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:
1 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.

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:

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.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 2019
“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 support the amendment to 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 you know, 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.

There are thousands of Sunayanas who need to be reunified with their families 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.

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 Westfield 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.

Mr. CISNEROS (Acting Chair). The Clerk read the title of the bill. The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole reconvenes 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:

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 4.2 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 telecommunication 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 telecommunications 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 the 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 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 is.

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 comprehensive 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 the Commission will have, and it complements the Save the Internet Act which represents true net neutrality protections that are designed for today and tomorrow without loopholes.

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 on that.

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 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 what the Internet amendment is.

Mr. 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 we would ask the GAO to examine how they will assess competition, including making recommendations 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 debates, Net Neutrality and related issues have evoked strong passions since the early 2000s, very little of the discussion has evolved despite significant technological 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. There 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 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 needed for consumer-facing applications, two of the three major use cases are likely to remain targeted at industrial users (mIoT and URLLC). All three are likely to be used for consumer-facing applications, two of the three major use cases are likely to be 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 via video. Applications such as autonomous cars and remote surgery may value lower latency and higher edge computing capacity compared to, for example, watching Netflix or catching 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 prioritize access 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 5G, as companies that make 5G a bigger priority than prior generations. In a 5G world, this would make it impossible in theory to prioritize latency for, as an example, a user on the go watching Netflix. Of course regulators can fine-tune these definitions but that is not 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 split along political affiliations, every re-regime at the FCC could make opposing decisions making the implementation of any policy next to impossible. This opens up the entire discussion about the FCC, which is likely to limit the ability of service providers to formulate go-to-market plans for 5G.

Mr. Chair, I 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 operator-based needs. For instance, Netflix alone consumes ~19% of downstream bandwidth (wireless and wired) in the US today. In the early days of cable, the demand 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 content providers to determine which was ‘viable’ and scale their services based on how widely they were distributed. Netflix however 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 sock it to everyone else. In 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, 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 move 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 access.

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 gentlewoman 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 the other amendments 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 NEEDS OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES AND THE IMPACT OF THE H1B VISA PROGRAM ON TRIBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

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

H3226 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE April 10, 2019
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 its Tribal consultation 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 33% 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.

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% of Native Americans living on Tribal lands have access to high-speed Internet, compared to 82% of households nationally.

A recent report by the Government Accountability Office examined how the Federal Communications Commission data 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 noted that the FCC does not collect information on factors such as affordability, quality, and denial of service. FCC data that accurately captures 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.

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.

This was 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 consumers 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 I think 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’s position 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 reservations and Tribal lands. These populations face unique challenges in getting high-speed internet access. 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 take swift action on this issue.

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 saying that the White House that said that it was 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 that 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, I am 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 many of them are supposed to be 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 have never known anybody who has 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 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 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 val-

Today, the Democrats are leaving for spring break. 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.

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 Pal’s de-regulation 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.

The 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 for 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.

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

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 a report on which the base 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 American people so that we can make effective decisions about rural broadband infrastructure policy and investment.

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 appearance of the majority claims to be doing when it comes to controlling the prices providers charge consumers.

So, I will support this amendment. However, I would ask my colleagues to seriously consider. Mr. Chairman, the 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 for 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 colleagues’ 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 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.

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 appearance of 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.

More 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. I 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. 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. And 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. And 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, support 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 will 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 rulemaking 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 micromanagement 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 offered.

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 File No. H3230.

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 high-speed service to rural 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—

10 April 2019
Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership on this important topic. 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. Has anyone 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 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 investment 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 would have added 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 regulation of speech online. My amendment would have closed all of those doors. Unfortunately, the Democrats, 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. 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 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 2 1/4 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 is still

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 rules, 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. BRENDISI).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 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:

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 taken under section 2(b) that relies on such maps, including any funding program; and
(ii) any action of the Federal Communications Commission taken 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 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 fast and free 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 direct how the United States will fund high-speed internet coverage and which do not.

These maps have important implications for our rural communities, schools, and businesses. These maps direct how we award 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 for 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 coverage problem and problem priorities.

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 has 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. As we did 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 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 have some reservations on.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman 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 yield the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I would say to my friend, Mr. Chair, I would say to my friend, Ms. Spanberger, 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 how the FCC does their 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 amendment. Let's 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 allow 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. Chair, 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.

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 15–29)—

(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 obligations 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 part A of House Report 116–37.

(b) 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 15–29)—

(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 obligations 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. I now want to House Resolution 1644, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCDAMPS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. MCDAMPS. 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 serious 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, 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 what 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 Congressmen, 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 take 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 more 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. That’s true of every American. I feel my friend is none of these things and is none of the above who are the more authoritative parts of the world, and we 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 want with your bill, to giving the FCC 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. Chair, I support the gentleman’s amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCDAMS, 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. MCDAMS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 376, noes 46, and there were—ayes 376, noes 46, and the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MESSRS. BROOKS OF Alabama, FERGUSON, 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 BARROW changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
Mr. FERGUSON changed his vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above-voted.

