCE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for 30 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be on this floor and to hear the eloquence of JIM CLYBURN talking about a legend in Senator Fritz Hollings.

Mr. Speaker, it gives us pause this evening, and I am honored to be joined by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, a young man who has served his Nation with dignity as well, as we talk about something equally important and near and dear to Fritz Hollings’ heart as it is to all America: Social Security.

We have introduced a bill. On Wednesday at 2 o’clock we will be having our fourth hearing on the subject matter of Social Security. We are honored to see that that is going forward, because there haven’t been hearings for some time on the matter of expanding Social Security.

Under the leadership of NANCY PELOSI and now RICH NEAL on the Ways and Means Committee and a return to regular order, we are focusing on the needs of the American people, and nothing is more important than Social Security.

Let me start by underscoring something that should be intuitively obvious to everyone, but oftentimes is overlooked: Social Security is not an entitlement. Social Security is the insurance that people have paid for.

How do we know this? We know it simply because you only have to look as far as your pay stub, whether it is weekly, biweekly, or monthly, under the definition of FICA.

FICA stands for the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Whose? Yours.

Citizens all across this Nation understand that they have contributed to this program.

I want to give the President of the United States a shout-out here, because even under the intense scrutiny of the campaign, when challenged by 16 other Republicans, President Trump alone amongst the Republicans said: No, this is not an entitlement. This is an earned benefit, and I intend to protect it.

Not only does Social Security need protection, as CONOR LAMB understands, but it needs to be expanded. It needs this, because the last time that this Congress did anything significant with respect to Social Security was in 1983.

In 1983, Ronald Reagan was the President of the United States, Tip O'Neill was the Speaker of the House. And you know what? A Democrat and Republican were able to come together and change Social Security and make sure that it would be there for future generations.

However, they didn't do a number of things that would have enhanced the program, and it has been 36 years since there has been any change to Social Security, the Nation's premier insurance program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the viewing audience: Have any of your insurance premiums gone up since 1983? And, of course, everyone knows what the answer is.

It is not the people's fault at home or citizens all across this Nation. It is the responsibility of the United States Congress to make sure that the Nation's premier program, a program that not only provides a pension, but provides disability and spousal and dependent coverage, is there.

It is the only program out there that provides the full faith and credit of the United States Government, and, by the way, has never missed a payment.

Yet, if we do nothing, if we continue to kick the can down the road, then by as soon as 2034, just 15 years from now, there will be a 21 percent cut in the program, sending many people on the program currently into poverty.

That cannot stand. The time for us to act is now.

That is especially true given the circumstances that have taken place in this Nation, especially as recent as 2008.

If you will observe the chart on my left here, what this demonstrates is essentially from 2007 to 2010, the Great Recession, what we have witnessed happen to Americans with respect to their overall wealth and assets.

What we see is that only 10 percent of the people of this country, and they happen to be in the top 10 percent of wealth, have recovered from the Great Recession. Just 10 percent.

Imagine if Social Security had been privatized, as was intended by the Bush administration in 2005. Thankfully, it was not, because people depend on Social Security. They depend on Social Security because they know it is the only guarantee that is there for them.

I have gone across this country speaking to people about Social Security

and our enhancements and what we do, and I take with me two props: one is the actuary report of Social Security 2100, the bill that CONOR LAMB and 206 other Members of this body are original cosponsors of; and I also carry with me this Starbucks coffee. This happens to be empty, but it is part of my prop, and I will get to that shortly.

But what we said to the actuary is that what we wanted to do is make sure that Social Security not only remains solvent for beyond the 75 years, as it is required by law, but we needed to enhance it. The last time it was enhanced by this body was 36 years ago.

So that is why CONOR LAMB and myself and so many others have stepped forward to say, let's add and enhance this, and let's do it in four ways.

Number 1, let's have a 2 percent across-the-board increase for all Social Security recipients.

Number 2, let's not let anyone who has paid their quarters into Social Security, who has worked hard all of their lives, retire into poverty.

Unfortunately for many Americans, especially women, that is the case. Why would that be so? It is so because women have been the caregivers in our society and had to take time off to raise families, to take care of children. Also, unfortunately, women have found themselves in the workplace earning 77 cents for every dollar their male counterpart was. This change in the law will correct that.

