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No. 62

## House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CISNEROS).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 10, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GILBERT RAY CISNEROS, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### PRAYER

Reverend Jesse Bernard Bilberry, Jr., Mount Pilgrim Baptist Church, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before You with hearts full of gratitude for giving us another day.

Your loving kindness, grace, and mercy have blessed us with all good and perfect gifts, which we know come from You, and with grateful hearts we say thank You.

You have promised to supply all of our needs according to Your riches in glory, and with this in mind, we thank You for the opportunity to serve the people of this great country.

Help us to be truly concerned about others. Locked together, we can withstand the storms of life. How true of us. We need the help of others.

We pray, especially, for the Members of the House. Please endow them with the wisdom they need as they work individually and collectively to accomplish the agendas set before them. And this country will be wiser, stronger, and better because they have tabernacled here today.

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.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

### WELCOMING REVEREND JESSE BERNARD BILBERRY, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend Jesse Bernard Bilberry, Jr.'s lifetime of service.

Reverend Bilberry has dedicated nearly four decades of pastoral service and educational leadership throughout the State of Louisiana. I am proud to have Reverend Bilberry as my constituent. He just recently retired from the historic Mount Pilgrim Baptist Church in Scotlandville, Louisiana, and was named pastor emeritus.

Reverend Bilberry began his career in service as an officer in the United States Army, and we owe him a deep seed of gratitude for his service to our country.

After an honorable discharge from the Army, Reverend Bilberry spent several years as an administrator at Southern University, ending his tenure there as director of admissions.

Reverend Bilberry has distinguished himself as a well-respected community and religious leader both at home and abroad. From leading missionaries in the West Indies to leading several service-oriented organizations and his church, Reverend Bilberry has led a life of compassion and courage that has resonated with the people of Baton Rouge and throughout the State of Louisiana.

I thank Reverend Bilberry for his tireless contributions serving his community throughout his career in ministry and education.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

### CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE CONCERNS

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, Democrats and Republicans support the Corporation for National and Community Service and all of its volunteer organizations like AmeriCorps, VISTA, and Senior Corps. President Trump's 2020 budget eliminates the Corporation and all the volunteer activities our communities rely on.

As we speak, the Corporation's CEO is executing a plan to close all 46 State offices in the next 90 days, which they are calling the Sustainability and Transformation Plan. Contrary to its name, this plan is a step towards accomplishing the administration's ultimate goal of eliminating national service and abandoning local volunteers and stakeholders.

Last month, the Corporation's own inspector general reported to Congress:

□ 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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“Aspects of this plan present heightened risks of fraud, waste, and mismanagement that warrant particularly close oversight.”

So now it is time for Congress to act to protect national service, not fund a plan that promotes fraud, waste, and abuse. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 1458, the Keep Community Service Local Act, which prohibits the closing of State offices.

#### ETO TESTING IN LAKE COUNTY

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, last month, I spoke on the floor about the urgent need for EPA ambient air testing at two manufacturing facilities in Lake County that use ethylene oxide, a known carcinogen.

As well, I and my colleagues in the Illinois delegation have written to the EPA urging them to undertake ambient air monitoring.

The neighbors living near these plants, as well as the local governments, need to know that the air they breathe is safe. Yet the EPA still refuses to conduct any ambient air monitoring, instead insisting on using dispersion models based on estimates of smokestack emissions.

Such dispersion monitoring is completely inadequate because it fails to account for what are known as fugitive emissions, EtO escaping into the environment from locations other than the smokestack.

Absent EPA leadership, the local municipalities and the Lake County Public Health Department have stepped up to pursue monitoring on their own.

Good for them, but it should not have come to this. They are only doing so because the EPA has failed to do its job.

Our communities deserve far better from the EPA. This is about our families and the public health. I urge the EPA to do its duty and to begin this vital testing immediately.

#### FAIRNESS FOR HIGH-SKILLED IMMIGRANTS ACT

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

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for H.R. 1044, the Fairness for High-Skilled Immigrants Act, introduced by Congresswoman LOFGREN. This bipartisan legislation will help ease green card backlogs for those facing the longest wait times and help our businesses retain the high-skilled staff they need to be competitive.

Last month, I sat down with Sunayana Dumala, who shared her story with me.

It was only 2 years ago that our community was devastated when

Sunayana's husband, Srinivas, was murdered in a hate crime in Olathe, Kansas. My predecessor helped her obtain a temporary visa, but she still faces a potentially decades-long wait to gain citizenship. This is because, with him gone, her status was at risk.

These green card backlogs need to be resolved. Sunayana is not alone. Many people have applied for permanent residency and are stuck in long backlogs for green cards.

H.R. 1044 creates a fair and equitable first-come, first-served system, helping to even out green card lines and helping to prevent excessive backlogs for folks like Sunayana. It allows U.S. companies to focus on what they do best: hiring people with the right skills to create products, services, and jobs.

This is a piece of a larger, more comprehensive reform needed to fix our broken immigration system.

#### ADVOCATING FOR MEDICAID BILL

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill to help working Americans access quality, affordable healthcare.

Last month, I introduced the bipartisan Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act, which has already unanimously passed the House and Senate. With the President's signature, this bill will help parents coordinate care for a sick child and protect seniors from going bankrupt to pay for their loved one's in-home care.

My bill will also address skyrocketing prescription drug costs by preventing pharmaceutical companies from cheating State Medicaid programs.

As an emergency physician, I know that timely access to care is critical to helping every family live a full, healthy, and productive life. We must put patients first.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the President to sign this important bill into law immediately.

#### IN HONOR OF DERRICK NELSON

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a hero in my district who passed away this week.

Mr. Derrick Nelson was the principal of the high school in Westfield, New Jersey. He was known to students, to parents, and to teachers for his generosity and selflessness.

Mr. Nelson dedicated his life to serving his country and community. He spent 20 years in the U.S. Army Reserves, including a deployment in the Middle East.

He began his career in New Jersey education in 2002 and joined the West-

field school system in 2010, officially becoming principal in 2017. Students and teachers said he always had a smile on his face, and his energy was infectious.

It was this kindness of spirit that led Mr. Nelson to donate his bone marrow to a 14-year-old boy in France. He did not know the boy, he just wanted to give something of himself to save a child's life.

He suffered a complication from the procedure. He never woke up.

Mr. Speaker, with the passing of Derrick Nelson, we have lost a leader in our community and a great and good man. I extend my deepest condolences to his family, and I hope they find comfort in knowing that the extraordinary legacy he leaves behind will continue to inspire and guide the people who had the privilege to know him.

#### SAVE THE INTERNET ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STANTON). Pursuant to House Resolution 294 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1644.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS) kindly take the chair.

□ 0915

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1644) to restore the open internet order of the Federal Communications Commission, with Mr. CISNEROS (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, April 9, 2019, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 116-37 offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON) had been postponed.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. DAVIDS OF KANSAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part A of House Report 116-37.

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

#### Add at the end the following: SEC. 4. GAO REPORT ON BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE COMPETITION.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that—

(1) examines the efforts by the Federal Communications Commission to assess competition for providers of broadband Internet access service (as defined in section 8.2 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations) in the market;

(2) describes how the Commission can better assess competition; and

(3) includes a description of the steps, if any, the Commission can take to better increase competition among providers of broadband Internet access service (as defined in section 8.2 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations) in the market.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 294, the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. DAVIDS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Kansas.

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to the Save the Internet Act that helps the American consumer.

This amendment requires the Government Accountability Office to produce a report examining the FCC's efforts to assess competition in the wireline and wireless broadband internet access markets, and to tell us how the FCC can better assess competition in the future.

Driving competition in the telecommunications industry is good for innovation, consumer pricing, and availability of service. It only makes sense then that we should receive an accurate assessment of the FCC's current efforts to promote that competition and to ask the GAO how they might do it better.

I urge support for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to the amendment itself.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I support the goal of this amendment in assessing the broadband marketplace and how the government can increase competition, lower prices, and improve the quality of service. This is a worthy subject for GAO to look into, and I think we can gain valuable insights.

This is something we could have approved in the Energy and Commerce Committee had it been brought to us, but we accept it here on the floor.

But if we were really looking for ways to increase competition, Mr. Chairman, in the wireless broadband marketplace, then I am baffled why Democrats did not find the need to examine how 5G networks will be severely threatened by their bill.

Numerous reports from entities not even in the tech space indicate that title II, this overreaching government takeover and the incredible power being given to the FCC to take charge of the internet, presents serious challenges to 5G deployment and its amazing potential for technical improvements.

These reports come from Barclays, which focuses on investment and banking, Oracle, and even the IEEE, which is the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, so it is not a bunch

of politicians talking about this, Mr. Chairman. These are certified smart people, otherwise known as the real engineers, that we went to.

To quote their analysis, "5G networks face the challenge of being developed in a context of high uncertainty, where most of the services that underpin 5G business models appear to be unlawful under current rules."

One example of the efficiencies that can be realized in a 5G network is network slicing which will allow operators to provide different services with different performance characteristics to address specific use cases. Because 5G is being designed for a wider range of use cases than prior technologies, it is critical that quality of service management be employed.

Applying net neutrality to these new 5G networks would cripple the performance of this incredible new technology.

Mr. GUTHRIE, a Republican from Kentucky, offered an amendment to address our serious concerns about the impact of the Democrats' bill on 5G, but that amendment to preserve the growth of 5G was not given an opportunity to be part of today's vote. Sadly, we can't even debate it. It is not here.

New 5G wireless networks will not only one day support apps and web pages, and texts, and chats, and video streams, but will also support a wide range of new technologies, from autonomous vehicles, augmented reality, innovations in healthcare delivery and education, to all other kinds of new advances, Mr. Chairman.

These new innovations, let alone the innovations beyond 5G to come, would be simply impossible, we now believe, and I think others believe independent of us, with these heavy-handed proposals that will result from title II power being given to bureaucrats in Washington. That is what the underlying bill would do.

It is worth remembering that until 2015, the Federal Communications Commission treated wireless networks differently when regulating net neutrality, because it did not want to impede the growth of a nascent technology. If we were to apply that same logic today, we should not burden developing 5G networks with onerous and outdated regulations, as these 5G networks are even more in their infancy than wireless was back in 2010, Mr. Chairman.

So we need to make sure that we don't handicap this next generation of technology with rules designed for rotary telephones that could cause us to delay or lose a global race to widely deploy 5G.

Mr. Chairman, those are my remarks. I support the underlying amendment, the Davids amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from Kansas

for this outstanding complementary amendment to a very important issue.

I am, I believe, very much supportive, and I am supportive of the idea of the GAO producing a report examining the FCC's efforts to assess competition. That is an important record that we in the Congress need, and it complements the Save the Internet Act which represents true net neutrality protections that are designed for today and tomorrow without loopholes.

The Save the Internet Act includes enhanced transparency protections and enacts specific rules against blocking, throttling, and paid prioritization.

Additionally, the Save the Internet Act empowers the FCC to stop internet service providers from undermining the net neutrality principles through new and harmful mechanisms, but we want to work with those providers.

My colleague just mentioned 5G. Nothing that we do here is going to inhibit, I believe, the opportunity for us to work together.

Ms. DAVIDS' amendment is a vital and important contribution to the idea of competition, and the idea of serving your area, and making sure that we understand how the competition is increased in wireline and wireless broadband internet access to many markets.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I support her amendment, and I support the underlying bill, which is the Save the Internet Act, and I thank Mr. DOYLE for his leadership over the years in this legislation.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I don't have any other speakers, I don't believe. I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE).

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

It is interesting to hear my good friend talk about 5G. When the majority talks about government control of the internet, they should turn their eyes to the White House and the President's plan to nationalize 5G.

The only socialist plan to take over the internet is the one coming from the Trump administration and their plan to nationalize 5G. I have documents for the RECORD talking about numerous articles where the Trump administration proposes to nationalize 5G, and the plan coming from the administration to secure 5G.

The gentleman keeps saying that this bill is a government takeover of the internet, but the only government takeover I see is the one that the White House keeps proposing.

Now, the amendment that is before us would ask the GAO to examine how the FCC assesses competition, including making recommendations on how to improve their assessment and how to increase competition in these vital markets. This is a key question for so

many consumer protections online, not just net neutrality.

This bill is about consumers, small business, and democratic values like competition. This is a good amendment. I support this amendment, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I would recommend that my friend from Pennsylvania read this Barclays piece on what the bill likely could do to diminish the growth in 5G build-out, which I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From Barclays, U.S. Cable, Telecom & Internet, March 25, 2019]

NET NEUTRALITY: BLUNT TOOL FOR A FAST-CHANGING ECOSYSTEM

More heat than light in present Net Neutrality debate: While Net Neutrality and related issues have evoked strong passions since the early 2000s, very little of the discussion has evolved despite significant technological and economic shifts. The issue has come back into focus with House Democrats introducing a new bill to reinstate the 2015 Internet Order which was repealed by the FCC post the election of President Trump. The issue is also making its way through the courts with 20+ states and tech companies predictably suing against the FCC's repeal. Therefore, this issue is likely to remain in the headlines especially given elections next year.

Reinstating 2015 Open Internet Order may make it tough to realize full potential of 5G: We believe that Net Neutrality formulations as proposed in Congress are blunt tools to deal with a fast-changing technological landscape. The entire premise of 5G is the ability to enable different network capabilities for different applications. The 5G standards development body, 3GPP, has outlined three major use cases for the technology: enhanced Mobile Broadband, Massive IoT, and ultra-reliable low latency. While all three are likely to be used for consumer-facing applications, two of the three major use cases are also being targeted at industrial users. Dimensions of data use will also be more varied than just speed or volume. Some applications will need to transmit small amounts of data at constant periods (e.g. smart meters) while others will need bursts of high bandwidth consuming traffic (e.g. fixed wireless). Therefore, if implemented, the 2015 Open Internet Order framework (ban on paid prioritization and throttling) without accounting for emerging technological capabilities and applications is likely to become a roadblock to 5G monetization.

Title II could have a bigger operational impact than Net Neutrality: While the Open Internet Order has implications for future business models, if adopted as law, a more immediate concern for Internet service providers will be the push to redefine broadband as a Title II service. Operationally, this could constrain the degrees of freedom around variables such as pricing a lot more than the Open Internet Order itself.

Overall, while the need for some framework on Net Neutrality is agreed to by both sides of the political divide, the current set of proposals are, in our view, inadequate with material limitations on future business models. The issue requires a comprehensive

look at the entire value chain including the edge, but divided regulatory jurisdictions and a split Congress make this difficult to achieve. Therefore, for now, we believe the issue will be resolved by courts and is likely to be a headline risk for telecom and cable companies.

While Net Neutrality evokes strong passions politically, very little of the discussion has evolved despite significant technological and economic shifts. We believe that Net Neutrality formulations as they exist today are blunt tools to deal with a fast-changing technological landscape.

For instance, the entire premise of 5G is the ability to enable different network capabilities for different applications. The 5G standard development body has outlined three major use cases for the technology: enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB), Massive IoT (mIoT) and ultra-reliable low latency (URLLC). While all three are likely to be used for consumer facing applications, two of the three major use cases are also being targeted at industrial users (mIoT and URLLC). Data use across these applications is likely to be quite varied. For instance, smart meters will need to transmit small amounts of data at constant periods while consumer broadband works on bursts of high bandwidth consuming traffic such as video. Applications such as autonomous cars and remote surgery may value lower latency and higher edge computing capacity compared to, for example, checking email or watching video.

This is quite different from previous generations of wireless standards which thus far have been largely focused on consumer applications. The way Congress appears to be looking at Net Neutrality today or the way the FCC has looked at this in the past would effectively result in operators being forced to provide the same level of service to every application which will not only result in waste but also limit the impact of 5G. In fact, if the promise of 5G is realized the way it has been outlined by operators globally, the whole meaning of what a telecom 'service' means (is it latency? is it speed? is it edge compute?) and how it is measured is likely to change meaningfully.

Some conditions included in the 2015 Order such as paid prioritization and throttling could in theory make it impossible to deploy and monetize some of the features that make 5G a bigger shift than prior generations. In a 5G world, this would make it impossible in theory to prioritize latency for, as an example, a driverless car versus somebody watching Netflix. Of course regulators can fine-tune these definitions but that is not what the House bill seeks to do. It effectively passes this judgment to an administrative body—the FCC. Given that FCC decisions on this issue have been split along political affiliations of the Commissioners, every regime at the FCC could make opposing decisions making the implementation of any policy next to impossible. This opens up the entire issue to a lot of uncertainty which is likely to limit the ability of service providers to formulate go-to-market plans for 5G.

We also believe that the Net Neutrality framework as of today (no prioritization, no blocking and no throttling) is without any nuance to deal with what might be legitimate and consumer-friendly use cases. For instance, Netflix alone consumes ~19% of downstream bandwidth (wireless and wired) in the US today. In the early days of cable, when bandwidth in the cable pipe was limited due to analog signals, content networks had to pay cable companies for carriage. This allowed a market-based mechanism for viable networks to effectively 'buy' bandwidth and scale their services based on how widely they were distributed. Netflix how-

ever doesn't have to worry about this dynamic. It can make its technology decisions independent of the investment needs of the network. In theory, Netflix can decide to stream all its videos in 4K and suck up even more bandwidth, which will be to the detriment of other applications on the Internet and force cable and wireless companies to increase their network investment. At the same time, cable companies will have to deal with broadband price monitoring by the FCC (which the 2015 Open Internet Order enables), limiting their ability to pass through price to the consumer or to Netflix (due to a ban on paid prioritization).

Overall, while the need for some framework on Net Neutrality is unquestionable, the move by the House to just pass the buck back to the FCC to deal with the details is not the right answer in our opinion. This needs a legislative solution on the scale of the 1996 Telecommunications Act but this is almost impossible in the current environment. As a result, we believe this issue is likely to remain unresolved for a long time to come. Near-term, however, if this legislation were to pass, it could have a bigger impact on wireless 5G plans than on wireline operators.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I would also point out, actually, that the bill would regulate 5G. We had a vote in committee to prevent that from happening, and every Democrat on the committee voted to regulate 5G through this legislation and give the FCC that authority, and every Republican voted the other way, because we actually vote for open and free internet and markets.

I know that the gentleman, my friend, was pretty busy when the President's people made their statement. I commented that day that I didn't think that was a good approach. So I have been on record, and I think most of my colleagues have as well. That is kind of an argument that, Mr. Chairman, I don't think holds much water.

What we do know is, we are legislating today, and the Democrats' legislation will regulate 5G, and the people who evaluate the effect of that say that is going to harm development, rollout, and probably investment as well.

Mr. Chair, the underlying amendment is good, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Ms. DAVIDS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. STANTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part A of House Report 116-37.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

**SEC. 4. ENGAGEMENT AND OUTREACH IN INDIAN COUNTRY REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF ADDRESSING THE UNIQUE BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE CHALLENGES.**

(a) ENGAGEMENT WITH TRIBAL COMMUNITIES TO ADDRESS BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

SERVICE NEEDS.—Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall engage with and obtain feedback from Tribal stakeholders and providers of broadband Internet access service (as defined in section 8.2 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations) on the effectiveness of the Commission's obligation to consult with Indian Tribes to determine whether the Commission needs to clarify the Commission's Tribal engagement statement and ensure accessible and affordable broadband Internet access service (as defined in section 8.2 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations) in the Tribal lands and areas through the engagement and outreach.

(b) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) According to an estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau, just 53 percent of Native Americans living on Tribal lands have access to high-speed internet service.

(2) The Government Accountability Office has found that the Federal Communications Commission data has overstated broadband availability and access on Tribal lands in the United States.

(3) A Federal court recently vacated a Federal Communications Commission order that limited Federal subsidies for wireless providers serving Tribal lands.

(4) The United States Government, industry, and non-governmental organizations should do more to identify and address the unique broadband access challenges faced by individuals living on reservations and Tribal lands.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 294, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Chairman, access to high-speed internet is absolutely essential in today's economy. It is the key component to our Nation's innovation infrastructure.

Yet, on Tribal lands across this country, a digital divide exists. According to the estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau, only 53 percent of Native Americans living on Tribal lands have access to high-speed internet, compared to 82 percent of households nationally.

A recent report by the Government Accountability Office examined how the Federal Communications Commission collects, validates, and uses data on broadband availability. It found that the FCC overstates the availability of broadband internet service on Tribal lands.

For example, if a service provider reports that it could provide broadband service internet access to at least one location in a census block, the FCC considers broadband to be "available" in that census block. That doesn't make much sense, and the GAO agreed.

It found that the FCC's available status is applied too broadly, sometimes including communities without infrastructure that connects homes to a service provider's network.

It also found that the FCC does not collect information on factors such as affordability, quality, and denials of service. FCC data that accurately cap-

tures the availability of broadband is critical because the Federal Government relies on the data to make important investments.

Without accurate data, the Federal Government will have difficulties identifying the true needs and cannot make appropriate investments. Part of the challenge in the lack of reliable data stems from the lack of meaningful consultation and engagement with Tribal Nations.