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. MCDAMS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by one 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—aye 423, noes 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 165]

AYES—423

Abraham 20

Amodei 4

Barr 1

Bass 2

Bedingfield 2

Bolton 3

Brooks (AL) 4

Brouillette 4

Buck 1

Budge 1

Burgos (IN) 2

Byrd 1

Cain 2

Carter (TX) 2

Caulfield 2

Cecil 1

Cramer 2

Crowley 2

Dalrymple 3

Davies (IN) 4

Davids (FL) 3

Dean 1

DeGette 2

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1

DeLauro 1
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, or supersede the authority of the Federal Communications Commission.

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 could authorize is uncertain, 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 yes, 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 have to do, and that’s why we have asked for the ability to charge fees and taxes on this category since they understand how to get milk every cow that walks by. Guess who is getting milked. It is the consumer.

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 telecommunication 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 foreclose 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 priority. 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 discernable practices by ISPs that aren’t covered by blocking, throttling, or 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 discernable Federal 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 barn door and leaving the backdoor 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 like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

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 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. I may 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. The question is on the motion to recommit. The motion to recommit was lost.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to pass the bill. The motion to pass the bill was lost.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to pass the bill. The motion to pass the bill was lost.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to pass the bill. The motion to pass the bill was lost.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, pay attention to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair has the right to give any members a chance to tell the American people.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, you asked us to vote to delay net neutrality. We did it. What did we replace it with? Nothing. Nada. Zip. Crickets. They did nothing. It is like locking the barn door and leaving the backdoor open.
So the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I regretfully miss the following vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollover No. 167.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WELCH, Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, I was unable to vote on Roll Call No. 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.


MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was received, communicating to the House by Mr. Brian S. K. Wolfe, 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 introduction and consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rules, the Chair reserves the right not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaders.

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. ESPAILLAT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman 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.
- 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. 1644, the Save the Internet Act, which has 198 supporters.

Ms. LEE of California. 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 Thompson of Pennsylvania, on empowering businesses to take on the fight against corruption targeting America's central challenges. 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 American businesses 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 co-founder and co-chair of the Afghanistan Caucus, to ask my colleagues to salute those who just lost their 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 headlined "Last战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.

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 all across the United States take a moment 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 stand 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 WTSP-AM radio in Smithfield, North Carolina, since 1958. His daily programming was revered by millions throughout the State, Nation, and world who tuned in 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, 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 WTSP 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, 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 have 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 to recognize the National Day of Silence on March 12.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the National Day of Silence on March 12.
Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the House of Representatives to formally recognize and honor the legacy of Ermias 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 involvement, 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 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 the Event Horizon 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. 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 stewards.

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 and conservative 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 today 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 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 national 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.

HONORING WAYNE LLOYD VAN RIPER

(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 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 STEVEN KANDARIAN

(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 that 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 13356 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 13356 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. GOMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOMERT. 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 led 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 better financial strength to complete the company’s $16.4 billion purchase of AIG from the government.

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 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, 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 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 is something produced by 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 than 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 FCC’s blueprint to declare 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-monopolies, 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. "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 has its hands on something that has been as productive as the internet, it chokes it; it overregulates 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 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 throttling 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. It is a process known as throttling. There is bipartisan support for prohibiting the throttling of illegal content on the internet.”

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. ‘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 regulating power 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 tax, and in 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 regulatory 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, unfortunately, 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 Muelleragate.

This article from the Daily Caller, from Chuck Ross, “Cambridge Academic Reflects on Interactions with Spidergate 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 horrid 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. It 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 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 her and Flynn. 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.”

**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.

“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 allies of 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 1996, 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 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, looking 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 to help 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: ‘She 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. 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. Administration 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. Unfortunately, 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 Helped Sink Michael Flynn, and failed to report his contact 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 activities taken by the FBI, 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 the 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 should 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.

“And after this past week of salacious leaks about foreign espionage plots and indignant denials, people must be wondering if something is rotten in the

H3246 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE April 10, 2019
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 Yates 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, 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 Horowitz 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 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.

We are 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.

I know the rules, and I heard him in his deposition talk about how he never lied, 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 came to our small 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 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 into 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 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 any time he has 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 crimes. It is 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 there has to be some great desire to get those things determined. As long as he was there, then those 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 came to understand an ardent 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.

One is not a communist. 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 work hard, and 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.” It says: “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 turned 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 23. The killer had been married three times 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. We 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 is not only attack on the 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.’

‘Even 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 proctolize himself with a shotgun.