We also found, and CONOR LAMB pointed this out several times, that there were people that he talked to who were still working, many out of necessity, some because of the joy that they find and the fulfillment of their lives in being active and busy, but nonetheless, they found that they were being taxed on their Social Security, because back in 1983, we did not index Social Security, so that back then, if you were single and making more than \$24,000, you were taxed, if you were a married couple and making more than \$32,000, you were taxed.

So what CONOR and others said is, let's raise that to \$50,000 for an individual and \$100,000 for a couple, and immediately 12 million Americans will get a tax break under this bill.

We also wanted to adopt something that the AARP has fought for, which is to have a COLA that actually reflects the costs that you incur when you are older, whether that is doctor visits, whether it is nutritional concerns, whether it is physical therapy, or whether it is heating and cooling your home. These are the things that you need and are important to you, and that is what the COLA should reflect, and that is what we put in the bill.

Most of all, we have to make sure that the bill is sustainably solvent beyond 75 years, as is required by law, so that no one in any generation could say that it won't be there in the future.

In fact, it has always been there. It has never missed a payment. It has a 99 percent loss ratio.

What does that mean? That means it is the most efficient government program there is. It is the Nation's insurance program.

I have heard my good friend and colleague talk about this often, and I yield the floor to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB).

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. LARSON for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be here tonight.

Last year, during a long campaign season, two campaigns and two elections, there was no issue in western Pennsylvania that came to me from my constituents more often than Social Security, and it was usually with a heavy heart.

I will never forget one man who came up to me at an event. He was about 77 years old. He told me how he started paying into Social Security when he was 12. They don't really make them like that anymore, but in western Pennsylvania, people started working at earlier and earlier ages to make ends meet.

The gentleman had worked in a factory. He had been laid off. He told me: We were in the streets, not sure where to go during the day, but we didn't want our kids to know that we were out of work.

He had five kids.

He became a janitor, got hurt on the job, needed his union to stick up for him, but that cut into his prime years of earning.

So the gentleman becomes 65, he retires, eventually collects Social Security, but he still works to this day as a janitor.

So he is telling me all about his life, and he pulls out one of those big key rings that every janitor seems to have, and he shoves it into my hand. He had pulled off of it the dog tag that he carried when he served in the U.S. Army in Korea in the 1950s.

He pressed it into my palm and he just looked up at me and said: Don't you break your promise to us. If you get a chance to go down to Washington, D.C., you fight for Social Security, you fight for Medicare. You promised these programs to us and you have got to keep your promise.

I will tell you, I don't think a man his age and his experience wanted to have to stand there and ask a 33-year-old young congressional candidate to stick up for him in that way.

That was a promise that we made, and it is not an entitlement. It is something he paid into for over 45, 50 years of a working life.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if Mr. LARSON has met constituents like that back in Connecticut as well.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, no question about it. We were just at a senior center in Elmwood on Friday and had the same experience.

I think, really, people find it annoying when this is called an entitlement, especially when they know they have worked all of their lives for this. They

only had to look at their pay stub to know that they had made these contributions.

To say that this is an entitlement, when you look at the investment that you have made over a lifetime, nothing could be further from the truth, and that is why it is so important that we get the Social Security 2100 Act passed into law.

□ 2030

Mr. LAMB. It is the most important thing we can work on in this Congress for many of the people who are affected.

The problem is, as you said, it hasn't been adjusted since the 1980s, and a couple of really important things have happened since then. When Tip and President Reagan struck the last deal on Social Security, there wasn't the heroin epidemic that we see today.

One of the problems that we have in western Pennsylvania is that we are losing a lot of young parents in their 30s and 40s to heroin, fentanyl, and prescription drug overdoses. Because they come from good families, their aunts, their uncles, and their parents are stepping up and taking care of the kids who are left behind.

I have run into dozens and dozens of senior citizens in western PA who are raising kids on their Social Security benefits. They are working part time, too. They can barely make ends meet. Social Security wasn't designed for that.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that the gentleman points that out because people, oftentimes, think of Social Security only as a pension benefit. As he just pointed out, one in five recipients are currently on Social Security who are not retired, who are spouses, or there are children because of a death in the family that took place.