Tribal consultation is more than just checking a box. It is important for the FCC to not only listen to Tribes, but to actively engage and learn from them. Only by doing so will we be better able to get information on where the needs are. That will lead to better decisions and better outcomes.

My amendment would implement one of the GAO's recommendations. It would direct the FCC to seek feedback from Tribal stakeholders and providers on the effectiveness of its Tribal consultation, as well as ensure accessible and affordable broadband on Tribal lands.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0930

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I share similar concerns to Mr. STANTON about promoting broadband deployment on Tribal lands. I have visited a number of reservations around the country, including in Arizona, as well as, of course, in my own State of Oregon and elsewhere.

This is a big issue, and the data are not complete. I agree with you that we need to do better. In fact, that is true, and I think we would all agree that the data the FCC gets, has, and uses has been a problem for a very long time. We have to get better so that when we allocate these funds to do the build-out and everything else, we are getting funds to the people who really need them. That is especially a problem with our Native American friends.

In fact, while I was presiding over the Energy and Commerce Committee last Congress, we accomplished landmark legislation with the enactment of RAY BAUM'S Act. That reauthorized the FCC, and it included language to improve services on Tribal lands, Mr. Chairman.

We need to make sure that the policies we impose on the internet support broadband deployment, especially deployment in Tribal, rural, and very rural areas. Oftentimes, the Tribal areas consist of rural areas where we have very small internet service providers providing access to the internet, and they are desperately trying to find

funding to expand their service footprint.

I was a small business owner with my wife for more than 20 years. I will tell you, you are trying to grow your small business, and then the government comes in and says: Oh, we want more information. We want more requirements. And we are going to regulate you more.

Mr. Chairman, all that does is take your money and your plan to invest and diverts it. You don't get to do as much as you had planned to do. That is why I supported an amendment to the underlying bill that would have specifically protected a small business from the heavy hand of overreporting.

That amendment would have included the language of my bill on small businesses that was passed unanimously by the House in each of the last two Congresses—unanimously, right here on this floor. It would have extended the exemption for small ISPs from President Obama's FCC's enhanced transparency rules for 5 years and expanded the exemption to include businesses with 250,000 subscribers or less.

This was based on a bipartisan compromise that the FCC's original exemption was not enough to protect small ISPs. We all agreed to that. We negotiated that and twice passed that unanimously in the House.

I agree that all consumers should be protected, but the enhanced transparency rules could deter broadband from being deployed further on Tribal lands and reaching consumers in the first place. That is because these enhanced disclosures place an unnecessary regulatory burden on small businesses and distract them from working to bring broadband internet access to customers across the country, especially on Tribal lands.

As a reminder, my amendment would not have let ISPs skirt transparency. It did not do that. We are just talking about really costly reporting requirements. Instead, they would follow the less onerous transparency rules adopted by the FCC back in 2010 so consumers would still have access to information needed to make informed decisions about their internet service, and ISPs could focus on providing service rather than cumbersome regulatory requirements.

There is bipartisan consensus in improving broadband deployment to Tribal lands and, I think, our rural areas and our urban areas that are underserved. But it seems my colleagues across the aisle don't support this as much as we claim and they claim. Otherwise, I would have expected the amendment I had, which reflected exactly what we twice agreed to, to be part of the underlying bill. It is not, and that is unfortunate. But Mr. STANTON's work is valuable, and I support it.

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

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the comments from Congressman WALDEN.

I would say, in this particular case with this particular amendment, this is not the government asking for information from entities that don't want to provide it. Just the opposite, the Tribal communities in my State and across the United States of America want to provide this information and want this very detailed consultation with the FCC so that we can provide better investments on Tribal lands.

This is a situation where government involvement is very much welcomed by the entities that we are asking the FCC to better consult with. This is welcome government intervention.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE).

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would say to my good friend, Mr. WALDEN, and he is my good friend, that if you think the President's plan to nationalize 5G is a bad idea—and I kind of recall the gentleman saying that. As recently as yesterday, the administration in its campaign is still talking about nationalizing 5G. Perhaps it is time to get on the phone or to stand up here on the House floor publicly and talk about some action that we can take as a Congress to make sure that the White House doesn't nationalize 5G.

With the amendment before us, bridging the digital divide is one of the great challenges the FCC faces today. The Save the Internet Act is going to give the FCC new tools to address that digital divide.

Although broadband technologies keep getting better, they are not reaching everyone, especially those in remote areas, like Native Americans living on Tribal lands. These populations face unique challenges in getting high-speed internet access service. That is why it is critical that the FCC focus on identifying and addressing obstacles to getting high-speed internet onto reservations and Tribal lands.

This amendment would instruct the FCC to work more closely with Native Americans to help connect Tribal lands. This amendment is particularly important because of the Trump FCC's illegal attempt to reduce support for the Lifeline program to Tribal communities. This decision was ultimately found to be illegal by the courts. However, it is critical that the Commission talk and listen to the people who understand the problems and represent the communities lacking broadband.

Mr. Chairman, I support this commonsense amendment.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I will be brief here. The only effort to nationalize 5G and to fully regulate 5G is contained in the Democrats' bill. That is where it is happening.

We had an amendment in the Rules Committee to prevent that, and the

Democrats who control the Rules Committee by a 2-to-1 margin refused to even allow us to debate that amendment here on the floor.

Finally, the President never said he was going to nationalize 5G. Somebody leaked a memo out of the White House that said that is a good idea. I oppose that. Right that same day, within hours, they had been clear on that.

Let's be clear here. The facts of the matter are that this legislation nationalizes and regulates 5G like it has never been done before and threatens innovation and development of this exciting new opportunity for American consumers.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from the great State of California (Mr. McCARTHY), who is the Republican leader.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask a simple yet important question, a question more and more Americans are beginning to ask: What have the Democrats done with their majority?

This Friday marks the 100th day of the new Democratic majority, 100 days of Democratic disappointment.

Today, we were supposed to debate the Democrats' shell budget, but Speaker PELOSI pulled it. So here we are, debating another bill that is dead on arrival in the Senate.

The numbers speak for themselves. At this point in the last Congress, Republicans had passed 141 bills out of committee and 132 out of the House.

We all believe in accountability, so what do the numbers say now? By contrast, Democrats have passed 68 bills out of committee and 97 out of the House, considerably fewer bills out of this House than before.

But think about this: Democrats have passed more bills out of the House than they have out of the committee. So much for doing the job of the people's House. No. It is whatever leadership decides.

Mr. Chairman, we have been lectured countless times by Speaker PELOSI over the years, and you all know the comments: Show us your budget, show us your values.

It hasn't been said once, it has been said hundreds of times: Show us your budget, show us your values.

The Speaker and I have disagreements, but I agree that passing a budget is the fundamental responsibility of the majority. That is not what we are doing today. Unfortunately, it looks like we will never know the true values of this majority because there is no budget.

Mr. Chairman, the problem goes beyond the Democrats' lack of results. As a majority, the Democrats have focused on three principles above all else: resolutions, radicalism, and resistance.

One in five votes in this House that has been taken since the end of January were nonbinding messaging resolutions. Just last week, we wasted time debating a symbolic resolution on

healthcare. Imagine for a moment if we had instead spent one-fifth of our time actually working to lower premiums, expand choice, or improve quality. Imagine all that we could have achieved.

Right now, we have a humanitarian crisis along our southern border. What if we spent one-fifth of our time working to improve border security and fix the loopholes in our immigration system?

No, Mr. Chairman. Democrats would rather consider another nonbinding resolution.

I have never known anybody who has run for office who was asked to make sure you go to Congress to waste time on votes that do not matter. They send us here to deliver solutions, not resolutions.

Mr. Chairman, the American people deserve better.

Perhaps the Democratic majority is so focused on resolutions because they don't want the American people to understand the consequences of their radical, extremist policies.

The Wall Street Journal wrote: "Democrats are embracing policies that include government control of ever-larger chunks of the private American economy."

Or, as I like to say, if you like the welfare state, you will love the Democratic agenda.

Take the Green New Deal. Under the guise of fighting climate change, it will lead to government control over nearly every element of our lives. What it wouldn't do is make housing more available or even energy more affordable for hardworking families.

How about Medicare for All? How do you like a one-size-fits-all healthcare system where government bureaucrats, not consumers, decide what benefits you are going to receive?

Mr. Chairman, do you know that more than 100 Democrats in the majority have cosponsored this bill? So not only do they support it, they crave it to come to the floor.

What would it do? It would end private insurance. That means 158 million Americans would lose their insurance. And everybody on Medicare Advantage? Gone.

That is what they worked on these first 100 days.

Your doctor? Gone.

Your hospital? Gone.

Your healthcare plan? Gone.

On issue after issue, Democrats seem to have but one solution: more spending, more bureaucracy, and more government control.

Mr. Chairman, the American public deserves better.

Finally, you can learn a lot about this majority by seeing the bills they refused to consider these first 100 days.

After spending weeks unwilling to condemn anti-Semitic remarks, you would think House Democrats would rush to schedule real legislation. We have a bill sitting at the Speaker's desk right now that would take concrete steps to counter the growing boycott, divestment, sanctions movement

against our greatest ally in the Middle East, Israel. You would think that, Mr. Chairman, but that would be wrong.

You would think that after the Virginia Governor made comments that seemed to support infanticide, House Democrats would rush to schedule the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. Remember, this bill simply ensures that all babies, regardless of when they are born, receive the medical care they deserve as human beings. Yet for the 31st time—no exaggeration, 31 times we have asked on this floor for unanimous consent to bring that bill up—Democrats have refused.

That is what they spent 100 days on. They refuse to defend newborns from infanticide because they are beholden to the most extreme factions of their own party.

Mr. Chairman, the American people deserve better.

The only unifying theme of the Democrats' 100 days has been their nonstop resistance to President Trump. For 2 years, Democrats insisted that the President colluded with Russia to win the 2016 election. Their own chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the one who is supposed to see and protect us, told the American public in 2017 that there was more than circumstantial evidence to prove it.

Yet when the Mueller report found no evidence of collusion, Democrats refused to accept the conclusion. They refused to do anything to ADAM SCHIFF who had lied to the American public for the last 2 years. They didn't apologize for misleading the public either.

No, without missing a beat and aided by the liberal media, they simply opened up new investigations. That is what they did for their 100 days.

Who pays for these endless investigations? You, the hardworking taxpayer. The Democrats are happy to continue to run up the tab and never bring a budget to the floor to show their values.

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Mr. Chair, the American public deserves better.

Today, the Democrats are leaving for their Member retreat and then a 2-week spring break. Let's hope they come back with more than a tan. Let's hope they come back with a new game plan. Let's hope they come back ready to work for the common good, not simply to appease their extremist, radical base.

Now, we are ready and eager to work with Democrats. We are ready to work with Democrats to secure our border. We are ready to work with Democrats to upgrade our infrastructure. We are ready to work with Democrats to lower the cost of prescription drugs and address the opioid crisis.

We stand ready to work with anyone to solve the problems our country faces, in the next 100 days and beyond. After 100 days, please, Mr. Chair, let's get to work. The American people deserve nothing less.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. NEGUSE). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. TRONE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part A of House Report 116-37.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

**SEC. 4. ACCURACY OF DATA UNDERLYING BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT REPORTS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Commission has released reports on its inquiries under section 706(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302(b)) that detail the state of the deployment of broadband service in the United States.

(2) Congress and the Commission have relied upon the accuracy of such reports to develop broadband policy.

(3) The findings of such reports have been particularly important to fostering rural broadband deployment and broadband deployment to schools and classrooms.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Commission—

(1) may not release a report on an inquiry under section 706(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302(b)) based on broadband deployment data that the Commission knows to be inaccurate; and

(2) shall use its best efforts to accurately detail broadband deployment in the United States and correct inaccuracies in statements made by the Commission prior to the release of a report about the report.

(c) COMMISSION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 294, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In 21st century America, having reliable, high-speed internet broadband isn't a luxury; it is a necessity. Just like running water or electricity, it is part of our essential infrastructure, yet millions of Americans in rural communities, including some in my district in western Maryland, remain disconnected from the internet.

That lack of connectivity leads to homework gaps, healthcare gaps, and economic development gaps. It is our job in Congress to eliminate those gaps.

The Federal Communications Commission is required to report accurate data to the public so that we can make effective decisions about rural broadband infrastructure policy and investment.

But there is strong evidence that the percentage of Americans without broadband access is much higher than the FCC's numbers indicate.

In order to justify Chairman Pai's deregulation agenda, the FCC released highly flawed and misleading data that paints a false picture of broadband deployment in rural America.

We now know the FCC's data was based on a massive error that was brought to his attention before the FCC disseminated the press release touting their success. That kind of deception could lead to millions of our neighbors in rural America being locked out of this critical good.

This amendment seeks to address this issue by, one, prohibiting the FCC from releasing a report based on information it knows to be inaccurate; and, two, specifying the Commission must use its best efforts to ensure all future reports are accurate, and they must correct past inaccuracies prior to the release of new data on broadband deployment.

It is pretty simple. We need accurate information to make the best decisions regarding broadband deployment. Let's ensure we get that from the FCC moving forward, and then let's ensure every American has access to reliable high-speed broadband.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate my colleague's concern about the accuracy of the FCC's reports on deployment. I share those. And with his broader concern about broadband generally, I agree with that.

In fact, many Members on both sides of the aisle share these concerns, especially when it comes to the unserved Americans in our most rural areas, like my district that would stretch from the Atlantic to Ohio. It is a big district.

So, I will support this amendment. However, I would ask my colleagues to seriously consider, Mr. Chairman, the negative impacts of giving the FCC power to regulate rates on rural broadband deployment.

Mr. KINZINGER's amendment to block any sort of rate regulation was actually blocked by the majority from being considered today, and that is unfortunate.

At the full committee markup, Mr. KINZINGER highlighted a memo from the Congressional Research Service that noted there is nothing permanent to the forbearance that the majority claims to be doing when it comes to controlling the prices providers charge consumers.

So, we could get into rate regulation through the FCC, and every ISP would have to come back here and beg and explain their rate structure and everything else. And we have got thousands of them.

The majority attempted to remedy this flaw with some additional language purporting to lock in the FCC's forbearance on this matter, but the actual effect of that language is still unclear.

Most importantly, they left open the broad authority of sections 201 and 202 of the Communications Act and other authority that gives the Federal Communications Commission, all five unelected officials, plenty of leeway to regulate rates under title II.

The legislation we have before us clearly leaves the door open to rate regulation. If this were not the case, then the Kinzinger amendment, I would think, would be before the House today or would have been approved in committee when we had a chance to do that.

This is no way to conduct business in the internet age. These title II regulations were originally implemented for railroad monopolies in the 19th century. So, if you really believe in a competitive, open marketplace and a competitive, open internet, you don't turn it over to unelected bureaucrats in Washington to micromanage.

As they were applied in their original incarnation, the requirements of just and reasonable practices under section 201(b) and no unreasonable discrimination under 202(a)—which, by the way, sound perfect—provided sufficient authority to impose price controls on railroads.

So, by opening the door with title II and these other sections of law, you are now giving this vast power to basically three unelected officials at the FCC. You just need a majority to decide how the whole internet runs. I think that is a problem.

Mr. Chair, I support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Chairman, good policy simply needs good data. We need accurate, reliable information to target our policies and resources as effectively as possible.

This amendment simply ensures reports issued by the FCC are accurate, and we should all be able to agree on that. And I thank the gentleman for that.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no other speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE).

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, the Save the Internet Act will ensure net neutrality and help

bring the internet to parts of the country that don't yet have it.

I would say to my friend from Oregon, the bill is crystal clear on rate regulation. The language clearly prohibits any rate regulation, so rural folks need not worry about that.

Through the act, the FCC will have the authority to accelerate deployment of broadband by removing barriers to infrastructure investment and by promoting competition. And, furthering that goal, Congress requires that the FCC report on the state of broadband deployment nationwide.

The results, every year, are particularly important because they are used to figure out where to best direct funds for rural broadband deployment. And to name a few, that is important for consumers, schools, libraries, and hospitals that they get the connections they need.

And we need to know that the FCC's data is accurate. We expect the FCC to use its best efforts to ensure that the data is up to date and error free before releasing their reports.

Recently, the traditional diligence of the FCC has been called into question. According to news reports, the FCC is preparing a report that contains data that an internet service provider has told the FCC is wrong. The carrier reported that it provided high-speed broadband to everyone in 10 states when its actual service area was a fraction of that.

This serious oversight seriously alters the state of broadband deployment in this country and calls into question data used by this administration to justify other policies.

Despite that internet service provider coming forward, the FCC has not even corrected a press statement that was, in part, based on that erroneous data entitled "America's Digital Divide Narrows Substantially."

As the expert agency regulating broadband, it cannot knowingly put out false information that misleads the public. This amendment will help remedy that. That is why I support it, and that is why I think we should all vote for it.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I appreciate the gentleman's amendment. As I said, I intend to support it. We need the facts here, and I support getting the facts.

We know the reporting data we often get is not accurate. And, if people are lying about their data, then we should hold them accountable, and I'll join you in that effort. That is not acceptable.

On the issue of rate regulation, that is what title II is all about. That is what this bill gives the FCC the authority to do.

While you can argue that adopting the forbearances that the FCC did

under title II when they had that authority may preclude rate regulation there, by giving them this enormous authority, your own counsel testified in answer to our question, that they could go through a standard rule-making process and use sections 201 and 202 to do their own rate regulation.

You see, you may close the front door, but you left the back door open. Actually, you created a back door.

That is where I am concerned, and my side is concerned that you are empowering the FCC with these incredible authorities designed for monopoly railroads and designed for monopoly communications systems that could really hamper future investment in things like 5G and provide all this micro-management of the internet and harm consumers. That is why so many of us oppose this particular provision.

I keep seeing Republicans on this floor, Mr. Chairman, accept the Democrats' amendments in almost every case. They blocked some of ours from being able to be considered.

But, when it comes to this fundamental issue of turning the internet over to the Federal Government and three unelected people to do incredible things that aren't good for the long-term benefit of consumers and new technologies, we have to remain opposed.

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

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BRINDISI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part A of House Report 116-37.

Mr. BRINDISI. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

**SEC. 4 GAO REPORT ON HIGH-SPEED INFRASTRUCTURE.**

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress and the Federal Communications Commission a report that contains—

(1) a list of ways the Federal Government can promote the deployment of broadband Internet access service, especially the build-out of such service to rural areas and areas without access to such service at high speeds; and

(2) recommendations with respect to policies and regulations to ensure rural areas are provided affordable access to broadband Internet access service.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term "broadband Internet access service" has the meaning given such term in section 8.2 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) RURAL AREA.—The term "rural area" means any area other than—

(A) a city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants; or

(B) an urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town that has a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 294, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BRINDISI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BRINDISI. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership on this important topic.

The free market is the cornerstone of America's economy, and this bill would ensure that free-market competition is protected on the internet.

However, for many Americans living in small towns, basic internet access remains out of reach. Too many homes in rural areas are not connected at all to high-speed broadband, and those that are online suffer from slow speeds and constant interruptions in service.

Customers see their bills go up month after month, and service just gets worse and worse.

Internet access is essential in today's economy, and we need to do more to connect rural areas to high-speed broadband.

My amendment would direct the Government Accountability Office to issue recommendations on how to expand broadband internet service in rural and other underserved areas. This information will help guide our work on how to best expand broadband access in rural communities.

I urge adoption of my amendment, and I, again, thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership on this bill and urge our colleagues to pass the underlying legislation.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

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Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, again, I support this amendment to require the GAO to look into ways to promote deployment of broadband to our most rural and underserved areas. It is a very worthy subject and one on which I think we can find some really broad bipartisan agreement. It is a top priority of mine and has been, so I won't oppose the amendment.

We are obviously delegating a lot of authority to the GAO, which is a wonderful organization, but we all have had hearings and know what really needs to happen, I think, going forward to get broadband built out. However, if you are really concerned about deployment to rural and underserved areas,

you should be extremely concerned about the impact the underlying bill is going to have on our ability to get broadband out to these areas and close the digital divide.

Title II is a proven investment killer, period, hard stop. This is shown not only in the overall nationwide investment numbers going down during the only 2-year blip these rules were in effect. Remember, my colleague from New York, these internet rules you are about only existed for less than about 2 years. That is it.

The whole growth, the expansion of the internet and broadband occurred during the period of the 1990s to 2015. Then the internet order was put in and investment went down, and then the internet order was repealed and investment is going up.

The head of the Eastern Oregon Telecom Company, Joe Franell, came back to Washington and testified before our subcommittee and said, under title II, his investors lost interest; deals dried up; the bank wouldn't even give him a loan. It was an extremely compelling story from somebody who is on the front lines of getting broadband built out to the very areas you and I would agree need service.

And we heard from many other small rural ISPs as well with the same stories. They are the ones that take the worst hit under title II that is in this bill you support.

Now, I submitted an amendment to the Rules Committee to do something real to address the worst uncertainties that these small carriers have to deal with under title II.