‘Seattle Democrat Representative Pramilia Jayapal tweeted, ‘They were praying when it happened. They don’t need our prayers. They need us to address gun violence.’ Comedian Paula Poundstone, a famous religious figure, said, ‘What 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 ignorance of how religious Christians view prayer. ’

‘Nevertheless not my will, but Thine, of the cross, but He ended His prayer, ‘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 and 80,000 priests, both military and civilian, 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 ‘Religious,’ 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. Not even Richard Dawkins was as fierce as Maher but equally contemptuous of religion and religious believers.’
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 bigotry and atrocities committed by the forces of godlessness 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, 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:

Ms. Bonamici, Oregon
Mr. Higgins, New York
Mr. Keating, Massachusetts
Mr. Krishnamoorthi, 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. 1899: 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. 3030: 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem 1</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Sadlosky..................</td>
<td>2/18</td>
<td>2/20</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>1,111.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,858.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/22</td>
<td>2/24</td>
<td>South Arabia</td>
<td>937.32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,927.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee total..................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,069.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,927.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem 1</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. John Curtis..................</td>
<td>10/1</td>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>292.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>292.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>10/4</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>578.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>578.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/4</td>
<td>10/6</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>633.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/6</td>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>480.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>179.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>179.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Zweg..................</td>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>372.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>372.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>10/11</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>4,234.34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,234.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/11</td>
<td>10/12</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1,460.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/12</td>
<td>10/14</td>
<td>BahRAIN</td>
<td>900.53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mina Kessick..................</td>
<td>10/14</td>
<td>10/15</td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>1,697.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,697.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/15</td>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>3,625.11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,625.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>992.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>992.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>10/18</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>1,002.32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,002.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/18</td>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,762.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,762.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Anderson..................</td>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>10/20</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>985.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>985.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/20</td>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>6,089.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,089.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>10/22</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>688.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>688.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/22</td>
<td>10/23</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,325.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,325.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/23</td>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>1,120.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,120.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>10/25</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>531.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>531.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
3 Total air.
### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem¹</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency¹</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency¹</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayl Gandhi</td>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>986.85</td>
<td>9,417.90</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,404.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grem Adaki</td>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>10/25</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>3,515.73</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,548.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leah Campos</td>
<td>11/29</td>
<td>12/10</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>723.90</td>
<td>9,602.44</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,326.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Rojas-Ri-Lettimano</td>
<td>10/18</td>
<td>11/2</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>1,065.89</td>
<td>12,099.74</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,165.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Solomon</td>
<td>10/25</td>
<td>10/26</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1,630.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,630.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Gately</td>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>11/2</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>870.29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>870.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriella Boffelli</td>
<td>10/18</td>
<td>11/2</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1,065.05</td>
<td>12,099.74</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,164.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. T. Carson</td>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>11/4</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>233.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>233.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Gerald Connolly</td>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>819.00</td>
<td>2,900.73</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,719.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collin Davenport</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,610.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,610.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Knudson</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Ed. Koch</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Joe Wilson</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon.1 Kantz</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collin Dunnopeter</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Briet Golffre</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. James Costa</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. John Shirkas</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Rick Larson</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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 approval of 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. §124(h); Public Law 115-191, Sec. 11218(b)(1); (110 Stat. 230); to the Committee on Armed Services.

681. A letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, transmitting a report to Congress on the activities of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation for 2018, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. §936(f)(1); Public Law 116-196, Sec. 1 (as amended by Public Law 117-314, Sec. 932(a)(x)); (116 Stat. 2625); to the Committee on Armed Services.

682. A letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, transmitting the Council’s 2018 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 3305; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

683. A letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, transmitting the Administration’s 2018 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1752a(d); June 26, 1994, ch. 750, title I, Sec. 302(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 112-86, Sec. 310 (as amended by Public Law 120-98, 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.