So here it is, the Nation's single most important insurance program taking care of those individuals, even in cases of calamity, whether it be through the opioid crisis or whatever the case may be. That is why Social Security remains so vitally important to all generations, at all ages.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, it is why we need to make sure that those who do choose to continue to work, and many will, see the benefits of that work.

Here we are calling for a tax cut and promising to account for every penny of it with a proper adjustment to the other taxes and the payroll tax. You would almost think we were Republicans standing up here tonight. But the Republicans, instead, have chosen a path through their tax bill to cut taxes for a very different group of people, the people who make more than \$500,000 a year, and the people on the boards of the largest and most powerful corporations in our country.

I think that is what frustrates so many people today, that the average Social Security benefit now, at this point, is—what?—about \$16,000. The

people who benefited from the tax cut in 2017 make \$500,000, \$1 million, or even more than that per year. There are far more people earning closer to \$16,000 in this country than there are at the very top.

If we are going to have special breaks in the Tax Code for anyone, or if we are going to do anything with our tax laws to benefit anyone, it should be those folks who are just trying to get by. They are not going on vacation with this money. They are not going to Disney World. And they are not going on a cruise. They are paying for prescription drugs, and they are paying for groceries.

Mr. CLYBURN just talked about hunger and how Fritz Hollings was fighting hunger 40 and 50 years ago. Well, senior citizens in the United States are going hungry today. They have a very simple choice. They have a certain amount of money, and they can go to the grocery store or to the drugstore, but they can't do both. Usually, they go to the drugstore to stay alive, and they skimp on the rest.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman makes an excellent point. There is nobody who is getting wealthy on the Social Security program, but it is essential to their very existence and essential to our economy. Every penny that goes into Social Security comes right back and is recirculated through our economy because these are the things that are needed to sustain life.

It is such an important point, Mr. Speaker. I said earlier that I carry this Starbucks, and you make an apt comparison here. In terms of the \$2 trillion tax cut that was passed in the previous session, 83 percent of that tax cut goes to the Nation's wealthiest 1 percent. When you contrast that to the bill we are proposing that says that we want to make sure that people are able to subsist on a program of insurance that they have paid into, it seems utterly cruel that this hasn't already taken effect and taken hold. What is even more, we are not going to do it by passing on debt to a future generation. It is paid for.

All those recipients, I know they say it in Connecticut, and I heard it again in West Hartford, and I know the gentleman has heard it as well in his communities: We don't want to be a burden, not to our families or future generations.

Well, they have never been a burden. They were the generations that made this Nation what we are today, so we paid for this bill. We paid for it in two ways.

Number one, we lift the cap over \$400,000. So if you are one of the six-tenths of 1 percent in this Nation who make over \$400,000, we are going to lift the cap off that Social Security so that you are paying what the guy making \$50,000 is.

Then we do something else. We do what Roosevelt intended and what every American knows because they

consult their bill. We increase the contribution that you make in your paycheck by 1 percent.

But then we say: No, even 1 percent is a lot. We are going to phase that in over 25 years to accomplish what should have been done in 1983, indexing it and phasing it in slowly over time.

What does that mean? That means a person earning \$50,000 a year would pay 50 cents a week to make sure that he gets all the benefits we have described for Social Security and that it is solvent beyond 75 years. For 50 cents a week, a disability policy, dependent coverage, spousal coverage, and a pension, you could not purchase that in the private market. It is the full faith and credit of the United States Government that makes it possible because of the individual contribution.

That is where this Starbucks comes in. When I am at a public forum and when I am doing a townhall, I say to people: How much is this Starbucks?

They will ask if it is a latte. I say yes. They say \$4.50.

I go: You are right. Or 9 weeks of Social Security payments if you are making \$50,000 a year. Or if you are that individual making over \$400,000 a year, it costs more to buy this Starbucks latte than it will to save Social Security.

We can do this together. This is why we have been going all across the country. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, as well, for going out and putting this online and on Facebook, making sure that we are getting the message out that, no, you are not a burden to us; you are our fellow Americans.