Title II opens the door to government control of private networks. It opens the door to government taxation of the internet. It opens the door to government regulation of speech online.

My amendment would have closed all of those doors. Unfortunately, the Democrats, again, who control the Rules Committee, Mr. Chairman, 2 to 1, would not find a way to even allow us to bring that amendment here for a vote or debate.

I have to say, under title II, our smallest rural ISPs would have a really tough time, and we have seen a lot of evidence of this in the past. So I hope my friends will consider that, when we are voting on this underlying bill, we are actually going to cause those small ISPs more harm than good, and that will delay deployment into unserved and underserved communities.

A GAO study on deployment will have no impact whatsoever on deployment-killing excesses of title II, but it will give us some ideas about how to build out broadband, so I won't oppose the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRINDISI. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We keep hearing this talk about how investment plummeted after the 2015

order. Well, we all know that is not true, and the proof is in the pudding.

Investment data shows an aggregate increase in investment following the FCC's February 2015 vote to adopt the open internet rules compared to the 2 years following the repeal of the 2015 order, when investment actually decreased.

The same is true of most ISPs' individual investments. The majority of publicly traded broadband providers reported investment increases after the 2015 order was adopted. In the first year following adoption of the 2015 rules, census data showed a \$3.5 billion jump in capital spending in data processing, hosting, and related services.

Moreover, the repeal of the 2015 order did not result in a use boost to infrastructure spending, as the Trump FCC asserted would happen. Instead, investment actually decreased.

This amendment before us is important. Though many of our constituents enjoy easy access to high-speed broadband, there are still many pockets of this country that aren't served by high-speed broadband. Or, as my good friend PETER WELCH from the great State of Vermont says about the promises of 5G: "Some of us have no Gs."

The Save the Internet Act is going to restore net neutrality throughout the country, and it is going to give the FCC key authorities that buttress critical programs, such as the Connect America Fund that provides money to build high-speed broadband out to areas where it would not be economic to do so without the funding.

The Save the Internet Act also gives internet service providers nondiscriminatory access to rights of way and poles, which will facilitate build-out in rural areas.

Unless we connect our rural communities, the people in them cannot fully be active participants in the 21st century economy. They are missing out on education and workforce opportunities that are so often now delivered online. That is why much of the rural broadband deployment in this country is funded by the Connect America Fund.

This amendment would require GAO to examine these issues and to provide a report with recommendations about how the government can promote build-out to hard-to-reach or otherwise overlooked communities. This is such an important policy issue and such an important part of saving the internet.

I look forward to joining my colleagues in supporting this amendment.

Mr. BRINDISI. Mr. Chairman, I again urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time remains.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 2¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I appreciate both my colleagues' comments, but the nationwide numbers of investment obscure what happens in our smallest investors, among those that are out

there, like Joe Franell in Eastern Oregon trying to build out.

What we do know is he came back and testified to the problem he encountered individually as one who is very progressive and active, trying to connect really difficult places to get to with the highest speed broadband possible.

I have met with him before; I have met with him during; I have met with him afterwards. He came back on his own dime to make the case that, when these rules were in effect, he had difficulty getting loans; he had difficulty building out; he was burdened more than he had ever been before, and that diminished his ability to build out.

His numbers probably are dust in terms of investment that the big companies have, but that is who I care about are the little operators that are so pushed down by this heavy hand of government overregulation. So that is, I think, what we have to maintain our focus on.

Again, title II gives these vast unprecedented powers to the FCC to regulate the internet like it has never been regulated before. People who have no Gs need our help, but people waiting for 5G don't need us to pass legislation that will screw it up and diminish innovation, and that is one of the reasons I am opposing this version of net neutrality.

We could agree on no throttling and no blocking and the paid prioritization issue as well.

The other thing I found interesting, Mr. Chairman, is, throughout the course of all of our hearings, there wasn't a witness panel of people who had faced all of these parade of horrors we have heard about from ISPs.

There weren't any witnesses. They didn't bring anybody. I don't know if they are out there or not. They didn't bring anybody who has been affected by the edge providers, however, and that is another subject for our conversation going forward.

Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BRINDISI). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part A of House Report 116-37.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

**SEC. 4. GAO REPORT ON CHALLENGES TO ACCURATE MAPPING.**

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) determine the accuracy and granularity of the maps produced by the Federal Communications Commission that depict wireline and wireless broadband Internet access service deployment in the United States; and

(2) submit to Congress a report that—

(A) identifies—

(i) any program of the Federal Communications Commission under a rule restored under section 2(b) that relies on such maps, including any funding program; and

(ii) any action of the Federal Communications Commission taken under a rule restored under section 2(b) that relies on such maps, including any assessment of competition in an industry; and

(B) provides recommendations for how the Federal Communications Commission can produce more accurate, reliable, and granular maps that depict wireline and wireless broadband Internet access service deployment in the United States.

(b) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “broadband Internet access service” has the meaning given such term in section 8.2 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 294, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my commonsense broadband mapping amendment to H.R. 1644, the Save the Internet Act of 2019.

The digital gap between our rural and urban communities is real, and I hear about it from the people I serve every day.

According to the FCC's 2018 Broadband Deployment Report, more than 30 percent of rural Americans lack access to high-speed fixed broadband, compared to only 2 percent of urban Americans. This disparity has long-term implications for the economic strength and security of our country.

In rural America, a lack of reliable broadband internet makes it harder for businesses to find customers and attract new employees. Without reliable broadband internet, communities across this country face challenges attracting new businesses and investment.

In rural America, farmers have a tougher time using the latest precision agriculture technology, and in places without reliable broadband internet, kids find it difficult to complete their homework assignments.

In our district in central Virginia, farmers and producers are disadvantaged because the lack of broadband makes doing business harder. In our district, constituents drive their kids to McDonald's or to neighboring counties so that they can complete their research projects for school. And what is happening in our district is happening nationwide.

Today, we are considering a critical piece of legislation to champion the idea of a free and open internet.

There is no question that rural broadband internet access should be a part of this conversation, as this bill

would also include a provision to restore the FCC's authority to fund the expansion of broadband access across our rural communities. But right now, there are many questions surrounding the accuracy of the FCC's broadband internet maps, which detail which areas in the United States have high-speed internet coverage and which do not.

These maps have important implications for our rural communities, schools, and businesses. These maps are used to award funding and subsidies to expand broadband coverage to areas that don't have it, and, in many cases, these efforts have led to great success.

However, these maps have been found to be inaccurate, incomplete, or unreliable. Often a map will claim an entire area is covered by high-speed broadband when, in reality, only a small portion of that area has reliable coverage.

This trend should not be the status quo in our digital age because it leaves so many rural families underserved. Areas where the FCC's maps incorrectly say there is high-speed rural broadband connectivity are often ineligible for funding to expand broadband, and these inaccuracies greatly disadvantage our rural communities.

Erroneous information in these maps could be the difference between a senior citizen being able to access life-saving telemedicine services or not; it could be the difference between a farmer who can keep up with market fluctuations halfway across the world or not; and it could control the ability of a young, aspiring student to access online information, college applications, and research materials.

My amendment to the Save the Internet Act would address a lack of reliable broadband internet connectivity in our rural communities, and it would begin to fix the errors in our current broadband maps.

My amendment would require the Government Accountability Office to produce a full report that examines the accuracy and quality of the FCC's broadband mapping. This report would also identify what the FCC should do to produce more accurate, reliable, and high-quality maps.

Additionally, the GAO report required by my amendment would help identify the scope of the broadband mapping problem and actually suggest solutions. With this new information, the FCC would be better able to update its maps so that we can properly target our broadband expansion efforts to the rural towns, townships, and communities across our district.

Better maps of broadband coverage are a critical first step toward getting high-speed internet to every household, something we should aim to do in our globalized, digitally-focused economy. As we are having important discussions about protecting and expanding reliable access to the internet, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to H.R. 1644.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I don't think I am opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I don't disagree with my colleague from Virginia that the maps showing broadband deployment in the United States can and must be improved. That is why, when Republicans held the majority for the Energy and Commerce Committee, we held numerous hearings on how to do that, how to improve broadband mapping at the FCC.

We also shared legislation with our Democratic—then minority—colleagues to bring in the expertise of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to aggregate granular data beyond the carrier data that the FCC uses for its maps.

Unfortunately, our colleagues on the other side of the aisle didn't want to work with us to improve mapping last Congress. I am more hopeful this time that we can engage—we are ready, willing, and able to do so—and that we can address this matter.

Mapping is clearly important—I think we all agree on that—and it is where we should focus our limited Federal money on broadband support. But rather than help spur broadband deployment and provide more granular data, the underlying legislation would make it more difficult on broadband providers to deploy broadband.

We just discussed how investment in broadband, especially for our small providers, suffered under title II. They came and testified to that.

But my reservation on this amendment, Mr. Chairman, has to do with the conflict that I see between the Wexton amendment, No. 5, and the Spanberger amendment, No. 11. I wonder if the gentlewoman from Virginia would care to comment about that, and I would be happy to yield. I didn't have a chance to talk with her. It may not be fair.

The issue here is the Wexton amendment, which we did not oppose, requires the Federal Communications Commission to submit to Congress, within 30 days, a plan for how the Commission will evaluate and address problems with the collection of form 477 data.

□ 1015

I believe those are the same data we are talking about with your amendment to have the GAO do this investigation and report to Congress as well.

The conflict I see is, on the one hand, we are telling the FCC to go do its work and report back in 30 days, but in your amendment, we are telling the GAO to go do its work and tell us eventually where the problems are. They can do that, but we have already told the FCC to report back its answers.

I am not going to oppose the amendment, but it seems like there is kind of a conflict here, potentially. Because we want to get it right, it seems like we would wait to have the FCC report back until the GAO had completed its work. Then we could work with the FCC to say, okay, now that we know what the GAO has found and informed us on, then, FCC, go and report back.

I might have structured this a little differently had we had time to work out some of that.

I am not going to oppose the gentlewoman's amendment. We have to get the data right. We have to get the mapping right.

When the stimulus came out in the Obama administration, I argued this very point in the committee. We were in the minority then, so of course, I lost. But they were spending money that was being set aside in the stimulus to build out broadband in America before they had the maps to figure out where people were underserved and unserved.

It seemed kind of backward then, and I think it was. We didn't get the maps until after the money was allocated. The time to do the audits and evaluations of how that money was spent, the money for that ran out before the build-out was finished, so we had to come back to look at that. Then we did find limited cases of fraud and abuse, not much, frankly, but enough. It is taxpayer dollars.

I won't oppose the gentlewoman's amendment. I think we can work out these things if this bill were to move forward, but the timing is the issue that I have some reservations on.

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Virginia has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE).

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I would say to my friend, I think what we are trying to do in these two amendments is, we need the FCC to get on this as soon as possible, but we need the GAO to continue to look at this. But I understand what the gentleman is saying.

Look, we know these maps are wrong. I mean, nobody is arguing about that, and it is unacceptable. What the gentlewoman's amendment would do is ask the GAO to do a report to examine the current mapping processes for both wireless and wired line services.

They would also be asked to identify what FCC programs and actions rely on maps and to make recommendations on how the FCC could produce more reliable maps.

I think this is an important amendment. I support it, and I urge all my colleagues to support it also.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman's amendment and the gentleman's comments. We can figure out how to work this out, I think. But clearly, we have to fix the maps.

Even the industry has told me, at least—they admit the data, the way it is collected and everything else, is not an accurate representation. They would like our help in this as well.

Hopefully, we can move forward on an NTIA reauthorization as well. We marched through a number of agency reauthorizations and programmatic reauthorizations that hadn't been done in decades in the last 2 years. We should continue that important work as well. We stand ready as Republicans to join our colleagues to get that done.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. MCADAMS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part A of House Report 116-37.

Mr. MCADAMS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

**SEC. 4. LAWFUL CONTENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—As described in the Report and Order on Remand, Declaratory Ruling, and Order in the matter of protecting and promoting the open internet that was adopted by the Federal Communications Commission on February 26, 2015 (FCC 15-24)—

(1) nothing in this Act prohibits providers of broadband Internet access service from blocking content that is not lawful, such as child pornography or copyright-infringing materials; and

(2) nothing in this Act imposes any independent legal obligation on providers of broadband Internet access service to be the arbiter of what is lawful content.

(b) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “broadband Internet access service” has the meaning given such term in section 8.2 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 294, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. MCADAMS. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 1644, the Save the Internet Act.

As the father of four children, I worry about what my kids see on social media and online, and I know firsthand how important it is that illegal content doesn't pollute the internet.

My amendment would affirm that this bill preserves broadband internet

service providers' ability to block unlawful content, including disturbing and harmful materials like child pornography.

We are here today to vote on legislation to protect the internet as an engine of innovation and open communication free from undue restrictions, such as blocking legal content and services, throttling service, and paid prioritization of content. While the bill does not, as currently written, revoke service providers' ability to block illegal content, I believe the House can agree that we should nonetheless affirm our commitment to stopping unlawful behaviors, such as viewing child pornography and copyright infringement.

My amendment does not impose additional or onerous legal requirements on service providers to act as an arbiter of lawfulness but, rather, ensures providers can continue working with consumer watchdogs and law enforcement to keep our internet free from illegal content and to make it safe for our families.

Let me reiterate this amendment also does not grant ISPs any new rights to block content that is lawful or decide what is lawful on the internet. My amendment simply stands for the proposition that unlawful content is not protected by net neutrality rules.

It is one thing to say ISPs can block content subject to a valid court order and quite another to let ISPs make decisions about the lawfulness of content for themselves. This amendment strikes that balance.

We have bipartisan consensus on the tremendous value of the internet's contribution to our society's innovation and communication, and I also know that there is bipartisan concern about severe illegal misuses of the internet's power. I believe my amendment offers us an opportunity to confirm our support once again for a free internet with unfettered access to legal content and to our vehement opposition to child pornography.

Mr. Chair, I thank the members of the committee for their work on this legislation, and I urge a "yes" vote on my amendment.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon is recognized.

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I agree with my colleague across the aisle, Mr. McADAMS, that ISPs should be able to block unlawful content, and I support his amendment.

In fact, even when the FCC imposed the heavy-handed title II regulations, it recognized in paragraph 113 of its order that the ban on blocking did not "prevent or restrict a broadband pro-

vider from refusing to transmit unlawful material, such as child pornography or copyright-infringing materials."

This was similar to the FCC's earlier nonblocking rule, which was also affirmed, that ISPs could block material that was unlawful.

It strikes me as interesting that you have to have this amendment to apparently clarify an ambiguity some must feel exists in the underlying bill, but we will support it if it is necessary to do that.

I firmly support net neutrality that allows Americans to enjoy the lawful content on the internet and applications of their choosing.

I would point out to my friend from Utah that the concerns about social media, and I share them, are not covered by this legislation. Those big platforms are completely exempt, as near as we can tell, so that is another area where I think we all share a common bond, that there is concern about what goes on in social media, things that aren't legal, things that are fake. I mean, you name it.

Under title II, the FCC could police internet content, as it currently does with content broadcasts over television or radio. I was a radio broadcaster for 21 years, owned and operated stations, and that concerns me a bit if we are going to get the FCC being the Nation's speech police. By making further rules on the ISPs, you might be able to end up there. That is a concern.

This is a really broad, open-ended authority that you all are giving to the Federal Communications Commission. That is because the FCC did not forebear from some content-specific provisions of title II, such as section 223. That would give the FCC authority to impose content-based restrictions if it found it to be "just and reasonable." That goes well beyond just the legal content, I think.

I am not burdened with a law degree, but I have some really good lawyers that counsel me on these matters.

This is why we offered an amendment that would have put certain protections in place for consumers' freedom of speech online because that is also something we all swear to uphold, our First Amendment rights of religion and speech.

Rather than talk about how we can prevent the FCC from someday abusing the expansive authority that the majority is about to give it, we are here discussing something that has been universally agreed upon by all parties to this debate.

Mr. Chair, we appreciate the gentleman's perfecting amendment to this legislation. I intend to support it.

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

Mr. McADAMS. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. McADAMS. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I would ask the Congressman, my understanding of his amendment is that it simply restates what is already in the 2015 Open Internet Order, namely, that nothing in this bill would prohibit ISPs from blocking unlawful content and that nothing in this act adds any additional requirement or right for an ISP to decide what is lawful content?

Mr. McADAMS. Mr. Chair, yes, that is correct. Nothing in this amendment grants any sort of new rights to an ISP. Rather, this amendment simply stands for the proposition that unlawful content is not protected by net neutrality rules. In other words, blocking unlawful content does not violate net neutrality.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for clarifying that. I support the gentleman's amendment.

Since this is the last of the amendments to be offered, I wanted to take this time to thank my friend and the Republican side for a vigorous debate not only in our committee but here on the floor.

Mr. Chair, I would be remiss if I didn't thank our staffs, namely Alex Hoehn-Saric, Jerry Leverich, Jennifer Epperson, AJ Brown, Dan Miller, Kenneth Degraff, and my telecom staff, Philip Murphy. Without him, I wouldn't sound as intelligent as I do on these matters. I thank all of the Democratic staff. They worked very hard, and they deserve our thanks.

Mr. Chair, this has been a vigorous debate, as it should be, but we are coming to a close now, and I thank my friend for his participation.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I again thank the gentleman from Utah for bringing this amendment. I guess my suspicions were right: It is merely restating what is already in the 2015 order, which is what this bill basically reinstates into law.

Mr. Chair, I thank my staff as well for the great job they have done. I appreciate both sides as we work together on these complicated and sometimes controversial issues.

I would point out that, under sections 223 and 201, you are again opening the door to vast new regulation of speech and content, I believe and our attorneys believe, by giving the FCC this authority.

I am a First Amendment guy. I have a degree in journalism. I believe in free speech. Sometimes, I don't like that speech. Sometimes, I find it offensive. The stuff that is illegal, you bet, we are all together on. But there are some interesting stories coming out around Europe and elsewhere where countries now, especially some of those in the more authoritarian parts of the world, are using this argument to crack down on political speech they find offensive.

I think we have to be very careful as Republicans, as Democrats, as all

Americans to try to find that balance between the obvious and the speech that really is about protecting the powerful. I think we can find common ground on that, but I do wince a bit that we are opening the door, or you all are with your bill, to giving the FCC the power to tax the internet, the power to regulate speech on the internet by going through a rulemaking.

I think that heads us in a little more dangerous direction and, meanwhile, does not address some of the issues I hear in townhalls. I have done 20 of them in every county in my district this year. When people begin to step up and have issues, it is not the ISPs they are complaining about, other than speeds and connectivity, that sort of thing. It is what is happening on some of the social media platforms, which are not addressed by this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I support the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McADAMS. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. McADAMS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 116-37 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. DELGADO of New York.