This isn't a Democratic or a Republican or an independent plan; this is the American plan. In fact, it was President Reagan who enhanced it, and it was President Eisenhower who enhanced and grew the program of Social Security. That is why it becomes vitally important that we help out our fellow citizens, especially with this disparity and, as in the chart we showed before, with many Americans still not recovered from the Great Recession of 2008.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, how many programs do we really have that are truly universal, that are truly for every American, in which we all share the sacrifice and we all share the benefit? We are all in this together at the end of the day.

A very wise man said to me once that one of the problems we have in America today is people think the economy is like the weather. You might be able to predict it, and you might be able to prepare for what is coming, but you just can't do anything about it.

Well, that is not true. The economy is a set of rules written down on pieces of paper and it is the set of people who are there to enforce them.

This is a better rule than anything the other side has. This is a rule that allows us to keep our promise. This is a rule that says, if you paid into this for all your working lives and now all you are asking for is about \$16,000 a

year to be able to live with some dignity in your old age, after you finished the project of a lifetime of building the country that we all enjoy, we are going to make sure that is there for you, and we are going to make sure we keep our promise.

We think it is a pretty good bet to side with the folks who are getting \$16,000 a year over the folks who are making \$16 million a year. We think that is a pretty good bet, and we are all going to share the burden together going forward.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. LARSON for allowing me to be part of this great bill.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for joining me.

I thank Social Security Works, National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, AFL-CIO, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Arc of the United States, American Federation of Government Employees, International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Social Security Task Force, Justice in Aging, Association of University Centers on Disability, and The Senior Citizens League for their endorsement of this outstanding piece of legislation. I thank Mr. LAMB and the 206 other original co-sponsors of the Social Security 2100 Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Ms. KAPTUR (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of a funeral.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker, on Thursday, April 4, 2019, announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 725.—An act to change the address of the postal facility designated in honor of Captain Humayun Khan.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on April 4, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 276. To direct the Secretary of Education to establish the Recognizing Inspiring school Employees (RISE) Award Program recognizing excellence exhibited by classified school employees providing services to students in prekindergarten through high school.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 9, 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:

629. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a Department's report titled "Progress Toward the Strategic Plan to Improve Capabilities of Department of Defense Training Ranges and Installations", pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 113 note; Public Law 115-232, Sec. 2862(f); (132 Stat. 2284); to the Committee on Armed Services.

630. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Colonel David S. Eaglin and David J. Sanford, United States Air Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

631. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing five officers to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

632. A letter from the Executive Director, Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the Office's 2018 Annual Report of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5452(e); Public Law 111-203, Sec. 342(e); (124 Stat. 1543); to the Committee on Financial Services.

633. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major rule — Medicaid; Revisions to State Medicaid Fraud Control Unit Rules (RIN: 0936-AA07) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

634. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2018 Financial Report of the United States Government, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(e)(1); Public Law 97-258, Sec. 331(e)(1) (as amended by Public Law 103-356, Sec. 405(c)); (108 Stat. 3416); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

635. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's Fiscal Year 2017 FAIR Act Inventory, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 note; Public Law 105-270, Sec. 2(c)(1)(A); (112 Stat. 2382); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

636. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of a vacancy, and a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

637. A letter from the Director (Acting), U.S. Trade and Development Agency, trans-

mitting the Agency's FY 2018 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

638. A letter from the Chairman, United States International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2018 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

639. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2018 Commercial Accountability Measures and Closure for Atlantic Migratory Group Cobia [Docket No.: 101206604-1758-02] (RIN: 0648-XG435) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

640. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG429) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

641. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2018 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for the Other Jacks Complex [Docket No.: 120815345-3525-02] (RIN: 0648-XG420) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

642. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG426) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

643. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2018 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish [Docket No.: 120403249-2492-02] (RIN: 0648-XG440) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

644. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG428) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

645. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2018 Gulf of Alaska Pollock Seasonal Apportionments [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG378) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

646. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG394) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

647. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XG366) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

648. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pollock in the Bering Sea Subarea [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG444) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

649. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Trawl Catcher Vessels in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 107816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG396) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

650. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XG534) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

651. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Gulf of Maine Haddock Trimester Total Allowable Catch Area Closure for the Common Pool Fishery [Docket No.: 151211999-6343-02] (RIN: 0648-XG318) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

652. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Economic Ex-

clusive Zone Off Alaska; Deep-Water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG192) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

653. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Alaska Plaice in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG317) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

654. A letter from the Division Chief, Office of Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Separation Distances of Ammonium Nitrate and Blasting Agents From Explosives or Blasting Agents [Docket No.: ATF 2002R-226F; AG Order No.: 4418-2019] (RIN: 1140-AA27) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

655. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Seafarers' Access to Maritime Facilities [Docket No.: USCG-2013-1087] (RIN: 1625-AC15) received April 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

656. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the 57th Annual Report covering activities of the Federal Maritime Commission for FY 2018, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 306(a); Public Law 109-304, Sec. 4; (120 Stat. 1489); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

657. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule and interim rule — Medicaid Program; Covered Outpatient Drug; Line Extension Definition; and Change to the Rebate Calculation for Line Extension Drugs [CMS-2345-F2 and 2345-IFC2] (RIN: 0938-AT09) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

658. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report titled "Annual Report to Congress on the Open Payments Program", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a-7h(d); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, Sec. 1128G (as added by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 6002); (124 Stat. 693); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[The following actions occurred on April 5, 2019]

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1644. A bill to restore the open internet order of the Federal Communications Commission; with an amendment (Rept. 116-34). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. YARMUTH: Committee on the Budget. H.R. 2021. A bill to amend the Balanced

Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and to establish a congressional budget for fiscal year 2020 (Rept. 116-35, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Submitted on April 8, 2019]

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1331. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to nonpoint source management, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-36). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 294. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1644) to restore the open internet order of the Federal Communications Commission; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2021) to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and to establish a congressional budget for fiscal year 2020; and for other purposes (Rept. 116-37). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[The following action occurred on April 5, 2019]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Rules discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2021 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. NEAL (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H.R. 2113. A bill to amend titles XI and XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for drug manufacturer price transparency, to require certain manufacturers to report on product samples provided to certain health care providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 2114. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide Federal financial assistance to States to implement, review, and revise State energy security plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2115. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to provide greater transparency of discounts provided by drug manufacturers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. KEATING, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. MALINOWSKI):

H.R. 2116. A bill to enhance stabilization of conflict-affected areas and prevent violence and fragility globally, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 2117. A bill to improve the health and safety of Americans living with food allergies and related disorders, including potentially life-threatening anaphylaxis, food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome, and eosinophilic gastrointestinal diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCAUL:

H.R. 2118. A bill to expand sanctions against Iran with respect to the ballistic missile program of Iran, to impose additional sanctions with respect to Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, the Judiciary, Oversight and Reform, 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 Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 2119. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to reauthorize grants for improving the energy efficiency of public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. MCBATH, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H.R. 2120. A bill to establish a universal personal savings program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RESCHENTHALER:

H.R. 2121. A bill to combat trafficking in human organs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. NORCROSS):

H.R. 2122. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study on the contracting practices of the Corps of Engineers, with a specific focus on how the Corps complies with and enforces the requirement to pay prevailing wages on federally financed construction jobs; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HOLDING, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. YOHIO, and Mr. BERA):

H.R. 2123. A bill to provide for United States actions to advance the United States-India strategic relationship; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD (for himself and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 2124. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit certain E2 nonimmigrant investors to adjust status to lawful permanent resident status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 2125. A bill to provide coverage under the Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program to certain crop, tree, bush, and vine losses due to flooding occurring in Iowa in calendar year 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 2126. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from providing bailouts or other financial assistance to a pension plan of a State or political sub-

division thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 2127. A bill to prohibit the use of United States Government funds for art in United States embassies and consulates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOK (for himself, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 2128. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to clarify the authority of tribal governments in regard to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUTHRIE (for himself and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 2129. A bill to amend the loan counseling requirements under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 2130. A bill to provide grants to assist States in developing and implementing plans to address cybersecurity threats or vulnerabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2131. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate a provision under the Medicare Advantage program that inadvertently penalizes Medicare Advantage plans for providing high quality care to Medicare beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LONG:

H.R. 2132. A bill to exempt certain structures from removal from Army Corps of Engineers property on Table Rock Lake, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2133. A bill to provide for interim appropriations for the District of Columbia courts and related agencies with respect to any fiscal year for which appropriations are not otherwise provided for such courts and agencies; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 2134. A bill to reauthorize the Helen Keller National Center for Youths and Adults Who Are Deaf-Blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 2135. A bill to prevent foreign adversaries from influencing elections by prohibiting foreign nationals from purchasing at any time a broadcast, cable, or satellite communication that mentions a clearly identified candidate for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 2136. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure internet openness,

to prohibit blocking of lawful content, applications, services, and non-harmful devices, to prohibit impairment or degradation of lawful internet traffic, to limit the authority of the Federal Communications Commission and to preempt State law with respect to internet openness obligations, to provide that broadband internet access service shall be considered to be an information service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. REED, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 2137. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 2138. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the eligibility of low-income veterans to receive dental care; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 2139. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve pipeline safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 2140. A bill to prevent child marriage in United Nations-administered refugee settlements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 2141. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Great Lakes basin initiative for agricultural nonpoint source pollution prevention; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H. Res. 293. A resolution providing for budget enforcement for fiscal year 2020; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mrs. LESKO):

H. Res. 295. A resolution reaffirming that voting is a fundamental right of all eligible United States citizens and recognizing that allowing illegal immigrants the right to vote devalues the franchise and diminishes the voting power of United States citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. BILL-RAKIS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. BEYER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CORREA, Mr. NUNES, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. MENG, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr.

SPANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. COX of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. SHALALA):

H. Res. 296. A resolution affirming the United States record on the Armenian Genocide; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

19. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 191, urging the United States Congress to expand Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program eligibility requirements for students enrolled in college and other institutions of higher education; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

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 Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 2113.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 2114.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 2115.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 2116.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 2117.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has 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 any Department or Officer thereof".

By Mr. McCAUL:

H.R. 2118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 2119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 3 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 2120.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RESCIENTHALER:

H.R. 2121.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2122.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 2123.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 2124.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 2125.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 2126.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 2127.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV,

Section 3, Clause 2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. COOK:

H.R. 2128.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause)

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 2129.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 2130.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2131.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LONG:

H.R. 2132.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2133.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 2134.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 2135.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 2136.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 2137.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 2138.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 2139.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 2140.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 2141.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 9: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. AGULAR, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 33: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 36: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 40: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. CLYBURN, and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 41: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 51: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 92: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 94: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 95: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 96: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 114: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 230: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 312: Mr. MULLIN, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MOULTON, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 366: Mr. NEGUSE and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 372: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 383: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 397: Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. WELCH, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