Amendment No. 6 by Ms. WEXTON of Virginia.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. McADAMS of Utah.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

□ 1030

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. DELGADO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 363, noes 60, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 163]

AYES—363

Adams	Eshoo	Levin (MI)
Aderholt	Espaillet	Lewis
Aguilar	Estes	Lieu, Ted
Allred	Evans	Lipinski
Armstrong	Finkenauer	Loeb
Arrington	Fitzpatrick	Lofgren
Axne	Fletcher	Long
Bacon	Flores	Loudermilk
Baird	Fortenberry	Lowenthal
Balderson	Foster	Lowey
Barr	Fox (NC)	Lucas
Barragán	Frankel	Luetkemeyer
Bass	Fudge	Lujan
Beatty	Gabbard	Luria
Bera	Gallagher	Lynch
Beyer	Gallego	Malinowski
Bilirakis	Garamendi	Maloney,
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (IL)	Carolyn B.
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Blunt Rochester	Gianforte	Mast
Bonamici	Gibbs	Matsui
Bost	Golden	McAdams
Boyle, Brendan	Gomez	McBath
F.	Gonzalez (OH)	McCarthy
Brady	Gonzalez (TX)	McCaul
Brindisi	González-Colón	McClintock
Brooks (IN)	(PR)	McCollum
Brown (MD)	Gottheimer	McGovern
Brownley (CA)	Granger	McHenry
Buchanan	Graves (LA)	McKinley
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	McNerney
Burgess	Green (TN)	Meadows
Bustos	Green (TX)	Meeks
Butterfield	Griffith	Meng
Byrne	Grijalva	Miller
Calvert	Grothman	Mitchell
Carbajal	Guthrie	Moolenaar
Cárdenas	Haaland	Moore
Carson (IN)	Hagedorn	Morelle
Carter (TX)	Harder (CA)	Moulton
Cartwright	Hartzler	Mucarsel-Powell
Case	Hastings	Mullin
Casten (IL)	Hayes	Murphy
Castor (FL)	Heck	Nadler
Castro (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Napolitano
Chabot	Higgins (LA)	Neal
Cheney	Higgins (NY)	Neguse
Chu, Judy	Hill (AR)	Newhouse
Cisneros	Hill (CA)	Norcross
Clark (MA)	Himes	Norton
Clarke (NY)	Holding	Nunes
Clay	Hollingsworth	O'Halleran
Cleaver	Horn, Kendra S.	Ocasio-Cortez
Cloud	Horsford	Omar
Clyburn	Houlahan	Palazzo
Cohen	Hoyer	Pallone
Cole	Hudson	Panetta
Collins (GA)	Huffman	Pappas
Collins (NY)	Huizenga	Pascarella
Comer	Hurd (TX)	Payne
Connolly	Jackson Lee	Pence
Cook	Jayapal	Perlmutter
Correa	Jeffries	Perry
Costa	Johnson (GA)	Peters
Courtney	Johnson (OH)	Peterson
Cox (CA)	Johnson (TX)	Phillips
Craig	Joyce (OH)	Pingree
Crawford	Kaptur	Plaskett
Crist	Katko	Pocan
Crow	Keating	Porter
Cuellar	Kelly (LA)	Pressley
Cummings	Kelly (PA)	Price (NC)
Cunningham	Kennedy	Quigley
Curtis	Khanna	Raskin
Davids (KS)	Kildee	Reed
Davidson (OH)	Kilmer	Reschenthaler
Davis (CA)	Kim	Richmond
Davis, Danny K.	Kind	Riggleman
Dean	King (IA)	Roby
DeFazio	King (NY)	Rodgers (WA)
DeGette	Kinziger	Roe, David P.
DeLauro	Kirkpatrick	Rogers (AL)
DelBene	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (KY)
Delgado	Kuster (NH)	Rose (NY)
Demings	Kustoff (TN)	Rose, John W.
DeSaulnier	LaHood	Rouda
Deutch	Lamb	Rouzer
Diaz-Balart	Langevin	Roybal-Allard
Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz
Doggett	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
Doyle, Michael	Latta	Rush
F.	Lawrence	Sablan
Duffy	Lawson (FL)	San Nicolas
Dunn	Lee (CA)	Sarbanes
Engel	Lee (NV)	Scalise
Escobar	Levin (CA)	Scanlon

Shakowsky	Stanton	Upton
Schiff	Stauber	Van Drew
Schneider	Stefanik	Vargas
Schrader	Stell	Veasey
Schrier	Stevens	Vela
Scott (VA)	Stewart	Velázquez
Scott, Austin	Stivers	Vislosky
Scott, David	Suozzi	Wagner
Sensenbrenner	Swalwell (CA)	Walberg
Serrano	Takano	Walden
Sewell (AL)	Taylor	Walorski
Shalala	Thompson (CA)	Waltz
Sherman	Thompson (MS)	Wasserman
Sherrill	Thompson (PA)	Schultz
Shimkus	Thornberry	Waters
Simpson	Timmons	Watkins
Sires	Tipton	Watson Coleman
Slotkin	Titus	Wenstrup
Smith (MO)	Tlaib	Westerman
Smith (NE)	Tonko	Wexton
Smith (NJ)	Torres (CA)	Wild
Smith (WA)	Torres Small	Wilson (FL)
Smucker	(NM)	Wilson (SC)
Soto	Trahan	Wittman
Spanberger	Trone	Womack
Spaño	Turner	Yarmuth
Speier	Underwood	Young

NOES—60

Allen	Fulcher	Marshall
Amash	Gaetz	Massie
Banks	Gohmert	Meuser
Bergman	Gooden	Mooney (WV)
Biggs	Gosar	Norman
Bishop (UT)	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Brooks (AL)	Guest	Posey
Buck	Harris	Ratcliffe
Budd	Hern, Kevin	Rice (SC)
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Roy
Carter (GA)	Hunter	Rutherford
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Conaway	Johnson (SD)	Steube
Crenshaw	Jordan	Walker
Davis, Rodney	Joyce (PA)	Webster (FL)
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Williams
Duncan	LaMalfa	Woodall
Emmer	Lamborn	Wright
Ferguson	Lesko	Yoho
Fleischmann	Marchant	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham	McEachin	Ryan
Amodei	Olson	Sánchez
Babin	Radewagen	Weber (TX)
Cicilline	Rice (NY)	Welch
Cooper	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1055

Messrs. BROOKS of Alabama, FER-GUSON, and RICE of South Carolina changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. WENSTRUP, WESTERMAN, SCALISE, WATKINS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Messrs. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and BARR changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. WEXTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 376, noes 46, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 164]

AYES—376

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amash  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Axne  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Barragan  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady  
Brindisi  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cheney  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cook  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett

Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duffy  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Evans  
Ferguson  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy (NC)  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Fulcher  
Gabbard  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
González-Colón  
(PR)  
Gooden  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Hartzler  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Heck  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (AR)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi

Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leevin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loebsack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meeks  
Meng  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Mullin  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norton  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Plaskett  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Ragley  
Raskin  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roche, David P.  
Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)  
Rose (NY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Sablan  
San Nicolas  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin

Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suzoi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)

Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watkins  
Watson Coleman  
Wenstrup  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Young  
Zeldin

NOES—46

Banks  
Barr  
Biggs  
Bishop (UT)  
Brooks (AL)  
Buck  
Budd  
Burchett  
Chabot  
Cline  
Conaway  
DesJarlais  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes

Gaetz  
Gohmert  
Gosar  
Graves (GA)  
Grothman  
Harris  
Hern, Kevin  
Jordan  
Kelly (MS)  
Lamborn  
Lesko  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Dunn  
Mast  
McHenry

Mooney (WV)  
Norman  
Posey  
Rice (SC)  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Schweikert  
Steube  
Walker  
Webster (FL)  
Westerman  
Williams  
Wright  
Yoho

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham  
Amodei  
Babin  
Cooper  
Langevin

McEachin  
Olson  
Radewagen  
Rice (NY)  
Rooney (FL)

Ryan  
Sánchez  
Weber (TX)  
Welch  
Yarmuth

□ 1102

Mr. FERGUSON changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 164.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. MCADAMS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 423, noes 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 165]

AYES—423

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amash  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Axne  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragan  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady  
Brindisi  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cook  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett

DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Estes  
Evans  
Ferguson  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy (NC)  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Fulcher  
Gabbard  
Gaelz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
González-Colón  
(PR)  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Hartzer  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Heck  
Hern, Kevin  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (AR)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi

Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leevin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loebsack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meeks  
Meng  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Mullin  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norton  
Nunes

O'Halleran	Sablan	Thornberry
Ocasio-Cortez	San Nicolas	Timmons
Omar	Sarbanes	Tipton
Palazzo	Scalise	Titus
Pallone	Scanlon	Tlaib
Palmer	Schakowsky	Tonko
Panetta	Schiff	Torres (CA)
Pappas	Schneider	Torres Small
Pascarell	Schrader	(NM)
Payne	Schrier	Trahan
Pence	Schweikert	Trone
Perlmutter	Scott (VA)	Turner
Perry	Scott, Austin	Underwood
Peters	Scott, David	Upton
Peterson	Sensenbrenner	Van Drew
Phillips	Serrano	Vargas
Pingree	Sewell (AL)	Veasey
Plaskett	Shalala	Vela
Pocan	Sherman	Velázquez
Porter	Sherrill	Visclosky
Posey	Shimkus	Wagner
Pressley	Simpson	Walberg
Price (NC)	Sires	Walden
Quigley	Slotkin	Walker
Raskin	Smith (MO)	Walorski
Ratcliffe	Smith (NE)	Waltz
Reed	Smith (NJ)	Wasserman
Reschenthaler	Smith (WA)	Schultz
Rice (SC)	Smucker	Waters
Richmond	Soto	Watkins
Riggleman	Spanberger	Watson Coleman
Roby	Spano	Webster (FL)
Rodgers (WA)	Speier	Wenstrup
Roe, David P.	Stauber	Westerman
Rogers (AL)	Stefanik	Wexton
Rogers (KY)	Steil	Wild
Rose (NY)	Steube	Williams
Rose, John W.	Stevens	Wilson (FL)
Rouda	Stewart	Wilson (SC)
Rouzer	Stivers	Wittman
Roy	Suozzi	Womack
Roybal-Allard	Swalwell (CA)	Woodall
Ruiz	Takano	Wright
Ruppersberger	Taylor	Yarmuth
Rush	Thompson (CA)	Yoho
Rutherford	Thompson (MS)	Young
Ryan	Thompson (PA)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham	McEachin	Sánchez
Amodel	Olson	Stanton
Babin	Radewagen	Weber (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Rice (NY)	Welch
Hurd (TX)	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1110

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. ESCOBAR). The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NEGUSE) having assumed the chair, Ms. ESCOBAR, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1644) to restore the open internet order of the Federal Communications Commission, and, pursuant to House Resolution 294, she reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit and it is at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. WALDEN. Oh, my gosh, Mr. Speaker, in its current form, yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Walden moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1644 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

**SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING INTERNET TAX FREEDOM ACT.**

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify, impair, supersede, or authorize the modification, impairment, or supersession of the Internet Tax Freedom Act (47 U.S.C. 151 note).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

□ 1115

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is actually pretty simple, and Members have a clear choice today on the floor: Are you for taxing the internet or not? That is the question.

As we have discussed at the Energy and Commerce Committee and again on the House floor today, Mr. Speaker, no one fully understands the implications of the underlying legislation. In fact, we have adopted amendments that the sponsor indicates aren't really necessary but do reinforce what is already in the bill. The scope of what it entails is still unclear, however, and the impact it could have on consumers is still uncertain.

Now, Democrats claim their bill permanently forbears from many of the heavy-handed regulations that the Federal Communications Commission could impose through this government takeover of the internet. It is important to note that nothing in the underlying bill would prevent the Federal Communications Commission from imposing similar regulations in the future or through other provisions in statute.

Now, my colleagues never could produce the list of 700 forbearances they claim the FCC engaged in that they are going to lock in statute today. That is what you are voting on, among other things. We never could get that list of 700 forbearances.

We have offered amendments in the committee and in the Rules Committee to ensure that consumers are protected and to ensure that the Democrats' rhetoric about their bill actually matches the substance. These amendments were all rejected on party-line votes in committee.

What is clear is that the Democrats want a government takeover of the internet. They want to open up the floodgates to a Federal, State, and local cash grab through taxation and fees that could be put on by local governments, State governments, and even the Federal Government.

Now, they will argue: Oh, no, there is nothing in the underlying bill, no, no, no. It does not touch the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

That might be true. It doesn't have to because the underlying bill opens the floodgates to section 201 and section 202 and other provisions that would allow local, State, and Federal governments to tax the internet. They can't do that today.

So, again, your vote is pretty simple: tax the internet or don't tax the internet.

Once you classify internet services under the utility-style services, tax administrators are going to do what they do best, and that is find a way to charge fees and taxes on this category since they understand how to get milk from every cow that walks by. Guess who is getting milked. It is the consumers.

So if you have any doubt, Mr. Speaker, just check your monthly phone bill. Your internet subscription is the new target. We are seeing all kinds of things in this bill. They are doubling, potentially, use of fees for the use of some facilities and poles, even altruistic-sounding ones on telecommunications relay services and 911.

But guess what. Just ask New York residents how much of their monthly 911 charges are being diverted from their 911 call centers. According to the Federal Communications Commission's 10th annual report to Congress on how States collect and use 911 fees, a staggering 90.35 percent of the money New Yorkers pay for 911 services gets diverted. For my friends in New Jersey, 77.26 percent gets diverted.

So these tax collectors know how to tax; they just haven't had the opportunity to tax the internet, but they may well get it under this bill if it were to become law.

So, Mr. Speaker, this is pretty simple. Republicans want to close the door on taxation of the internet. Will Democrats join us or not?

If you vote for the motion to recommit, Mr. Speaker, you vote to close the tax and freedom door. A "no" vote leaves that door wide open for taxation of the internet.

Do you want your consumers to pay higher bills every month for their internet service or not?

Say "no" to higher taxes and fees and "yes" to this amendment to protect those who actually pay the bill.

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

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, colleagues, pay close attention this. This proposal is completely unnecessary. Let me tell you why.

The bill simply restores the 2015 Open Internet Order that the FCC adopted and was upheld by the courts. Nothing in that order could or did give the FCC the authority to modify, impair, or supersede Federal law. To the contrary, the order said specifically that it did not impose new taxes or impact the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

The Internet Tax Freedom Act is Federal law. Nothing in this order allows the FCC to modify, impair, or supersede Federal law.

This is a complete nonissue, nothing you need to be worried about; and, frankly, it is just a last-ditch effort to delay and confuse people on net neutrality.

Now, let's get down to what this bill really does. What this bill does, basically, is three things:

First, the three we all agree on: no blocking, no throttling, and no paid prioritization. Republicans and Democrats say we all agree with that.

But, colleagues, that is not the end of the ball game, because we have already seen discriminatory practices by ISPs that aren't covered by blocking, throttling, and paid prioritization.

What my friends over here are saying is, sure, the three things we caught them red-handed on that they have already pled guilty to, we are not going to allow that anymore, but any new discriminatory behavior, any new unjust or unreasonable behavior, we don't want a cop on the beat to police that. We don't want to be able to give consumers the right to go to the FCC and get relief from that. It is like locking the front door and leaving the backdoor wide open.

Now, let's talk about another thing, too.

Two years ago, the Trump FCC repealed the Open Internet Order. What did it replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is the Wild, Wild West. Let the ISPs do anything they want and consumers be damned. That is what they did.

For 2 years, they could have brought their so-called version of light-touch net neutrality to the body. They controlled the House. They controlled the Senate. They got a Republican President. They did nothing because they don't believe in net neutrality, and they don't believe in protecting consumers.

Well, I have got news for my friends on this side of the aisle: You are not in charge here anymore. This is a new day. We didn't come to Washington, D.C., to represent companies. We came here to represent the American people.

May I tell my colleagues, whether they are Republicans, Democrats, or Independents, 86 percent of the American people say they want these rules restored.

Colleagues, this is your first and only chance to tell the American people

where you stand on net neutrality and whether you believe that the FCC should protect consumers. This is your chance to be on the right side of history, on the side of the angels, and on the side of the American people.

Let's defeat this motion to recommit and pass this bill.

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

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

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 204, noes 216, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 166]

AYES—204

Aderholt	Duncan	Katko
Allen	Dunn	Kelly (MS)
Amash	Emmer	Kelly (PA)
Armstrong	Estes	King (IA)
Arrington	Ferguson	King (NY)
Axne	Fitzpatrick	Kinzinger
Bacon	Fleischmann	Kustoff (TN)
Baird	Flores	LaHood
Balderson	Fortenberry	LaMalfa
Banks	Foxx (NC)	Lamborn
Barr	Fulcher	Latta
Bergman	Gaetz	Lesko
Biggs	Gallagher	Long
Bilirakis	Gianforte	Loudermilk
Bishop (UT)	Gibbs	Lucas
Bost	Gohmert	Luetkemeyer
Brady	Golden	Marchant
Brindisi	Gonzalez (OH)	Marshall
Brooks (AL)	Gooden	Massie
Brooks (IN)	Gosar	Mast
Buchanan	Gottheimer	McCarthy
Buck	Granger	McCaul
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Budd	Graves (LA)	McHenry
Burchett	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Burgess	Green (TN)	Meadows
Byrne	Griffith	Meuser
Calvert	Grothman	Miller
Carter (GA)	Guest	Mitchell
Carter (TX)	Guthrie	Moolenaar
Chabot	Hagedorn	Mooney (WV)
Cheney	Harris	Mullin
Cline	Hartzler	Newhouse
Cloud	Hern, Kevin	Norman
Cole	Herrera Beutler	Nunes
Collins (GA)	Hice (GA)	Palazzo
Collins (NY)	Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Comer	Hill (AR)	Pence
Conaway	Holding	Perry
Cook	Hollingsworth	Posey
Craig	Horn, Kendra S.	Ratcliffe
Crawford	Hudson	Reed
Crenshaw	Huizenga	Reschenthaler
Cunningham	Hunter	Rice (SC)
Curtis	Hurd (TX)	Riggleman
Davidson (OH)	Johnson (LA)	Roby
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	Rodgers (WA)
Delgado	Johnson (SD)	Roe, David P.
DesJarlais	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Duffy	Joyce (PA)	Rose, John W.

Rouzer	Spano	Walden
Roy	Stauber	Walker
Rutherford	Stefanik	Walorski
Scalise	Stell	Waltz
Schrader	Steube	Watkins
Schweikert	Stewart	Webster (FL)
Scott, Austin	Stivers	Wenstrup
Sensenbrenner	Taylor	Westerman
Sherrill	Thompson (PA)	Williams
Shimkus	Thornberry	Wilson (SC)
Simpson	Timmons	Wittman
Slotkin	Tipton	Womack
Smith (MO)	Turner	Woodall
Smith (NE)	Upton	Wright
Smith (NJ)	Van Drew	Yoho
Smucker	Wagner	Young
Spanberger	Walberg	Zeldin

NOES—216

Adams	Garcia (TX)	Norcross
Aguilar	Gomez	O'Halleran
Allred	Gonzalez (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Barragan	Green (TX)	Omar
Bass	Grijalva	Pallone
Beatty	Haaland	Panetta
Bera	Harder (CA)	Pappas
Beyer	Hastings	Pascarell
Bishop (GA)	Hayes	Payne
Blumenauer	Heck	Perlmutter
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bonamici	Hill (CA)	Peterson
Boyle, Brendan	Hill (GA)	Phillips
F.	Himes	Pingree
Brown (MD)	Horsford	Pocan
Brownley (CA)	Houlihan	Porter
Bustos	Hoyer	Pressley
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Carbajal	Jayapal	Quigley
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Raskin
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Rose (NY)
Case	Kaptur	Rouda
Casten (IL)	Keating	Royal-Allard
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Castro (TX)	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
Chu, Judy	Khanna	Rush
Ciilline	Kildee	Ryan
Cisneros	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kim	Scanlon
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schakowsky
Clay	Kirkpatrick	Schiff
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider
Clyburn	Kuster (NH)	Schrier
Cohen	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Colby	Langevin	Scott, David
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sewell (AL)
Correa	Lawrence	Shalala
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Sherman
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Sires
Cox (CA)	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Crist	Levin (CA)	Soto
Crow	Levin (MI)	Speier
Cuellar	Lewis	Stanton
Cummings	Lieu, Ted	Stevens
Dahms (KS)	Lipinski	Suozi
Davis (CA)	Loeb	Swalwell (CA)
Davis, Danny K.	Loeb	Takano
Dean	Lofgren	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Lowey	Titus
DeLauro	Lujan	Tlaib
DeBene	Luria	Tonko
Demings	Lynch	Torres (CA)
DeSaulnier	Malinowski	Torres Small
Deutch	Maloney	(NM)
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Trahan
Doggett	Matsui	Trone
Doyle, Michael	McAdams	Underwood
F.	McBath	Vargas
Engel	McCollum	Veasey
Escobar	McGovern	Vela
Eshoo	McNerney	Velázquez
Espallat	Meeks	Visclosky
Evans	Meng	Wasserman
Finkenauer	Moore	Schultz
Fletcher	Morelle	Waters
Foster	Moulton	Watson Coleman
Frankel	Mucarsel-Powell	Wexton
Gabbard	Murphy	Wild
Gallo	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Garamendi	Napolitano	Yarmuth
Garcia (IL)	Neal	
	Neguse	

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham	McEachin	Sánchez
Amodei	Olson	Weber (TX)
Babin	Rice (NY)	Welch
Huffman	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1130

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 232, nays 190, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 167]

YEAS—232

Adams Foster McGovern
Aguilar Frankel McNerney
Allred Fudge Meeks
Axne Gabbard Meng
Barragan Gallego Moore
Bass Garamendi Morelle
Beatty Garcia (IL) Moulton
Bera Garcia (TX) Mucarsel-Powell
Beyer Golden Murphy
Bishop (GA) Gomez Nadler
Blumenauer Gonzalez (TX) Napolitano
Blunt Rochester Gottheimer
Bonamici Green (TX) Neguse
Boyle, Brendan Grijalva Norcross
F. Haaland O'Halleran
Brindisi Harder (CA) Ocasio-Cortez
Brown (MD) Hastings
Brownley (CA) Hayes
Bustos Heck
Butterfield Higgins (NY)
Carbajal Hill (CA) Pappas
Cárdenas Himes Pascrell
Carson (IN) Horn, Kendra S. Payne
Cartwright Horsford Pelosi
Case Houlihan Perlmutter
Casten (IL) Hoyer Peters
Castor (FL) Huffman Peterson
Castro (TX) Jackson Lee Phillips
Chu, Judy Jayapal Pingree
Cicilline Jeffries Porter
Cisneros Johnson (GA) Posey
Clark (MA) Johnson (TX) Pressley
Clarke (NY) Kaptur Price (NC)
Clay Keating Quigley
Cleaver Kelly (IL) Raskin
Clyburn Kennedy Richmond
Cohen Khanna Rose (NY)
Connolly Kildee Rouda
Cooper Kilmer Roybal-Allard
Correa Kim Ruiz
Costa Kind Ruppersberger
Courtney Kirkpatrick Rush
Cox (CA) Krishnamoorthi Ryan
Craig Kuster (NH) Sarbanes
Crist Lamb Scanlon
Crow Langevin Schakowsky
Cuellar Larsen (WA) Schiff
Cummings Larson (CT) Schneider
Cunningham Lawrence Schrader
Davids (KS) Lawrence Schrier
Davis (CA) Lee (CA) Scott (VA)
Davis, Danny K. Lee (NV) Scott, David
Dean Levin (CA) Serrano
DeFazio Levin (MI) Sewell (AL)
DeGette Lewis Shalala
DeLauro Lieu, Ted Sherman
DelBene Lipinski Sherrill
Delgado Loeb sack Sires
Demings Lofgren Slotkin
DeSaulnier Lowenthal Smith (WA)
Deutch Lowey Soto
Dingell Lujan Spanberger
Doggett Luria Speier
Doyle, Michael Lynch Stanton
F. Malinowski Stevens
Engel Maloney, Suozzi
Escobar Carolyn B. Swalwell (CA)
Eshoo Maloney, Sean Takano
Espallat Matsui Thompson (CA)
Evans McAdams Thompson (MS)
Finkenauer McBeth Titus
Fletcher McCollum Tlaib

Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew

Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—190

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cheney
Cind
Clegg
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Amodei
Babin
McEachin

Olson
Rice (NY)
Rooney (FL)
Sanchez

Nunes
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

□ 1144

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed the following vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 167.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, I was unable to vote on Roll Call

157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, and 167. I would include in the RECORD how I would have voted on each had I been present.

rollcall 157: "Aye", rollcall 158: "Aye", rollcall 159: "Aye", rollcall 160: "Aye", rollcall 161: "Aye", rollcall 162: "Aye", rollcall 163: "Aye", rollcall 164: "Aye", rollcall 165: "Aye", rollcall 166: "Nay", and rollcall 167: "Aye".

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under 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. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Speaker to immediately schedule this important bill to save the lives of these babies who are born alive after an abortion attempt. This bill is exceedingly important and should be brought to the floor.

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

ADJOURNMENT FROM WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 2019, TO FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 2019

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, April 12, 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPALLAT). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S ATTACKS ON THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn the Trump administration's new attacks on the Affordable Care Act.

Over 4.5 million non-elderly Texans have preexisting conditions that could keep them from getting insurance if the administration gets its wishes in Federal court. This is truly outrageous.

No family should have to choose between lifesaving care and going bankrupt. And we cannot forget how important this is for Latinos, there are many in my district, who already have the highest uninsured rate of any group in the United States.

Regardless of the language you speak, or the color of your skin, healthcare is a right, and we will defend it for everyone.

The well-being of our families and their health is the top priority of House Democrats, and I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, we will do everything in our power to make sure this administration does not strip away the access to healthcare for our loved ones.

Yes, we can, and we will.

#### 100 DAYS OF DISARRAY

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

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, Friday is the 100th day of Democrat control of the House; 100 days of disarray.

In the first 3 months, 97 bills have passed the House. In the first quarter of last session, 132 bills had passed.

There are 97 bills that have passed the House, which is far more than have cleared committees; that number is only 68. So much for regular order; so much for hearings; so much for amendments.

They have passed far fewer bipartisan bills, it is no surprise, yet they continue to take up and pass resolutions that are literally useless. We have spent 20 percent of our time on non-meaningful, nonbinding resolutions.

Instead of working on the items we promised the American people, like fixing our infrastructure, healthcare, and workforce issues, let me recap some of the things that have been accomplished here:

The House failed to speak out strongly against anti-Semitism.

Democrats have failed to produce a budget and said they won't. They can't even agree on budget caps.

They have ignored the humanitarian crisis at the border that continues to grow.

And they refuse to bring to the floor the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, which has 198 supporters.

#### RESTORING NET NEUTRALITY

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1664, the Save the Internet Act, which just passed the House this morning. This important bill would restore net neutrality by reinstating FCC regulations that were repealed under the Trump administration.

Now, let me be clear. Net neutrality protects America's access to open, free,

and fair internet. It also prevents internet companies from blocking websites or slowing down their load time simply because they disagree with what the website says.

Your ZIP Code, income, or geography should not determine the quality of access to the internet that every American should have. That is why this legislation is so important. It empowers the FCC to stop abusive corporate practices online, promotes competition and innovation, and supports broadband access and adoption for low-income communities.

Mr. Speaker, we need net neutrality because consumers, not service providers, should control what you can access online. So it is time to give power back to the people once and for all.

I am pleased that the House passed H.R. 1644 today, and I hope that the Senate will take up this bill immediately.

#### RECOGNIZING AMERICANS WHO GIVE BACK TO THEIR COMMUNITIES

(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, I rise today, during National Volunteer Week, to acknowledge the many Americans who generously give their time and talents to help improve the lives of others.

Since the founding of the United States, Americans have always been committed to serving others and working for the common good. During National Volunteer Week, we celebrate that spirit and generosity that inspires Americans to make our communities safer, healthier, and stronger.

Mr. Speaker, right here in the House, I am proud to be working with Congressman JIM PANETTA creating a caucus to empower and promote the goals of national service organizations. Soon, we will launch the National Service Organization Caucus, which will support the many organizations that are dedicated to giving back to their communities. I encourage my colleagues to join this important caucus.

The gift of time is priceless. Every day Americans are helping students, caring for seniors, working to support our veterans, aiding those impacted by natural disasters, and so much more. There is always an opportunity to volunteer, and I am grateful that so many Americans make it a part of their daily lives.

#### CONGRESS IS TACKLING MANY OF AMERICA'S CENTRAL CHALLENGES

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, over the last 100 days, this Congress has tackled many of America's central challenges.

That starts, of course, with cleaning up our election system itself, and our vote on H.R. 1 is a giant step in the right direction.

We have also tackled America's gun violence epidemic by requiring universal background checks and closing the Charleston loophole.

We have passed H.R. 7, to ensure that equal work means equal pay; and we have passed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, expanding protections for young victims, survivors, those in shelters, and LGBTQ people as well. On all of these, we await the Senate's vote.

Now we are advancing more of the public's priorities: H.R. 4, to restore and protect America's voting rights; H.R. 5, to protect LGBTQ Americans' rights; and H.R. 6, to defend Dreamers and TPS recipients.

In addition, we are holding hearings on climate change, infrastructure, and lowering prescription drug costs.

Finally, we are fulfilling our obligation of oversight, defending our constitutional and democratic norms.

Since January, we have worked to stand up for our fellow citizens and build a more decent, humane, and caring society.

#### PROTECTING UNITED STATES BUSINESSES ABROAD

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

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Protecting United States Businesses Abroad Act. This legislation will provide critical protection against corruption by authorizing the President, through the advice of Congress or the State Department, to revoke the visas of those engaging in corruption targeting Americans doing business in emerging markets around the world. This includes, soliciting bribes, extorting payments or assets, manipulating law enforcement, and more.

Many businesses, and especially small businesses, do not have the resources to combat this type of corruption overseas. This bill will provide a critical tool for small businesses to invest safely, benefiting our economy and developing markets around the world.

I would like to give special thanks to Ranking Member McCAUL of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, and Rendeavour, a company that has been directly impacted by this type of corruption overseas.

#### HONORING THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE RECENT AFGHANISTAN ATTACK

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of the creation of the Homeland Security Committee and the Department of Homeland Security. It was in the aftermath of the heinous acts of 9/11, of which I was a Member of the United States Congress, and the description and actions are seared in my memory.

We organized the Homeland Security Department to be the front lines of security, to recognize, and to determine what would be the best way to function.

I will be introducing legislation about the security of the Homeland Security Department. The precipitous firings and resignations are putting this Nation in jeopardy and putting the men and women on the front lines for the work that they are doing, it is undermining that very important work.

So today I rise as a cofounder and co-chair of the Afghanistan Caucus, to ask my colleagues to salute those who just lost their lives in battle in Afghanistan, soldiers from across the Nation. Their families are mourning, and we owe them a recognition that they wear the uniform and they are able or willing to sacrifice for us.

I would ask my colleagues to take a moment of silence for those who died in the recent IED incident in Afghanistan. I ask now for a moment of silence for those soldiers who have fallen in battle.

**HONORING THE PASSING OF THE LAST WORLD WAR II DOOLITTLE RAIDER**

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, when I was reading the Cincinnati Enquirer online this morning, an article headline grabbed my attention: "Last WW II Doolittle Raider dies." Lieutenant Colonel Dick Cole was 103 when he passed away Tuesday in Texas.

There were 80 Raiders, and the fifth last to survive was Tom Griffin, from my Cincinnati, Ohio, district, who was 96 when he died a couple of years ago. I had the honor of getting to know Tom well over the years. He was a wonderful guy, and, yes, he was a hero.

That is a term that gets used quite frequently nowadays; but Tom Griffin, and Dick Cole, and the other 78 brave Americans who took off that night from the USS *Hornet* truly were heroes.

Only months after the devastating attack on Pearl Harbor, their daring feat gave America a much-needed shot in the arm that was a first and major step in winning that war.

Now these 80 courageous, gallant, patriotic Doolittle Raiders are all gone, but they will never be forgotten.

□ 1200

**NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE**

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the National Day of Silence that is going to happen this Friday, April 12. That is a day when people around the country and in my community on the central coast of California take a vow of silence to raise awareness about the issues faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer students.

One of those students will be Oliver Cantrell, who lives in Santa Cruz and is transgender and bisexual. As president of the queer-straight alliance at Harbor High, Oliver works to build bridges between students and school staff through education and outreach.

When Oliver transferred to Harbor High, he was met with support. However, we know there are students at other schools who may not be so lucky. That is exactly why Oliver is taking a vow of silence to highlight the struggle for acceptance by LGBTQ youth.

Many students will take that vow of silence this Friday. That is why we as leaders should continue to speak up and step up every day to ensure that all Americans are respected and appreciated for who they are.

**HONORING CARL LAMM**

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

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, after 72 years on the air, Carl Lamm, whom many know as the voice of Johnston County, retired as America's longest continuous radio broadcaster on Friday, March 29.

Mr. Carl, as many of us affectionately call him, has been co-owner and operator of WTSB-AM radio in Smithfield, North Carolina, since 1958. His daily programming was revered by millions throughout the State, Nation, and world who listened to him on the radio and online throughout the course of his career.

In more than seven decades on air, he brought some of the greatest musicians, top athletes, professionals of all stripes, and national political figures and commentators into the homes and businesses of his listeners to discuss current events and politics, to preach the Word of God, and much more.

He has witnessed the evolution of radio from the glory days of the Grand Ole Opry to the digital age of the 21st century.

Mr. Carl's many notable recognitions include North Carolina's highest civilian honor, The Order of the Long Leaf Pine, as well as membership in the North Carolina Broadcasters Hall of Fame. However, what I admire most is his loyal faith in our creator.

Suffice it to say, we will all miss listening to Mr. Carl on the air at WTSB radio. It is not often that you get to know a legend in their own time. Mr. Carl is just that and a very dear friend to many as well.

As he enters this new chapter of life known as retirement, may God always continue to bless his path.

**HONORING MAYOR RAYMOND BAGSHAW**

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

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mayor Raymond Bagshaw, who passed away March 10.

Mayor Bagshaw's service to our community and to helping small businesses was unwavering. As the mayor of the city of Edgewood, he brought what was called boundless ingenuity to his city where he started numerous projects, including transforming a vacant, desolate lot into a beautiful park. Today, the park, which bears his name, hosts numerous events and family-filled activities.

A true public servant, Mayor Bagshaw was never afraid to roll up his sleeves and work in the trenches. During natural disasters, it was natural for him to pitch in to clean up debris or direct traffic around downed power lines.

Mr. Speaker, I join Mayor Bagshaw's family, the city council, and citizens of Edgewood in celebrating his life and legacy and thanking him for a job well done.

**CONGRESS' SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL**

(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 recognize and congratulate the nation of Israel for holding its national elections yesterday.

As the sole democracy in the Middle East, it not only sets an example to its neighbors, but it is a key ally in spreading peace, democracy, and prosperity throughout the world.

I also want to recognize the thousands of people who traveled to Washington recently for this year's AIPAC conference.

It has been an honor to work with so many of my colleagues on legislation that will not only help secure Israel militarily but also allow it to thrive economically. Countries in the region should take note of what is possible when they work in good faith and, most importantly, seek peace.

As NATO's Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg said in this Chamber last week, it is good to have friends. I am honored to count Israel as one of our closest and greatest friends.

I look forward to working with a united Congress to support the Jewish state and to spread democracy wherever tyranny exists.

**HONORING NIPSEY HUSSLE**

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

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the House of Representatives to formally recognize and honor the legacy of Ermiyas Asghedom, known to his community and the neighborhoods of south Los Angeles and beyond as Nipsey Hussle.

As noted in the record I will be submitting shortly, Nipsey Hussle used the platform he created with his music to lift our community as he climbed.

In his business ventures, his investments, his philanthropy, his community engagement, every step of the way, he had a sole purpose of bettering the community he came from.

A humble visionary, he saw the overlooked and welcomed the dismissed. He reminded our community that the power we hold is the power of where we come from and that awareness of that power can never be taken from us.

He will be remembered by south Los Angeles as a protector, an inspirator, a father, a brother, and an unabashed son of south Los Angeles.

For all he was given, he gave back. And for that legacy, south Los Angeles has been changed forever.

Mr. Speaker, I will now be submitting this record honoring his legacy.

#### CONFIRM DAVID BERNHARDT

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of David Bernhardt's nomination to be the next Secretary of the Interior.

Members of the Western Caucus strongly support his nomination.

David Bernhardt loves his country and has served her well as a model public servant for over 15 years. David has already been confirmed twice by the U.S. Senate, once to be the solicitor and the top legal mind of the country on these issues and the second time to be the Deputy Secretary. Just last week, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee advanced his nomination by a strong bipartisan vote of 14-6.

During his tenure with DOI, David has worked diligently to increase hunting and fishing access, ensure clean water for future generations, and empower local decisionmaking. David is a champion for sportsmen and rural communities.

Mr. Bernhardt is the most qualified candidate we have ever had as the Secretary of the Interior. Simply put, David Bernhardt is the leader the Department and the American people deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the Senate to vote tomorrow based on David's credentials, leadership, and principles. If that occurs, I have no doubt he will be confirmed with a strong bipartisan vote.

Confirm Bernhardt.

#### CELEBRATING FIRST-EVER IMAGE OF BLACK HOLE

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

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the groundbreaking contributions of the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope and Submillimeter Array, located on the 13,803-foot summit of Mauna Kea on my home island in Hawaii, and to celebrate their contributions to a truly international effort producing the first-ever image of a black hole.

Part of the Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration, the JCMT and SMA joined six other telescopes around the globe to form an Earth-sized telescope of unprecedented power and resolution able to photograph the supermassive black hole in the M87 galaxy. Hawaii's key contribution was to place world-class telescopes in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

Astronomers partnered with renowned Hawaiian language and cultural practitioner Dr. Larry Kimura to suggest the Hawaiian name "Powehi," meaning embellished dark source of unending creation.

These Hawaii observatories pioneered the study of black holes, and thanks to powerful new capabilities, perfect conditions atop Mauna Kea, and dedicated personnel, we can all look forward to more of JCMT and SMA's cutting-edge discoveries in the future, in addition to the continued growth and reputation of Hawaii as a world leader in exploring our heavens.

#### RECOGNIZING THE VOGELPOHL FAMILY, ARKANSAS FOREST STEWARDS

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

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of Ray and Theresa Vogelpohl, who were recently named 2018 Arkansas Forest Stewards of the Year by the Arkansas Agriculture Department's Forestry Commission.

The Forestry Stewardship Program recognizes and rewards landowners who are managing privately owned forest land for multiple uses. Arkansas is home to more than 1,200 certified forest stewardship landowners. The Vogelpohls first enrolled in the Forest Stewardship Program in 1996 and later became certified as forest stewards in 2016.

They operate the Diamond TR Ranch, a 350-acre working ranch on the Perry-Pulaski county line. Their forest management efforts include prescribed burns, tree plantings along the Maumelle River, forest thinning, and planting of native grasses.

Ray and Theresa's dedication to forestry and environmental conservation has safeguarded Arkansas forestland for generations to come.

I join all Arkansans in congratulating them.

#### SUPPORTING UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA ALLIANCE

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

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 301, which expresses the importance of our country's alliance with the Republic of Korea.

A hundred years ago, the Republic of Korea declared itself sovereign, formed a provisional government, and set the wheels in motion for it to become the vibrant, prosperous, and free society that it is today.

The United States and South Korea have developed a special bond formed in shared strategic interests and cemented by a commitment to democratic values. Our alliance is central to advancing democracy, free markets, human rights, and the rule of law in the Asia-Pacific region and throughout the world.

South Korea is now home to around 30,000 American military personnel who are sworn by our mutual defense treaty to help our ally defend herself from external aggression. South Korea is also one of our largest trading partners.

Trade and security are not the only cornerstones of our relationship. Nearly 2 million Korean Americans live across our country, enriching all aspects of the fabric of our society.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to continue to strengthen the diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the U.S. and our vital ally, South Korea.

#### CONFIRM DAVID BERNHARDT

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for the nomination of Mr. David Bernhardt as the next Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Bernhardt is uniquely prepared to ascend to this position after a career spent leading several of the Department's wings as chief of staff to the Secretary, as director of congressional and legislative affairs, and as a Senate-confirmed solicitor under President Bush. These positions encompass the policy, managerial, intergovernmental, and oversight roles any sitting Secretary needs to master.

He is ready to hit the ground running as one of the most knowledgeable and upstanding Secretaries in the Department's history.

As a Colorado native, Mr. Bernhardt has repeatedly demonstrated a capacity to translate his vast knowledge of water, public lands, and other Western resources into policies that work in our home State and throughout the West. He understands our issues, and I know

he will continue to fight for what is best for Colorado and the whole country.

#### EQUALITY FOR RESIDENTS OF NATION'S CAPITAL

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, D.C. makes a big deal of Emancipation Day. That is the day that Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves in the Nation's Capital 9 months before the Emancipation Proclamation freed the rest.

You will forgive us if we say that it is hardly enough that more than 150 years later, the residents of your Nation's Capital, White and Black, are number one in Federal taxes paid to support this Republic but have no final vote, like the vote just cast in this House on the House floor, and no Senators whatsoever.

Emancipation Day will mark the day when we will celebrate H.R. 51 to make the District of Columbia the 51st State.

Lincoln freed the slaves in the District of Columbia. Congress must pass H.R. 51 to make freedom mean equality for the residents of your Nation's Capital with all other Americans.

□ 1215

#### HONORING BAYLOR UNIVERSITY LADY BEARS BASKETBALL TEAM

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

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Coach Kim Mulkey and her Baylor University Lady Bears for winning the 2019 NCAA Women's National Basketball Championship, their third national championship in 14 years.

"Together to Tampa" was the adopted slogan for the team, and that is exactly what they did: they played together as a team to get to Tampa and they won together as a team in Tampa.

The Lady Bears played an incredible season, ending with an overall record of 37 and 1, and a 29-game winning streak.

It was also a monumental season for Coach Mulkey, who eclipsed the 550 career wins mark and is now only the third women's basketball coach to win at least three national championships.

Congratulations to Coach Mulkey, the Lady Bears Basketball Team, Baylor University, and all of Baylor Nation on another national championship.

Sic 'em, Bears.

#### HONORING WAYNE LLOYD VAN RIPER

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

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Wayne Lloyd Van Riper to this great country.

Wayne Van Riper is a veteran of World War II and is celebrating his 95th birthday on April 16. During his service in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1945, his efforts were instrumental in providing support to the 293rd Combat Engineer Battalion, A Company.

Wayne was born in the State of Washington in 1924. After enlisting after high school, Wayne served in George S. Patton's Third Army. Entering Active Duty in 1943, Wayne served valiantly in England, France, Germany, and was on his way to Japan, but Japan surrendered before he arrived there in 1945.

After the war, Wayne attended Oregon State University, and purchased a pear and apple orchard in Oregon. There he met the love of his life, Wanda Johnson, and married her in August of 1948. They have a daughter, Teresa Rae Lash, and a son, Kevin Wayne Van Riper. Later he retired and moved to McCall, Idaho.

On behalf of the people of Idaho and America, I thank Wayne for his military service and wish him all the best on his 95th birthday.

#### SUPPORT DAVID BERNHARDT AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the Obama administration's notoriously rocky relationship with Congress, and even his own party, meant that he had to resort to overregulations to get stuff done. His pen and a phone approach resulted in considerable executive branch overreach.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support a nominee for Secretary of the Interior who is the exact opposite. David Bernhardt is a lawyer who understands exactly what powers and authorities his department is granted under the law and will never overstep those authorities.