- H.R. 444: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 445: Mrs. LURIA and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 497: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 500: Mr. KILMER and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
H.R. 510: Mr. BOST, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 526: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 530: Ms. HILL of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 532: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 535: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 553: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. SIREs.
H.R. 555: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 559: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 563: Mr. BACON, Mr. NORCROSS, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 566: Mr. STIVERS and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 569: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 613: Mr. GAETZ, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 615: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 628: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 641: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 647: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 649: Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 651: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 655: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 689: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 692: Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 693: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COX of California, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 712: Mr. CROW and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 724: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 726: Mr. BACON, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 728: Mr. KATKO and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 748: Ms. SHALALA, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 763: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 777: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 830: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 861: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 884: Mr. TONKO and Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 900: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 925: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 929: Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 935: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 938: Mr. WALDEN and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 943: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LAMBORN, and Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 951: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 958: Mr. HURD of Texas.
H.R. 962: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 965: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CROW, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 973: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 977: Mr. DUNN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. SPANO, and Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 986: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 987: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 989: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 997: Mr. GIBBS.
H.R. 1004: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 1006: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 1010: Ms. WILD and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1042: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1043: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1044: Mr. EVANS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 1050: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1055: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 1058: Mr. STIVERS and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1073: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1096: Mr. HOLDING, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 1101: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 1139: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1142: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 1149: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, and Mr. PASCARELL.
H.R. 1154: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 1155: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1162: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 1166: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. BOST, and Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 1174: Mr. PETERS, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 1179: Mr. COHEN and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1220: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1225: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 1229: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1236: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COOPER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1237: Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1257: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1301: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 1309: Mr. PAPPAS and Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 1321: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 1327: Mrs. MILLER, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. CLYBURN.
H.R. 1331: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1337: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 1341: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 1364: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. LURIA, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 1366: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1368: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 1370: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 1372: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.
H.R. 1377: Mr. CORREA and Mr. MAST.
H.R. 1379: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. BABIN.
H.R. 1382: Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. TLAI, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1385: Ms. SCANLON and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1386: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1396: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. GABBARD, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WILD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. LOWEY, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. OMAR, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 1400: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 1406: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1411: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1423: Mr. FOSTER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WEXTON, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 1425: Mr. NEGUSE and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1444: Mrs. ROBY.
H.R. 1450: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1454: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 1499: Mr. COHEN and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1516: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 1517: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 1527: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 1542: Mr. HIMES and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 1545: Mr. MCADAMS and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 1551: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 1565: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 1570: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. WILD, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 1579: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 1605: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama and Mr. MAST.
H.R. 1606: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1622: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 1629: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 1632: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 1641: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. COX of California, Mr. MAST, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1673: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 1674: Mr. STIVERS and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 1682: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. HIMES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 1693: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 1706: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1714: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 1721: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1735: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 1741: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 1748: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1754: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HECK, Mr. CRIST, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 1759: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 1765: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 1770: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MAST, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 1773: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1781: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. WALDEN, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 1785: Mr. FULCHER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. PALMER, and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 1802: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 1805: Mr. KIND, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. COX of California.
H.R. 1819: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1830: Mr. STANTON, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1854: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 1858: Mr. GUEST, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. BIGGS.
 H.R. 1864: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 1869: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, and Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 1872: Mrs. MILLER.
 H.R. 1873: Mr. POSEY and Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 1884: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 1895: Mr. HASTINGS.
 H.R. 1911: Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 1940: Mr. WRIGHT.
 H.R. 1943: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 1952: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 1957: Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. CISNEROS.
 H.R. 1963: Ms. HILL of California.
 H.R. 1970: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 1981: Ms. SHALALA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. MOORE, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. BASS.
 H.R. 1992: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. GIANFORTE.
 H.R. 2002: Mr. CURTIS, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. PENCE.
 H.R. 2003: Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 2004: Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 2006: Mr. HASTINGS.
 H.R. 2010: Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BACON, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. MCHENRY.
 H.R. 2030: Mr. CROW, Ms. WATERS, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. CISNEROS.
 H.R. 2039: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 2042: Mr. MCNERNEY and Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 2054: Ms. SHALALA and Mr. COURTNEY.
 H.R. 2055: Mr. COHEN and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 2056: Mr. PETERSON and Ms. FRANKEL.
 H.R. 2069: Mr. COX of California and Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 2070: Mr. TIPTON.
 H.R. 2075: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mrs. DINGELL.
 H.R. 2086: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. GAETZ.
 H.R. 2089: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama and Mr. PENCE.
 H.R. 2091: Mr. PETERS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 2093: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia and Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 2094: Mr. COX of California.
 H.R. 2096: Mr. WELCH and Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 2111: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.J. Res. 2: Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.J. Res. 35: Mr. SOTO.
 H. Con. Res. 25: Mr. HECK and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H. Res. 23: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. DELAURO.
 H. Res. 54: Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUEST, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. PANETTA.
 H. Res. 60: Mr. SCHRADER.
 H. Res. 127: Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. BERA.
 H. Res. 189: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H. Res. 214: Mr. HIMES.
 H. Res. 217: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. KILMER.
 H. Res. 220: Ms. MENG, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CASE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H. Res. 221: Ms. MENG, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CASE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H. Res. 222: Ms. MENG, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H. Res. 230: Mr. PAPPAS and Ms. WILD.
 H. Res. 231: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SCHRIER, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H. Res. 246: Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. WALKER, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. SMUCKER, Mrs.

MILLER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. COX of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MCHENRY, and Mr. RATCLIFFE.

H. Res. 259: Mr. DUNN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. WRIGHT.

H. Res. 273: Ms. TITUS, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. MAST, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. WATKINS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BERA, Mr. CURTIS, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Res. 277: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H. Res. 287: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H. Res. 289: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative BURGESS, or a designee, to H.R. 1644, the Save the Internet Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1055: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.