During the shutdown, for example, he expertly used the authorities under FLREA—whatever those initials represent—to keep many of America's parks open, even as other agencies were closed for business. It is this kind of thinking—putting Americans and those who visit public lands first during tough times—that makes David a talented public servant. He will be an incredible Secretary of the Interior, and I urge the Senate to speedily confirm him.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SOMALIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-27)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message

from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13536 of April 12, 2010, with respect to Somalia is to continue in effect beyond April 12, 2019.

The United States is strongly committed to Somalia's stabilization, and it is important to maintain sanctions against persons undermining its stability. The situation with respect to Somalia continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13536 with respect to Somalia.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 10, 2019.

#### NET NEUTRALITY

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING).

CONGRATULATING STEVEN KANDARIAN

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Steven Kandarian on his retirement from MetLife after serving as chairman of the board, president, and chief executive officer for the last 8 years.

After Steve Kandarian earned his undergraduate degree from Clark University, his JD from Georgetown University, and his MBA from Harvard Business School, he began his career as an investment banker before founding and serving as managing partner of Orion Partners, a private equity firm based in Boston.

Mr. Speaker, between 2001 and 2004, Mr. Kandarian was executive director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, the PBGC. During his time at the PBGC, he made the case for comprehensive reform of the pension funding rules to put the defined benefit system and the PBGC on a sound financial footing. His efforts helped lay the

groundwork for the enactment of the Pension Protection Act of 2006.

In 2005, Kandarian joined MetLife as executive vice president and chief investment officer. And from 2007 to 2012, he led MetLife's enterprise-wide strategy.

Under Mr. Kandarian's leadership during this time, MetLife identified the housing bubble early and reduced its exposure to the 2008 financial crisis. His efforts helped MetLife emerge from the credit crisis with the financial strength to complete the company's \$16.4 billion purchase of Alico from AIG. This cemented the company's position as a leading U.S.-based global life insurer.

When Mr. Kandarian became President and CEO of MetLife in 2011, and later chairman of the board of directors in 2012, his leadership saw the company expand into North Carolina, my home State. And, in fact, MetLife expanded and became a leading company in my part of North Carolina because of Mr. Kandarian's efforts. With its growing presence in Cary, North Carolina, MetLife now employs many of my constituents at their Global Technology and Operations hub. In fact, over 2,000 North Carolinians go to work every day in MetLife in Cary, North Carolina.

And MetLife also has had a long history of giving back to the community in North Carolina. Since they began hiring in Cary in 2013, employees have contributed thousands of volunteer hours to local service projects like Habitat for Humanity. And the MetLife Foundation has made grants exceeding \$2 million to support a number of community programs, like those that serve disabled veterans, as well as serving emerging innovations with local technology engineers. None of that would have been possible without Steve Kandarian's leadership at MetLife.

Mr. Kandarian has also been a leader in the policy realm, championing tax reform that resisted the status quo and in pursuing financial services regulation that targeted risky activities rather than entities. His successful challenge of MetLife's designation as a systemically important financial institution was emblematic of the worthwhile quest to find the right regulatory balance, not regulation at any cost.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. Kandarian on his long and successful career, and I wish him and his family well in his retirement from MetLife.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend from North Carolina's words.

Today, we voted on a bill referred to as net neutrality. It is a position that was taken up by the Federal Communications Commission back during the Obama administration. It was quite interesting. During the Obama administration, President Obama had said he would not allow the FCC to take over control of the internet, and then apparently was convinced otherwise and eventually made clear to the FCC they

would take over control of the internet.

I know the bill is referred to as net neutrality, but it is anything but neutral. It is government control of the internet. And, yes, I realize that the internet has produced some billionaires who are tremendous contributors to the Democratic Party, but, to me and to my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle, it is more an issue of independence of this incredible invention of the internet. If it creates more billionaires that happen to become Democrats, so be it. But let's leave the internet free.

Net neutrality does not leave it free. It is government controlled. And that is what the new chairman, Chairman Pai, undid. He said: We are backing off. This is an executive position taken by the executive branch during the Obama administration and we are now, as an executive branch, taking our hands off of the internet so that people are free to become billionaires, but we are not going to pick and choose winners, which means the government chooses losers, as well.

There was a good article by James Gattuso on March 11, 2019. He said:

"Just over 1 year ago, the Federal Communications Commission voted 3-2 to repeal the network neutrality rules it adopted in 2015."

That is such a misnomer, net neutrality.

"However, the FCC regulation could make a comeback if House Democrats have their way.

"Lawmakers in the House and Senate introduced legislation Thursday to restore the rule."

That is from last week.

"Sponsored by Senator Ed Markey, a Democrat from Massachusetts, and Representative Mike Doyle, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, the 3-page bill makes no attempt to modify or improve the 2015 rule. It simply declares that the 2017 order repealing net neutrality 'shall have no force or effect.'

"Formally titled the 'Open Internet Order,' the FCC imposed the rule 4 years ago under its Democratic chairman, Tom Wheeler. But the political battle over net neutrality has gone on close to 17 years.

"A Columbia University law professor, Tim Wu, coined the term 'net neutrality' in 2002. Wu argued that because internet service providers such as Comcast and AT&T enjoy near-bottleneck control over the traffic going to web users, they should be prohibited from favoring any web content over another.

"In other words, according to Wu, internet service providers should be required to treat content providers neutrally.

"But regulation can make problems of its own. Today's market for internet access is not perfectly competitive, but it is also clearly not a monopoly. Most Americans have the ability to choose from at least two service providers."

And this gets critical here. It says:

"In addition, net neutrality would do nothing to increase the number of companies that compete in the market for access. In fact, it could make it harder for new entrants to compete effectively with existing market leaders.

"That's because one of the best ways to get a foothold in a market is to differentiate your service."

It is called competition. This goes on to say:

"For instance, T-Mobile to differentiate itself in its struggle to compete with industry leaders AT&T and Verizon, pioneered 'zero rating' pricing plans that allow free access to content from participating content providers without incurring a charge against your data cap."

□ 1230

"T-Mobile's free-data option has made wireless broadband available to millions at affordable rates. Zero-rating, nevertheless, has been condemned by many as a violation of net neutrality and could be banned, should Congress restore the rule."

Now, that is what is so amazing about this term, 'net neutrality.' It means the government could, and probably would, say to somebody like T-Mobile—and I don't have their service. I don't have a dog in that fight. But they could say to an entity like T-Mobile: Look, we are not going to let you have a no-charge access to data through your plan, through your wireless plan. No, that won't work. You have to charge something.

If this net neutrality—so-called, which, when you hear "net neutrality," it ought to mean, in your mind, government-controlled, because it is actually antithetical to what it says it is. It is government-controlled.

But that would say to somebody who is trying to break into the market, they would say: Okay. We would give you free access, no cost, no data cap, so that we could get into the market, develop customers. They would be loyal to us.

No, the government wants net neutrality/government control to be back in place. They can say: You can't do that. We are not going to let you become competitive with the two companies that control the lion's share of the internet.

The government shouldn't be in that business. Let it be competitive.

It just seems every time the government gets its hands on something that has been as productive as the internet, it chokes it; it overwhelms it with regulation. That has been one of the beauties of the internet.

So, as this article says: "Net neutrality"—government-controlled—"is not needed to save the internet but, in fact, could jeopardize it.

"The FCC was right to reject the net neutrality"—or government-controlled—"rules completely. Congress should do the same."

Even though it has passed the House, 13 Democrats voted with the Republicans, who said: Look, let's at least

add a provision to this bill that forbids the government from taxing, just completely forbids it, so you can't tax the internet. For internet service, you're not going to tax internet service.

And so that was bipartisan. We had 13 Democrats vote with us. We don't want to tax the internet service.

But, unfortunately, it was narrowly defeated by a majority, being all Democrats voted to allow the potential to tax the internet.

So that ought to tell you, basically, what you need to know about net neutrality. It is going to be a way, number one, for government control and, number two, to eventually get around to providing revenue—that means taxes—on what has not been taxed so far.

GREG WALDEN, who is managing this bill, had a good article. He said: "Net neutrality is a bipartisan issue in Congress. Despite the overheated rhetoric and the political talking points, Democrats actually agree with me and my Republican colleagues on the key net neutrality parameters that protect a free and open internet for consumers.

"Democrats agree with Republicans that internet traffic should not be blocked. There is bipartisan support for prohibiting the blocking of illegal content on the internet.

"Democrats agree with Republicans that internet service providers should not be allowed to impair or degrade lawful internet traffic on the basis of content"—as long as it is legal—"a process known as throttling. There is bipartisan support for prohibiting the throttling of illegal content on the internet."

But it goes on to say: "Democrats, however, believe that net neutrality can only be achieved by regulating the internet as if it were a utility under title II of the Communications Act, which was originally used to govern monopoly telephone companies in the 1930s. The 'Save the Net Act,' imposes the heavy hand of Washington's regulatory bureaucracy over the single most important driver of economic growth, job creation, and a better quality of life for all Americans. This will do everything but save the internet.

"Title II' sounds inconsequential, but layering this new national governance over the web"—over the internet—"would give the Federal Communications Commission unbridled regulatory authority" over the internet. "The government would have the power to tax the internet"—because most of the Democrats voted to allow taxing the internet—and it would allow them to "dictate where and when new broadband networks can be deployed and take over the management of private networks."

In a rural district like his in eastern Oregon, "title II inhibited the ability of small internet service providers to expand broadband to underserved communities, saddling these small businesses with onerous reporting requirements that shifted their focus from their customers to new, expensive reg-

ulatory interference. Nationwide, title II had a chilling effect on internet investment, which declined for the first time since the dawn of the internet age, decreasing consumer choice and increasing the digital divide."

As GREG WALDEN says: "Fortunately, we do not need title II to achieve real net neutrality. Republicans have put forth serious proposals—a menu of options—that would keep the internet open and free, so it can continue to be a driver of opportunity for all."

But that means, since it just passed the House, we are going to need to count on the Senate not to take up more government control of the internet but, instead, to take up a bill that does keep things fair instead of having more government control and potentially taxing the internet usage.

I shift to another topic, since Attorney General Barr testified this week, may be testifying again. It is interesting, as more information comes rolling out about the Muellergate.

This article from the Daily Caller, from Chuck Ross, "Cambridge Academic Reflects on Interactions with 'Spygate' Figure." Her name is Svetlana Lokhova. She says she "did not get along with Stefan Halper, which is what she says made a dinner invitation to the Cambridge University professor's home in January 2016 all the more peculiar.

"Halper was a lurking presence with a horrible aura—I avoided him," said Lokhova, a Cambridge postgraduate student who studies Soviet-era espionage.

"Lokhova dodged the invitation to Halper's home, which she said was sent to her by Christopher Andrew, a Cambridge professor and official historian for MI5, the British domestic intelligence service. But the past 3 years have revealed new details about Halper and other activities that went on at Cambridge that have caused Lokhova to question why she was asked to that dinner at Halper's.

"For one, a series of stories that appeared in the press in early 2017 heavily implied Lokhova was a Russian agent who tried to suborn Michael Flynn at a dinner hosted at Cambridge on February 28, 2014. Flynn served at the time as Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

"A year after those stories appeared, The Daily Caller News Foundation reported Halper cozier up to three Trump campaign advisers: Carter Page, Sam Clovis, and George Papadopoulos."

Isn't that interesting? Those are the ones—particularly Carter Page and George Papadopoulos. Those are the people that the Department of Justice and FBI used to claim there were some kind of ties to Russia when, now, we are finding out it was Fusion GPS. It was Bruce Ohr at the FBI, his wife Nellie Ohr, working with Fusion GPS and working with foreign agents, former foreign agent, also, we know, from MI6.

But, apparently, they are working with the British Government in trying

to create reasons that the FBI could go before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, FISA's secret Star Chamber, and get warrants to spy on the Trump campaign.

It all started to come out. This is somebody who is now described—or has been, in the last 2 years: Oh, this was a Russian agent. It turns out, she was being manipulated by MI5 and by people, as we will be finding out, with the Justice Department, FBI, Clinton campaign, to try to set up so that they could go after the Trump campaign officials, spy on them, and potentially bring down the Trump campaign as an insurance policy just in case the unthinkable happened and Donald Trump were elected President.

The article goes on: "A year after those stories appeared," as it says, "Halper cozier to three Trump campaign advisers. . . . In May 2018, Halper was revealed as a longtime CIA and FBI informant, a revelation that led President Donald Trump to accuse the FBI of planting a spy in his campaign. The Republican coined the term 'Spygate' to describe the alleged scandal.

"After Halper's links to American intelligence were revealed, The New York Times and The Washington Post reported he and another Cambridge luminary, former MI6 chief Richard Dearlove, raised concerns about Lokhova's contacts with Flynn that were subsequently passed to American and British intelligence."

Far bigger than Watergate, because Watergate concerned people hired by the committee to reelect Richard Nixon, when this involves the spies owned, controlled, and former spies of the British Government working in collusion with the FBI, the Clinton campaign, Fusion GPS.

It says: "Lokhova blames Halper for distorting her brief interaction with Flynn into, 'an international espionage scandal' in which she wound up as collateral damage.

"What Halper staged is a textbook 'black-op' to dirty up the reputation of a political opponent. He needed an innocuous social event to place Flynn in a room with a woman who was ethnically Russian"—I was unlucky to be picked.

"Lokhova, a dual Russian and British citizen, has spoken out before about Halper and the allegations about her in the media. She accused Halper of making 'false' and 'absurd' claims about her in 2018 interviews with TheDCNF. She has also taken to Twitter to criticize the reporters who published allegations about her and Flynn."

□ 1245

"The Guardian's Luke Harding is one target of Lokhova's ire. She has criticized the British reporter for a March 31, 2017, story that contained thinly veiled allegations she tried to compromise Flynn.

"According to the report, which was based on anonymous sources, American

and British intelligence developed concerns about Lokhova's interactions with Flynn at the February 2014 dinner, which was hosted by the Cambridge Intelligence Seminar. Halper, Dearlove, and Andrew are co-conveners of the seminar, which hosts events for current and former spies."

Halper, Dearlove, and Andrew, they appear to be the ones who should have been spied on, but, instead, they are the ones being used by British intelligence, working together with the FBI, the Department of Justice, Fusion GPS, Bruce Ohr, Nellie Ohr, and the Clinton campaign, to come after Donald Trump.

"The Wall Street Journal also published an innuendo-laden story March 18, 2017, about Flynn and Lokhova. The hook for the story was that Flynn had failed to report his contact with Lokhova to the Defense Intelligence Agency.

"Lokhova, who has lived in the U.K. since 1998, vehemently denies the insinuations in the articles that she is a Russian agent or that she tried to seduce Flynn. She has provided emails and photographs to TheDCNF to help back up her case. She also notes that all of the allegations about her have been made anonymously.

"Dan O'Brien, a Defense Intelligence Agency official who accompanied Flynn to the Cambridge event, told TheWSJ he saw nothing untoward involving Lokhova. Lokhova's partner, David North, has told TheDCNF he picked Lokhova up after the event.

"Since learning more about Halper, Lokhova has reflected back on the few interactions she had with him over the years at Cambridge.

"A veteran of three Republican administrations, Halper joined Cambridge in 2001. From his perch at the stories university, Halper wrote books about American politics and the geopolitical threat that China poses to the West. He also received over \$1 million in contracts from the Pentagon's Office of Net Assessment to write studies on Russia, China, and Afghanistan."

It is interesting, as an aside, but Adam Lovinger was working for the Defense Department, and his job was to look for improprieties within the Defense Department. He noticed these million-dollar contracts going to Stefan Halper and said: Wait a minute. We are paying this guy \$1 million? We are not getting anything for it. What is this about?

And for that, the Obama administration crushed Adam Lovinger. He was an honest whistleblower. He wasn't even a whistleblower. He was doing his job, which was to look for improprieties. He found things that raised questions. He raised the questions about: Why is Stefan Halper being paid all of this money? We are not getting anything from this guy that helped the Pentagon. Why is he getting a million bucks from the Pentagon?

Well, unfortunately, for Adam Lovinger, he stepped on a land mine,

and the Obama administration set out to get him fired and to destroy him for noticing the impropriety—at least, it appeared to be an impropriety; that is why he brought it up—that involved Stefan Halper that was used by the Obama administration Justice Department, FBI, Fusion GPS to help them set up the Trump campaign.

"Lokhova says she first remembers seeing Halper in November 2013, when she gave a talk about her research on Soviet-era spy archives."

She said: "The guy looks at us like we're completely horrible people, and then gets up and sits across the room."

"Lokhova also said she learned from a Cambridge faculty member that Halper was spreading rumors that she was linked to Russian intelligence."

Anyway, it just shows how outrageous the conduct has been that we are now beginning to find out about. And, certainly, it was high time, after 2 years of finding nothing for which the Mueller special counsel office was set up, hiring people who hated Trump, they couldn't find anything. They couldn't find evidence that they could take to a grand jury and get an indictment.

And that is just probable cause. That is not beyond a reasonable doubt standard.

And, certainly, because Mueller couldn't stand the man who—24 hours before Mueller was offered the special counsel job, he had been begging President Trump to make him the Director of the FBI again. President Trump turned him down. Twenty-four hours later, he jumps at the chance, although he certainly should have recused himself. He was conflicted in far too many ways to be a special counsel on something involving Russia. He jumped at the chance to investigate the guy who refused to hire him.

Another article from Catherine Herridge. And Catherine Herridge has done extraordinary work looking into these different issues.

She points out that: "Russian woman claims she was manipulated into entrapping General Flynn."

"A Russian-born academic who was at the center of attention in 2017 for past contact with former National Security Adviser Michael Flynn told FOX News in an exclusive interview that she is not a spy for Moscow—and, to the contrary, believes she was 'used' to smear Flynn."

She said: "I think there's a high chance that it was coordinated, and I believe it needs to be properly investigated."

So Catherine has done good work on that.

And then an article from Jason Beale from The Federalist, entitled: "How Obama Holdover Sally Yates Helped Sink Michael Flynn."

And of course, we know Sally Yates was working as the Deputy Attorney General, and she refused to defend constitutional activity by the Trump administration, so she was fired. Unfortu-

nately, there were people who were totally devoted to Sally Yates, couldn't stand Trump, some of whom are still at the Department of Justice undermining the Trump administration.

But this goes on to say, "... Deputy Attorney General Sally Yates made a couple of urgent trips from the Department of Justice building to the White House, carrying information she believed to be critical to U.S. national security.

"Yates was aware, likely through intercepts of Russian Ambassador Sergey Kislyak's communications, that the newly seated national security advisor, retired Lieutenant General Michael Flynn, had discussed with Kislyak Russia's response to the Obama administration imposition of sanctions for Russia's attempts to meddle in the 2016 elections. According to news reports, Flynn had asked Kislyak to wait a few weeks and allow the incoming Trump administration a chance to review the issue before Russia retaliated. Flynn's conversations with Kislyak occurred on December 29, the day Obama announced the sanctions.

"Recall that this period between the election of Trump in early November and his inauguration in late January was characterized by a frenzy of questionable and as-yet unexplained actions taken by the Obama White House, intelligence agencies, and the State Department. The Steele dossier was in circulation at various levels of government and media officialdom; Carter Page's communications—and those of anyone with whom he communicated, and anyone with whom they communicated—were being monitored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and National Security Agency.

"The great unmasking had also begun, with unprecedented numbers of requests forwarded from various Obama administration officials to the NSA to reveal the identities of American citizens otherwise protected in their reporting and transcribing of intercepts of foreign official communications. Distribution regulations were relaxed to allow wider access to these NSA intercepts, and the word went out throughout the halls of every government agency to get everything into the system, lest these barbarians coming into office destroy evidence and deny their roles as Russian agents.

"It was inevitable, then, that David Ignatius of The Washington Post would publish a column on January 12 describing Flynn's December 29 phone calls with Kislyak, information he attributed to 'a senior U.S. Government official.' Ignatius' column began thusly:

"'Something is rotten in the state of Denmark,' mutters Marcellus as ghosts and mad spirits haunt Elsinore castle in the first act of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet.'

"After this past week of salacious leaks about foreign espionage plots and indignant denials, people must be wondering if something is rotten in the

state of our democracy. How can we dispel the dark rumors that, as Hamlet says, ‘shake our disposition’?

“The ‘senior U.S. Government official’ who leaked both the name of a U.S. citizen captured in an intercept of a foreign government official’s communications, and the fact that the foreign official was under NSA surveillance, has not been identified. Nor has there been any indication that a thorough investigation has been, or is being, carried out in search of his or her identity.”

It is a crime. What happened to smear Flynn and the Trump campaign involved crimes by senior DOJ officials. Perhaps it was Sally Yeats who committed the crime, perhaps others, but it needs to be investigated, and there was no way in this world that Robert Mueller was going to investigate anything to do with corruption in the Obama administration.

There it was, all of these leaks that were clear, most of them. Each of them would have been a crime. There is plenty of evidence there to support that. But, instead, Special Counsel Robert Mueller pursued things and got indictments for things that made clear we didn’t need a special counsel to do what Bob Mueller was doing.

If you look back, there is nothing he did, nothing he produced that could not have been done without a special counsel’s office. In fact, he ended up having to pass some stuff off to the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Even as badly compromised as Bob Mueller was from even being special counsel, he recognized he had gone beyond his limits, as broad as they were, and needed to pass some of those things off.

There is another article here from Brooke Singman, “DOJ Watchdog Reportedly Scrutinizing Role of FBI Informant in the Russia Probe.”

It talks about: “. . . Inspector General Michael Horwitz is looking into informant Stefan Halper’s work during the Russia probe, as well as his work with the FBI prior to the start of that probe.”

And the article goes on to talk about Halper. I mean, he was used to try to set up Michael Flynn. He was used to try to set up Papadopoulos. He was used to try to set up Sam Clovis.

That was the insurance policy that Peter Strzok and Lisa Page texted, lovingly, back and forth about, although, to the ignorance of Peter Strzok’s wife.

Some people think, when I asked Peter Strzok in our Judiciary Committee hearing about him having that same smirk the hundreds of times he lied to his wife, that that was inappropriate; it violated the rules.

Well, the rules in our committees are extremely relaxed compared to rules in a jury trial of which I have had many as a litigant and as a judge. I know the rules.

□ 1300

I know the rules, and I heard him in his deposition talk about how he never

lies, he just always tells the truth. I knew he was lying when he said basically that he remembered Frank Rucker, the investigator for the intelligence inspector general, coming over and advising about something, but he didn’t remember what it was about.

I guarantee you, he was lying when he said that because Frank Rucker went over—and it is now public. I knew at the time, but it has now been made public. It was China, and the intelligence inspector general knew China was getting every email going in and out of Hillary Clinton’s private server.

Since Strzok and others apparently had protected information about what happened with her server, here comes the intelligence inspector general’s investigator who discovered the fact that her private server had been compromised. He rushes over with Janette McMillan from the intelligence community. She was an attorney.

They briefed Dean Chappell, who was the FBI liaison with intel, and the FBI’s head of counterintelligence, Peter Strzok, and he tells him: Look, we now have proof positive Hillary Clinton’s private server was hacked. We found this anomaly in there.

As I dug in to figure out what this thing is, it was an embedded placement in the server that directed every email coming in and every email going out of Hillary Clinton’s private server, which we also know contained classified information, and directed it to go to a known front organization for the Chinese Government.

Peter Strzok, after all the protection he tried to afford Hillary Clinton, is going to sit there and lie and say: Well, I remember Frank Rucker coming over and telling us something, but I don’t really remember what it was.

He remembered very well what Frank Rucker said. That was a lie. Since he has said previously that he told the truth, then any time he had ever told a lie, it would have been admissible in front of a jury. Even with the more restricted rules of evidence, you could have asked about every time he ever lied. I just chose to make one blanket question about the hundreds of times he lied to his wife. He does not always tell the truth. He is a liar, and he lied there under oath.

That wasn’t the only thing. Yes, David Ignatius participated as a recipient of criminal—of a crime, really—sending him leaked information from either the Justice Department, FBI, or NSA. Any one of them that submitted information to him committed a crime. We need to know who it was. We need to know how deep and how far these crimes committed by our people who are supposed to be investigating crimes, not committing them, how far this goes.

Now that Mueller will be out of the picture, I think we have a chance to get those things determined. As long as he was there, then these folks were protected. But now that he is finished wasting America’s money and time, we

can start getting down to investigating the real crimes that occurred.

I want to finish. I got a copy of a wonderful book, really interesting, called “Dark Agenda” by David Horowitz. I was in his presence once, and I introduced him as—he was a former socialist. David Horowitz turned 80 this year. He said: No, I was a communist. I was a complete communist. I was one of those rebelling in the sixties. I was part of the riots and all those things.

He came to understand that communism doesn’t work. It never has. Socialism doesn’t work. Margaret Thatcher said that the reason it doesn’t work is that, eventually, you run out of other people’s money.

I would submit that the answer I got at a Russian—well, Ukrainian—collective farm back in the seventies. I said: Why aren’t you out working in the field? It is midmorning.

The farmer says: I make the same number of rubles if I am out there in the sun as I do in the shade, so I stay in the shade.

Those who are crazy enough to work while others are getting paid the same as them eventually quit working, and the whole system falls. It always does.

It sounds wonderful, share and share alike. Isn’t that socialism and communism? Isn’t that wonderful? Share and share alike.

A Christian ought to be in favor of that, except it requires in this world a totalitarian government strong enough and powerful enough to take from those who earn and give to those who don’t and strong enough to suppress anybody who objects.

Eventually, it falls. It can’t work. It never will work. It never has worked.

But David Horowitz deals with another subject here in “Dark Agenda,” and I think it is worth hearing his words themselves.

The first chapter is named “Religion Must Die.”

He starts: “On Sunday morning, November 5, 2017, a gunman walked into the First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs, Texas. He wore tactical gear and a black face mask marked with a white skull, and he carried a semiautomatic rifle. He shot and killed two people outside the church, then went inside, walking up and down the aisle, cursing and shooting people in the pews. He reloaded again and again, emptying 15 magazines of ammunition.

“When the gunman emerged from the church, he found an armed citizen facing him from across the street, a former NRA firearms instructor named Stephen Willeford. The two men exchanged fire, and Willeford hit the gunman in the leg and upper body. The wounded shooter limped to his car and sped away. He was later found at the wheel of his crashed car, killed by a self-inflicted gunshot to the head.

“The attack killed 26 people, ages 5 to 72, and wounded 20. The killer had been court-martialed in the Air Force for domestic violence. He had beaten his wife and cracked the skull of his infant stepson. The Air Force failed to

report his conviction to the FBI's crime information database."

Parenthetically, we didn't need new laws. We just needed for people to obey the laws we had. The Air Force violated the law, and this guy got his gun as a result. The Air Force failed to obey the law and report this to the FBI's crime information database. He got a gun and did destruction.

Horowitz said: "The slaughter of unarmed Christians in a church sanctuary was a cowardly attack on one church. But what happened after the church shooting was part of a wider war by the political left against Christians and Christianity.

"As news of the shooting broke, prominent Christians took to Twitter and urged fellow believers to pray. Speaker of the House Paul Ryan, a devout Roman Catholic, tweeted, 'Reports out of Texas are devastating. The people of Sutherland Springs need our prayers right now.'

"From Hollywood to New York and Washington, the left responded with a chorus of jeers and insults. Former MSNBC political commentator Keith Olbermann suggested in a tweet that Speaker Ryan should proctologize himself with his prayers.

"Seattle Democrat Representative PRAMILA JAYAPAL tweeted, 'They were praying when it happened. They don't need our prayers. They need us to address gun violence.' Comedian Paula Poundstone sneered, 'If prayers were the answer' to mass shootings, 'wouldn't people at a church service be safe?' Actor Wil Wheaton tweeted, 'The murdered victims were in a church. If prayers did anything, they would still be alive, you worthless sack of . . .'

"These and other comments from the secular left displayed not only a smug disdain for Christians but an amazing ignorance of how religious Christians view prayer."

Mr. Speaker, keep in mind that David Horowitz has been an atheist—he is Jewish—and he is writing this book. Amazing.

"Christians don't view prayer as a magic incantation to make themselves bulletproof. Christians believe in the teachings of Christ who warned them: 'In the world ye shall have tribulation.' In the Garden of Gethsemane, Christ prayed to be delivered from the agony of the cross, but He ended His prayer, 'Nevertheless not my will, but Thine, be done.' The answer to Christ's prayer was silence, and He was later crucified on a Roman cross.

"In her commentary on the church shooting, MSNBC host Joy-Ann Reid tweeted that 'when Jesus of Nazareth came upon thousands of hungry people, He didn't pray. He fed the people.'"

Horowitz said: "She is simply wrong. Matthew 14:19 records that, before Jesus fed the people, He looked heavenward and prayed. Jesus prayed and He acted. That is how His followers still view prayer. They pray and they act.

"At around the same time Joy-Ann Reid was tweeting, the Billy Graham

Rapid Response Team was already in action, rolling into Sutherland Springs with 16 chaplains to comfort grieving families and help meet their material needs. Two days after the shooting, the Southern Baptist Convention announced it would pay all funeral expenses for the 26 slain churchgoers.

"Because this is a world made by flawed human beings, it will continue to be a world of tribulations. There will be more shootings, attacks, fires, floods, earthquakes, and other tragedies. Christians will call for prayer, and leftists will mock them for it, imagining there are solutions that can perfect this life and regarding Christians as the enemies of that perfection.

"Since its birth in the fires of the French Revolution, the political left has been at war with religion and with the Christian religion in particular."

Again, Mr. Speaker, this is really interesting coming from an atheist Jewish individual.

Horowitz said: "In a symbolic revolutionary act, the Jacobin leaders of the French Revolution changed the name of the Cathedral of Notre Dame to the 'Temple of Reason.' Then, in the name of 'reason,' they proceeded to massacre the inhabitants of the Vendee region of west-central France because its citizens were Catholics.

"This has been called the first modern genocide, but it was far from the last. Karl Marx famously described religion as 'the opium of the people' and 'the sigh of the oppressed.' Inspired by his hatred ever since, revolutionaries have regarded religion as the enemy of progress and the mask of oppression.

"In Russia, Marx's disciples removed religious teaching from the schools, outlawed criticism of atheists and agnostics, and burned 100,000 churches. When priests demanded freedom of religion, they were sentenced to death. Between 1917 and 1935, 130,000 Russian Orthodox priests were arrested, 95,000 of whom were executed by firing squad.

"Radicals in America today don't have the political power to execute religious people and destroy their houses of worship. Yet they openly declare their desire to obliterate religion. In their own minds, their intentions are noble. They want to save the human race from the social injustice and oppression that religion allegedly inflicts on humanity.

"Religion must die in order for mankind to live," proclaimed left-wing commentator and comedian Bill Maher in 'Religulous,' the most-watched documentary feature of 2008. Both title and script were transparent attempts to stigmatize religious people as dangerous morons whose views could not be taken seriously.

"Throughout the film, Maher travels to Jerusalem, the Vatican, and Salt Lake City, as well as other centers of religion, interviewing believers and making them appear foolish. How did he gain interviews with his victims? He lied to them, saying he was making a film called 'A Spiritual Journey.'

"According to Maher, 'The irony of religion is that because of its power to divert man to destructive courses, the world could actually come to an end.' He predicts the destruction of the human race as a result of 'religion-inspired nuclear terrorism.' Hence the need for religion to die if mankind is to live.

"Maher's views accurately reflect the attitudes of a movement called the 'New Atheism,' whose leaders are prominent scientists and best-selling authors, far superior in intellect to Maher but equally contemptuous of religion and religious believers."

□ 1315

"Like Maher's film, the New Atheism movement seeks to discredit all religious belief by caricaturing its adherents as simpletons, and worse. The stated goal of the New Atheism is to delegitimize and extinguish the religious point of view.

"Maher's suggestion that religion—and evidently religion alone—threatens the existence of the human race is simply malicious. Both he and the New Atheists are blind to all the positive influences religion has had on human behavior, and they ignore all the atheist-inspired genocides of the last 250 years. In the 20th century alone, Communist atheists slaughtered more than 100 million people in Russia, China, and Indochina. Not even the bloodthirsty jihadists of radical Islam have killed innocents on anything close to such a scale.

"It's striking that Maher and the New Atheists ignore the appalling body count of Marxism—an ideology that is explicitly atheistic, whose atrocities were committed in the name of social justice. According to Maher, it is religious people who are 'irrationalists,' and dangerous because they 'steer the ship of state not by a compass, but by the equivalent of reading the entrails of a chicken.' Yet civilization was built and improved by such irrationalists—believers like Locke, Newton, Washington, Wilberforce, Sojourner Truth, and Abraham Lincoln. For the five millennia of recorded history, with few exceptions the most rational, compassionate, and successful decision-makers, both military and civilian, have been people guided by a belief in God, including some whose spiritual compass took the form of reading the entrails of a chicken."

That is David Horowitz' sense of humor.

"Near the end of Maher's rant, he pauses to address any religionist who may have unwittingly strayed into the cinema where 'Religulous' was playing: 'Look in the mirror and realize that the solace and comfort that religion brings you actually comes at a terrible price. If you belonged to a political party or a social club that was tied to as much bigotry, misogyny, homophobia, violence, and sheer ignorance as religion is, you'd resign in protest.'"

Horowitz says: "How myopic. And the crimes and horrors committed by atheism? From the French Revolution to the Bolshevik, from the Vendee to Vietnam, the bigotries and atrocities committed by the forces of godlessness match and even outweigh those committed by the forces of godliness. If a history of violence, persecution, and murder serves to discredit an ideology, why hasn't Maher resigned in protest from the party of atheism?"

I appreciate those brilliant, insightful observations by an atheist Jew, who is a friend. Amazing from a man who is an overt, unapologetic, rebellious communist, to now having written a good account of the war to destroy Christian America.

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

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BE AVAILABLE TO SERVE ON INVESTIGATIVE SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to clause 5(a)(4)(A) of rule X, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Members of the House to be available to serve on investigative subcommittees of the Committee on Ethics for the 116th Congress:

Ms. BONAMICI, Oregon

Mr. HIGGINS, New York
Mr. KEATING, Massachusetts
Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Illinois
Mr. PERLMUTTER, Colorado
Mr. RASKIN, Maryland
Ms. SEWELL, Alabama
Mr. SOTO, Florida
Ms. TITUS, Nevada

COMMUNICATION FROM THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY, Republican Leader:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, DC, April 9, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Clause 5(a)(4)(A) of rule X, I am pleased to appoint the following Republican Members of the House to be available to serve on investigative subcommittees of the Committee on Ethics for the 116th Congress:

The Honorable BILL FLORES of Texas.
The Honorable JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.
The Honorable PETE OLSON of Texas.
The Honorable ANN WAGNER of Missouri.
The Honorable JOHN KATKO of New York.
The Honorable BEN CLINE of Virginia.
The Honorable BILL HUIZENGA of Michigan.
The Honorable DAVID ROUZER of North Carolina.
The Honorable JOHN H. RUTHERFORD of Florida.
The Honorable VICKY HARTZLER of Missouri.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

KEVIN MCCARTHY, Republican Leader.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1839. An act to amend title XIX to extend protection for Medicaid recipients of home and community-based services against spousal impoverishment, establish a State Medicaid option to provide coordinated care to children with complex medical conditions through health homes, prevent the misclassification of drugs for purposes of the Medicaid drug rebate program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2030. An act 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.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, April 12, 2019, at 2:30 p.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DANIEL SADLOSKY, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 16 AND FEB. 22, 2019

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include Daniel Sadlosky and Committee total.

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
\*Total air.

MR. DANIEL SADLOSKY, March 25, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include Hon. John Curtis, Matthew Zweig, Mira Resnick, Janice Kaguyutan, Amy Porter, Douglas Anderson, Megan Gallagher, Mark Iozzi, Kimberly Stanton, Hon. Norma Torres, Eric Jacobstein.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Sajit Gandhi	10/21	10/24	India		986.85		9,417.90				10,404.75
	10/24	10/25	Alghanistan		33.00						33.00
Oren Adaki	11/2	11/4	Serbia		537.00		3,515.73				4,052.73
	11/4	11/6	Czech Republic		883.42						883.42
*Hon. Ted Poe	11/2	11/4	Serbia		537.00		*6,803.13		959.00		8,299.13
	11/4	11/6	Czech Republic		883.42						883.42
Leah Campos	11/30	12/2	Mexico		723.90		(9)				723.90
Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	10/18	10/21	Jordan		1,065.05		9,602.44				10,667.49
	10/21	10/24	Israel		1,630.00						1,630.00
	10/24	10/27	Morocco		870.29						870.29
	10/27	10/28	Spain		233.52						233.52
Nathan Gately	10/18	10/21	Jordan		1,065.05		12,099.74				13,164.79
	10/21	10/24	Israel		1,630.00						1,630.00
	10/24	10/27	Morocco		870.29						870.29
	10/27	10/28	Spain		233.52						233.52
Gabriella Boffelli	10/18	10/21	Jordan		1,065.05		12,099.74				13,164.79
	10/21	10/24	Israel		1,630.00						1,630.00
	10/24	10/27	Morocco		870.29						870.29
	10/27	10/28	Spain		233.52						233.52
Hon. Norma Torres	9/29	9/30	Honduras		226.43		1,558.49				1,784.92
	9/30	10/2	Guatemala		357.83						357.83
**Hon. Tom Garrett	10/12	10/20	Moldova		**		**		**		**
	10/12	10/20	Ukraine		**		**		**		**
	10/12	10/20	Belarus		**		**		**		**
	10/12	10/20	Latvia		**		**		**		**
Russell Solomon	10/27	10/30	Egypt		819.00		2,900.73				3,719.73
	10/30	11/2	Tunisia		547.52						547.52
Emily Cottle	10/27	10/30	Egypt		745.00		2,970.63				3,715.63
	10/30	11/2	Tunisia		497.52						497.52
Cory Fritz	10/21	10/27	South Africa		1,475.95		13,180.43				14,656.38
Thomas Sheehy	10/21	10/27	South Africa		1,475.95		13,180.43				14,656.38
*Hon. Edward Royce	10/21	10/27	South Africa		1,475.95		*13,406.73		2,290.52		17,173.20
***Hon. Lee Zeldin	12/21	12/27	Poland						883.27		883.27
	12/25	12/26	Kuwait		213.00		(3)		1,643.00		1,856.00
	12/26	12/27	Sicily		252.41		(3)				252.41
Hon. Brian Fitzpatrick	12/27	12/28	Spain		132.75		(3)				132.75
	12/25	12/26	Kuwait		213.00		(3)				213.00
	12/26	12/27	Sicily		227.98		(3)				227.98
	12/27	12/28	Spain		132.75		(3)				132.75
Committee total					42,085.86		143,851.84		5,775.79		191,713.49

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

\* Indicates Delegation costs.

\*\* Indicates a cancelled mission.

\*\*\* Indicates Delegation costs due to a cancelled mission.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL, March 20, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 16 AND FEB. 21, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Michael Turner	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,474.59		1,739.83				3,214.42
Hon. Filemon Vela	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,338.59						1,338.59
Hon. Gerald Connolly	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,474.59						1,474.59
Hon. Joe Wilson	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,429.05		1,053.80				2,482.85
Kate Knudson	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,474.59						1,474.59
Collin Davenport	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Edmund Rice	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Hon. Brett Guthrie	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Hon. James Costa	2/16	2/20	Belgium		1,224.97		4,472.72				5,697.69
Hon. John Shimkus	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Hon. Rick Larsen	2/16	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Committee total					16,469.33		7,266.35				23,735.68

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY, March 25, 2019.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

680. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Curtis M. Scaparrotti, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

681. A letter from the Under Secretary, Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Annual Report to Congress on the Ac-

tivities of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation for 2018, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 343(i); Public Law 106-398, Sec. 1 (as amended by Public Law 107-314, Sec. 932(a)(1)); (116 Stat. 2625); to the Committee on Armed Services.

682. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's 2018 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 3305; to the Committee on Financial Services.

683. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's 2018 Annual Report, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1752a(d); June 26, 1934, ch. 750, title I, Sec. 102(d) (as amended by Public Law 95-630, Sec. 501); (92 Stat. 3680); to the Committee on Financial Services.

684. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Fleet Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Program Report for FY 2018, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 13218(b)(1); Public Law 102-486, Sec. 310 (as amended by Public Law 109-58, Sec. 705); (119 Stat. 817); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

685. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 17-078, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(A); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(c) (as added by Public Law 104-164, Sec.

141(c)); (110 Stat. 1431); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

686. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Annual Report of Interdiction of Aircraft Engaged in Illicit Drug Trafficking, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291-4(a)(2); Public Law 103-337, Sec. 1012(a)(2); (108 Stat. 2837); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

687. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 18-053, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(C); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(c) (as added by Public Law 94-329, Sec. 211(a)); (82 Stat. 1326); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

688. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 18-001, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(A); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(c) (as added by Public Law 104-164, Sec. 141(c)); (110 Stat. 1431); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

689. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 18-081, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(A); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(c) (as added by Public Law 104-164, Sec. 141(c)); (110 Stat. 1431); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

690. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 18-057, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(A); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(c) (as added by Public Law 104-164, Sec. 141(c)); (110 Stat. 1431); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

691. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 18-101, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(A); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(c) (as added by Public Law 104-164, Sec. 141(c)); (110 Stat. 1431); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

692. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Report to Congress on the International Atomic Energy Agency's Programs and Projects in Burma, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, and Syria in 2018, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2021 note; Public Law 105-277, Sec. 2809(c)(2); (112 Stat. 2681-850); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

693. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-27, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

694. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a letter pursuant to the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Convention); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

695. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-04, pursuant to the reporting requirements of

Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

696. A letter from the Director, Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-15, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

697. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 18-087, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

698. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Determination pursuant to Sec. 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the use of funds to support South Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

699. A letter from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, Armed Forces Retirement Home, Department of Defense, transmitting the Armed Forces Retirement Home Performance and Accountability Report and Senior Medical Advisor Report for fiscal year 2018, pursuant to 24 U.S.C. 411(h); Public Law 101-510, Sec. 1511 (as added by Public Law 107-107, Sec. 1403); (115 Stat. 1259); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

700. A letter from the Director, Office of Diversity and Inclusion, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board'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.

701. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's FY 2018 Federal Information Security Modernization Act and Agency Privacy Management Report, pursuant to Public Law 113-283, 44 U.S.C. 3554(c); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

702. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Years 2018-2020, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

703. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's FY 2020 Annual Performance Plan and FY 2018 Annual Performance Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

704. A letter from the Presidential Appointments, Department of State, transmitting sixteen (16) notifications of a vacancy, designation of acting officer, nomination, action on nomination, or discontinuation of service in acting role, 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.

705. A letter from the Secretary, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board'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.

706. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Attorney General's First Quarterly Report of FY 2019 on the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 4332(b)(2); Public Law 103-353,

Sec. 2(a) (as added by Public Law 110-389, Sec. 312(c)); (122 Stat. 4165); jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Veterans' Affairs.

## 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. PAPPAS (for himself, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 2195. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish and maintain a registry for certain individuals who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam on military installations; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 2196. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reduce the credit hour requirement for the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship program of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Ms. TITUS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 2197. A bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 2198. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act with respect to application of the right to exercise eminent domain in construction of pipelines for the exportation of natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. HILL of California):

H.R. 2199. A bill to designate certain Federal land in the State of California as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TIPTON, and Ms. STEFANK):

H.R. 2200. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that certain diseases are covered by the presumption of service connection relating to the exposure to herbicides by certain veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KILMER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 2201. A bill to modify the presumption of service connection for veterans who were

exposed to herbicide agents while serving in the Armed Forces in Thailand during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 2202. A bill to establish a coordinated Federal initiative to accelerate artificial intelligence research and development for the economic and national security of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. ESCOBAR (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. ESPALLAT, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H.R. 2203. A bill to increase transparency, accountability, and community engagement within the Department of Homeland Security, provide independent oversight of border security activities, improve training for agents and officers of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 2204. A bill to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma):

H.R. 2205. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make changes with respect to water quality certification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself and Mr. GALLEGO):

H.R. 2206. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Arizona; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. AMASH, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BACON, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BARR, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. BERA, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BOST, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. COLE, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COMER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COOK, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. GAETZ, Mr.

GALLAGHER, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LONG, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MAST, Mr. MCADAMS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. PALMER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PORTER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. REED, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. STEIL, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. STEWART, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TIPTON, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TURNER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. WALKER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 2207. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 2208. A bill to improve the safety of the air supply on commercial aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 2209. A bill to establish the position of Chief Pharmaceutical Negotiator in the Office of the United States Trade Representative responsible for conducting trade negotiations and enforcing trade agreements related to acts, policies, and practices of foreign governments that fail to appropriately reward United States innovation with respect to pharmaceuticals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KIND, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 2210. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain provisions applicable to foreign investment in United States real property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 2211. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety rule for free-standing clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over related death or injury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 2212. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to protect the right of a claimant in a civil action before a Federal court to retain a structured settlement broker to negotiate the terms of payment of an award, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 2213. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the work opportunity credit permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BEYER, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. CORREA, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. MENG, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 2214. A bill to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. JUDY CHU of California (for herself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 2215. A bill to establish as a unit of the National Park System the San Gabriel National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BURCHETT (for himself, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. DESJARLAIS):

H.R. 2216. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a grant program for States that provide flexibility in licensing for health care providers who offer services on a volunteer basis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Ms. OMAR, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. BASS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 2217. A bill to reduce the ability of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to engage in inappropriate civil immigration enforcement actions that harm unaccompanied alien children and to ensure the safety and welfare of unaccompanied alien children; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. WALORSKI (for herself and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 2218. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct research on and implement certain safety measures and programs to prevent illegal passing of school buses, and for other purposes; 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. YOHO (for himself, Ms. TITUS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 2219. A bill to promote United States-Mongolia trade by authorizing duty-free treatment for certain imports from Mongolia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GUEST, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BRADY, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 2220. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to high priority corridors on the National Highway System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. LEVIN of California):

H.R. 2221. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for the Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship to children and spouses of certain deceased members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 2222. A bill to require a review of women and lung cancer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 2223. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent certain programs that assist homeless veterans and other veterans with special needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 2224. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Labor to prioritize the provision of services to homeless veterans with dependent children in carrying out homeless veterans reintegration programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 2225. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable credit against tax for landlords of veterans receiving rental assistance under the Veterans Affairs Supported Housing program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 2226. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, the Judiciary, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Armed Services, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BUSTOS (for herself, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. CROW, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 2227. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to authorize spouses of servicemembers who incur a catastrophic injury or illness or die while in military service to terminate leases of premises and motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 2228. A bill to offer persistent poverty counties and political subdivisions of such counties the opportunity to have their rural development loans restructured; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and 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. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. SWALWELL of California):

H.R. 2229. A bill to waive the passport fees for first responders proceeding abroad to aid a foreign country suffering from a natural disaster; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CISNEROS:

H.R. 2230. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to pay educational assistance or subsistence allowances to certain individuals during school term, quarter, or semester breaks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 2231. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to require entities that use, store, or share personal information to conduct automated decision system impact assessments and data protection impact assessments; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2232. A bill to amend the Second Chance Act of 2007 to require identification for returning citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 2233. A bill to require that States release persons charged with a misdemeanor on non-monetary conditions only prior to court adjudication; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. LOUDERMILK):

H.R. 2234. A bill to increase funding for the 10-Year Pediatric Research Initiative Fund by eliminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. DESJARLAIS):

H.R. 2235. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to cover physician services delivered by podiatric physicians to ensure access by Medicaid beneficiaries to appropriate quality foot and ankle care, to amend title XVIII of such Act to modify the requirements for diabetic shoes to be included under Medicare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. MAST, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LONG, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 2236. A bill to improve the management of forage fish; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 2237. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a bollard installation grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky):

H.R. 2238. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain tax benefits related to empowerment zones; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. FRANKEL (for herself and Mr. YOHO):

H.R. 2239. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for a deferral of the payment of a duty upon the sale of certain used vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULCHER (for himself, Mr. TIP-TON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 2240. A bill to end the practice of including more than one subject in a single bill by requiring that each bill enacted by Congress be limited to only one subject, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 2241. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to treat Puerto Rico as one of the 50 States for purposes of calculating the Federal medical assistance percentage under the Medicaid program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 2242. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to include certain services in the definition of critical services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico (for herself, Ms. PLASKETT, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 2243. A bill to exempt health insurance of residents of United States territories from the annual fee on health insurance providers; 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. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 2244. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require the disclosure of agreements between institutions of higher education and certain foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. COHEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 2245. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to prohibit import and export of any species listed or proposed to be listed under such Act as a threatened species or endangered species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GUEST:

H.R. 2246. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Cherokee Street in Brookhaven, Mississippi, as the "Deputy Donald William Durr, Corporal Zach Moak, and Patrolman James White Memorial Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HECK (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 2247. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide assistance for programs and activities to protect the water quality of Puget Sound, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 2248. A bill to terminate the prohibitions on the exportation and importation of natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. HILL of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 2249. A bill to require the review of the service of certain members of the Armed Forces during World War I to determine if such members should be awarded the Medal of Honor, to authorize the award of the Medal of Honor based on the results of the review, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California):

H.R. 2250. A bill to provide for restoration, economic development, recreation, and conservation on Federal lands in Northern California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 2251. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to provide that a member of the armed forces and the spouse of that member shall have the same rights regarding the receipt of firearms at the location of any duty station of the member; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 2252. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a policy relating to lead testing on military installations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 2253. A bill to prohibit the Secretary concerned from discouraging the inspection of military housing for lead-based paint or other sources of lead, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 2254. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to ensure that children covered by the TRICARE program are screened and tested for lead levels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 2255. A bill to direct the Secretaries of the military departments to submit certification and a report each year to the Secretaries of Defense and Housing and Urban Development regarding whether housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of the military departments is in compliance with requirements relating to lead-based paint; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 2256. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify limitations on the credit for plug-in electric drive motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 2257. A bill to require lead testing in Department of Defense Education Activity schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for

a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. REED, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 2258. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 2259. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to clarify employer rights with regard to hiring; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 2260. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to impose e-bonding requirements on certain nonimmigrant visa applicants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VELA, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 2261. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code, to allow full subrogation, including subrogation to the priority rights of the United States, of claims for the payment of customs duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 2262. A bill to prioritize educating and training for existing and new environmental health professionals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 2263. A bill to allow a State to submit a State management decision to the Secretary of Education to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TED LIEU of California (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2264. A bill to conserve global bear populations by prohibiting the importation, exportation, and interstate trade of bear viscera and items, products, or substances containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, bear viscera, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 2265. A bill to enhance the ability of Federal agencies to deliver relocation management services to the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MEADOWS (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. MARSHALL):

H.R. 2266. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a child tax credit for pregnant moms with respect to their unborn children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MENG (for herself and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 2267. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to treat infant formula as adulterated if its use by date has passed; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 2268. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to treat certain menstrual products as misbranded if their labeling does not list each ingredient or component of the product, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 2269. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and submit a report on the effects of food additives on children's health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MITCHELL (for himself, Mr. BACON, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 2270. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require assurances by recipients of assistance under section 402B or 402C of that Act with respect to activities for homeless children and youths and foster care children and youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MOORE (for herself, Mr. COLE, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 2271. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health of children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 2272. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for adjustments in the individual income tax rates to reflect regional differences in the cost-of-living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2273. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an increasingly larger earned income credit for families with more than 3 children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 2274. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a veterans conservation corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2275. A bill to amend title 11, District of Columbia Official Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a District of Columbia jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 2276. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, to direct the Coast Guard to submit a report to Congress on efforts to increase gender diversity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. KIND, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. STEEL, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 2277. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1715 Linnerud Drive in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, as the "Fire Captain Cory Barr Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 2278. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish a skills-based immigration points system, to focus family-sponsored immigration on spouses and minor children, to eliminate the Diversity Visa Program, to set a limit on the number of refugees admitted annually to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 2279. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan (or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan) to provide an exceptions process for any medication step therapy protocol, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2280. A bill to authorize assistance and training to increase maritime security and domain awareness of foreign countries bordering the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, or the Mediterranean Sea in order to deter and counter illicit smuggling and related maritime activity by Iran, including illicit Iranian weapons shipments; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. RUIZ:

H.R. 2281. A bill to direct the Attorney General to amend certain regulations so that practitioners may administer not more than 3 days' medication to a person at one time when administering narcotic drugs for the purpose of relieving acute withdrawal symptoms; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. KIND, and Mr. MARCHANT):

H.R. 2282. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize the physician self-referral prohibitions to promote care coordination in the merit-based incentive payment system and to facilitate physician practice participation in alternative payment models under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SANCHEZ (for herself, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. MATSUI, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 2283. A bill to provide better care and outcomes for Americans living with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias and their caregivers while accelerating progress toward prevention strategies, disease modifying treatments, and, ultimately, a cure; 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. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. BACON, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Ms. FINKENAUER):

H.R. 2284. A bill to provide disaster tax relief for certain disasters occurring in 2019; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2285. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to revise the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs to include testing for methadone use and to require Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations to include testing for methadone use in Department of Transportation drug tests; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 2286. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to direct the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide to the congressional intelligence committees briefings regarding counterintelligence activities of the Bureau, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 2287. A bill to clarify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 2288. A bill to increase the total authorization of appropriations for the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. VEASEY (for himself, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CORREA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 2289. A bill to amend section 240(c)(7)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the time limit on the filing of a motion to reopen a removal proceeding if the basis of the motion is fraud, negligence, misrepresentation, or extortion by, or the attempted, promised, or actual practice of law without authorization on the part of, a representative; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 2290. A bill to require the Federal financial regulators to issue guidance encouraging financial institutions to work with consumers and businesses affected by a Federal Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 2291. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the donation of wild game meat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.J. Res. 56. A joint resolution directing the President to terminate the use of the United States Armed Forces with respect to the military intervention led by Saudi Arabia in the Republic of Yemen; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. COOPER):

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H. Res. 302. A resolution embracing the goals and provisions of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H. Res. 303. A resolution expressing support for the designation of April 11, 2019, as "Remanufacturing Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. COMER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. ROY):

H. Res. 304. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. PAYNE):

H. Res. 305. A resolution expressing support for designation of April 2019 as "Alcohol Responsibility Month" and supporting the goals and ideals of responsible decisions regarding alcohol; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 306. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Congressman Adam Schiff should be removed from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House and that his security clearance should be revoked immediately; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H. Res. 307. A resolution congratulating the people and Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the 28th anniversary of the country's independence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H. Res. 308. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Youth HIV & AIDS Awareness Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. ROUDA, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H. Res. 309. A resolution recognizing the 44th anniversary of the Fall of Saigon on

April 30, 1975; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MAST (for himself and Mr. SHERMAN):

H. Res. 310. A resolution reaffirming the unique collaboration among United States nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including faith-based organizations, and the Israel Defense Forces to deliver humanitarian assistance to Syrians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SIREN, Mr. PAL-LONE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. MENG, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H. Res. 311. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, as an entity of the United States Postal Service, should issue a commemorative stamp in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself and Ms. BONAMICI):

H. Res. 312. A resolution expressing support for designation of the weeks of April 14, 2019, through April 27, 2019, as National Young Audiences Arts for Learning Weeks; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. KING of New York):

H. Res. 313. A resolution designating April 24, 2019, as "Meningitis B Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee):

H. Res. 314. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 336) to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

### 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. DELGADO:

H.R. 2142.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 2195.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts

and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." [Page H473]

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 2196.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clauses 12 and 13, which gives Congress the power "To raise and support Armies," and "To provide and maintain a Navy.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 2197.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 2198.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 2199.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3 and Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 2200.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 2201.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 2202.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 2203.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 2204.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 2205.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

Section 8—Powers of Congress. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 2206.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2207.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 7

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 2208.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 2209.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 2210.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress the "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises."

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 2211.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 2212.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Clause 3 of the Constitution states The Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 2213.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 2214.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause I of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 2215.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 2216.

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 Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 2217.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

Article I, Section 8, clauses 11–16

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 2218.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 2219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 2220.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 2221.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution of the United States.

Article I, section 8 of the United State Constitution, which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2222.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution which grants Congress the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common defense and general Welfare of the United States."

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 2223.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 2224.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 2225.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 2226.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 2227.

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. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 2228.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 2229.

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. CISNEROS:

H.R. 2230.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 2231.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2232.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the United States Constitution related to general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 2233.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 2234.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 of the United States Constitution; Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution; and Amendment XVI to the United States Constitution. Additionally, since the Constitution does not provide Congress with the power to provide financial support to U.S. political parties, the general repeal of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund for this purpose is consistent with the powers that are reserved to the States and to the people as expressed in Amendments IX and X to the United States Constitution. Further, Article I Section 8 defines the scope and powers of Congress and does not include this concept of taxation in furtherance of funding U.S. political parties within the expressed powers.

By Ms. DeGETTE:

H.R. 2235.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 2236.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 2237.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7: "Congress shall have Power [ . . . ] to establish Post Offices and Post Roads."

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 2238.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One of the United States Constitution, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. FRANKEL:

H.R. 2239.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution, which respectively grants Congress the power to lay and collect duties and imposts, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for the execution of those powers.

By Mr. FULCHER:

H.R. 2240.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 that all legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 2241.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [ . . . ]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Moreover, the Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

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 Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 2242.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; [ . . . ]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 2243.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [ . . . ]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Moreover, the Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

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. GOSAR:

H.R. 2244.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitu-

tion, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2245.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8, cl. 3

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

U.S. Const. art. IV, sec. 3, cl. 2, sen. a

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rule and Regulations respecting the Territory of other Property belonging to the United States;

By Mr. GUEST:

H.R. 2246.

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. HECK:

H.R. 2247.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 2248.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, Section 8, of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas:

H.R. 2249.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 2250.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 2251.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 2252.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 2253.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 2254.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 2255.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 2256.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 2257.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2258.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Clause I of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 2259.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation contains a clarification that is intended to limit the scope of an existing statute. As such, this bill makes specific changes to existing law in a manner that returns power to the States and to the People, in accordance with Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 2260.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 4 of the Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 2261.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:

H.R. 2262.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Clause 18, Section 8: The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 2263.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. TED LIEU of California:

H.R. 2264.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 2265.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 5 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 2266.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 2267.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

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By Ms. MENG.

H.R. 2268.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

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By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 2269.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

[Page H10170]

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H.R. 2270.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Ms. MOORE:

H.R. 2271.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2272.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2273.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 2274.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2275.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 2276.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8, clause 18; Article I, Section 8, clause 3; and Article I, Section 8, clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 2277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 2278.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2280.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for

the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 2283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: U.S. Const. art. I, §7, cl. 18.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 2284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 2286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 2287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2288.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I Provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 2289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 2290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 2291.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.J. Res. 56.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the Constitution (authorizing Congress to "make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces"). Article I, Section 8, Clause 11 of the Constitution authorizes Congress to "declare War." Congress did not declare war or authorize the use of the Armed Forces in the conflict in Yemen, and this resolution takes corrective action.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 9: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. VELA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms.

SLOTKIN, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. TLAIB, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 24: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia and Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 35: Mrs. CRAIG.

H.R. 216: Mr. NUNES and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 218: Mr. JORDAN, Mr. COOK, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 230: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 250: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 303: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 336: Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.

H.R. 366: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 369: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 372: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 481: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 500: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. WILD, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 510: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 550: Mr. HIMES, Mr. GALLEGRO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BERA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BABIN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. RYAN, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 569: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 587: Mr. BUDD and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 635: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 647: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 677: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 693: Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 763: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 764: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 816: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 837: Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 864: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 884: Mr. KILMER and Mr. GHANFORTE.

H.R. 891: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 906: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 938: Mr. MCADAMS.

H.R. 945: Mr. MULLIN and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 951: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 961: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 965: Mr. MCADAMS and Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 987: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1006: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1035: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1044: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 1049: Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CASE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1086: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1094: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1096: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1128: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 1135: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 1139: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1140: Mr. COX of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HECK, and Ms. MENG.

H.R. 1175: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. AMODEL, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 1185: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1195: Mr. KIM, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 1199: Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 1200: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. CASE, and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 1210: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1228: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 1236: Mr. PETERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 1237: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

- H.R. 1238: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.  
H.R. 1328: Mrs. LURIA and Mrs. CRAIG.  
H.R. 1336: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 1337: Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 1360: Mr. MEADOWS.  
H.R. 1370: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 1379: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. RUIZ, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 1384: Mr. CUMMINGS.  
H.R. 1411: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 1417: Mr. HIMES, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. BASS.  
H.R. 1421: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 1423: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 1434: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.  
H.R. 1454: Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 1508: Mr. PENCE.  
H.R. 1576: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1579: Mr. KILMER and Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 1595: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. UPTON.  
H.R. 1622: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.  
H.R. 1629: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 1673: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
H.R. 1679: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1680: Mr. PETERS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. BAIRD.  
H.R. 1702: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.  
H.R. 1709: Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NEAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. PANETTA.  
H.R. 1716: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CRIST, and Ms. GABBARD.  
H.R. 1753: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 1757: Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H.R. 1770: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
H.R. 1776: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. WATKINS.  
H.R. 1826: Mr. CORREA and Mr. GAETZ.  
H.R. 1830: Ms. BASS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LAMB, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.  
H.R. 1832: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 1837: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 1846: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. SHALALA.  
H.R. 1857: Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 1864: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 1865: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LONG, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. KING of Iowa.  
H.R. 1868: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 1878: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. NORTON, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
H.R. 1911: Ms. HOULAHAN.  
H.R. 1917: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 1959: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.  
H.R. 1992: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.  
H.R. 2002: Mr. WATKINS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. HOLDING.  
H.R. 2009: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2010: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 2012: Mr. COHEN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. CROW.  
H.R. 2036: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
H.R. 2039: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 2050: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 2060: Mr. HUDSON.  
H.R. 2067: Mr. MCCAUL.  
H.R. 2070: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 2075: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COX of California, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. DELGADO, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 2076: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. BANKS.  
H.R. 2089: Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.  
H.R. 2137: Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 2147: Mr. LUJÁN.  
H.R. 2148: Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MEEKS, and Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 2180: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 2181: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 2186: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.J. Res. 38: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H. Res. 23: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.  
H. Res. 33: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania and Ms. SCHRIER.  
H. Res. 60: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. KIND.  
H. Res. 149: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H. Res. 190: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.  
H. Res. 231: Ms. FUDGE.  
H. Res. 246: Mr. BOST, Mr. SOTO, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. HIMES, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BACON, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H. Res. 251: Mr. RASKIN and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H. Res. 254: Mr. WATKINS.  
H. Res. 255: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
H. Res. 289: Ms. MOORE and Ms. HAALAND.  
H. Res. 296: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. KENNEDY.