---

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

2 Foreign currency used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

3 Military air transportation.

4 Indicates Delegation costs.

5 Indicates a cancelled mission.

---

H.R. 6250
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
April 10, 2019


HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY, March 25, 2019.
pursuant to the reporting requirements of
and on Their Destruction (Convention); to
pursuant to the resolution of advice and con-
eign Affairs.
Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control
pursuant to the reporting requirements of
mittee on Foreign Affairs.
22 U.S.C. 2021 note; Public Law 105-277, Sec.
North Korea, and Syria in 2018, pursuant to
Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of
ments of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control
ments of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export
of 18-053, pursuant to the reporting require-
Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of
22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(A); Public Law 90-629, Sec.
U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(A); Public Law 90-629, Sec.
 added by Public Law 104-164, Sec. 141(c)); (110
Export Control Act, as amended, pursuant to 22
American for the use of funds to support South
Committee on Foreign Affairs.
A letter from the Secretary, Depart-
H.R. 2196. A bill to require the Secretary of
Committee on Armed Services, for a
the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.
Mr. BARR (for himself, Mr. Levin of California, and Mr. Davin R. Roe of Tennessee):
H.R. 2196. A bill to amend title 38, United
States Code, to reduce the credit hour re-
structure.
By Mr. DeFazio (for himself, Ms. Tttsu, Mr. Graves of Missouri, and Mr. Moadows):
H.R. 2197. A bill to amend the John F. Kenne-
certain provisions as fall within the jurisdic-
to the Committee on Armed Services, for a
set for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Per-
By Mr. Carbaajal (for himself, Mr. Brownlie of California, Mr. Pannettia, Ms. Judy Chu of California, Mr. Hupfman, and Ms. Hill of California):
H.R. 2199. A bill to designate certain Fed-
eral land in the State of California as wilder-
and for other purposes; to the Commit-
to the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
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 Com-
By Mr. WEsterma (for himself, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Tezina of California, Ms. Kuster of New Hamp-
Mr. WEsterma (for himself, Mr. Timmons, Mr. Mcclintock, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Gianforte, Mr. Perlmutter, Mr. Gallegus, Ms. Sheeh, Mr. Fitzpattic, Mr. Tipton, and Ms. Stafian):
H.R. 2200. A bill to modify the circuit court
for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Per-
Mr. DeFazio (for himself, Ms. Tttsu, Mr. Graves of Missouri, and Mr. Moadows):
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 Com-
Mr. WEsterma (for himself, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Tezina of California, Ms. Kuster of New Hamp-
Mr. WEsterma (for himself, Mr. Timmons, Mr. Mcclintock, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Gianforte, Mr. Perlmutter, Mr. Gallegus, Ms. Sheeh, Mr. Fitzpattic, Mr. Tipton, and Ms. Stafian):
H.R. 2200. A bill to modify the circuit court
for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Per-
Mr. WEsterma (for himself, Mr. Timmons, Mr. Mcclintock, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Gianforte, Mr. Perlmutter, Mr. Gallegus, Ms. Sheeh, Mr. Fitzpattic, Mr. Tipton, and Ms. Stafian):

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally re-
ferred, as follows:
By Mr. Delaio (for himself, Mr. DeFazio, 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
center for certain individuals who may have been exposed to per- and
polyfluoroalloy substances due to the envi-
mental release of aqueous film-forming
foam on military installations; to the Com-
mitee 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 jurisdic-
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 jurisdic-
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 jurisdic-
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 jurisdic-
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 Ms. LIPinski (for himself and Mr. REED):
H.R. 2322. A bill to establish a coordinated Federal stewardship and articulation of intelligence research and development for the economic and national security of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. ESCOBAR (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. ESPLAILLAT, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):
H.R. 2299. 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. DIAZ-BALART (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GIANForte, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GOHMER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GOOSEN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GUTTHEIMER, Mr. GRAY of Colorado, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GREER of Tennessee, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GUST, Mr. HAGEBORN, Mrs. HARRITT, Mr. HARE of Oklahoma, Ms. HERRERA BRUTLER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. HOUHANIAN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HURL 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. KHUSHINOVA, Mr. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. LESSOW of California, Mr. LONG, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. Luektmeyer, Mr. Lynch, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALoney of New York, Mr. MARCH Of Illinois, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MASTr, Mr. MCADAMS, Ms. MCBATH, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCHENNY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. ROGERS of Washington, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MONULT, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. PALMER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. Peters, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PORTER, Mr. Posey, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. REED, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RICEDLAMAN, Mrs. RORY, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. ROZIER, Mr. ROYER OF IOWA, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCHRIER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. AUSTIN Scott of Georgia, Mr. SENSER-BRINNER, Mr. SERRIN of Alabama, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH OF NEBRASKA, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SMITH OF OHIO, Mr. STEFANIK, Mr. STEIL, Mr. STEU, Mr. STEWART, Mr. STIVERs, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWAWELI of California, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA, Mr. THORNBERY, Mr. TIPPON, Mrs. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA, Mr. TURNEr, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALLBERG, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. WALKER, Mrs. WALLORSKI, Mr. WATERKINS, Mr. WEBER OF TEXAS, Mr. WELCH OF FLORIDA, Mr. WENSTRIp, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. YORKO, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GUTTHIRK, and Mr. MOOLENAR)

H.R. 2297. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices; and to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:
H.R. 2269. A bill to establish the position of Chief Pharmaceutical Negotiator in the Office of the United States Trade Representative for the purpose of negotiating and enforcing trade agreements related to actes, policies, and practices of foreign governments that allegedly 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. BLEMENAUR, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. JIREH, Mr. LAHOD, Mr. PASCHELL, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mrs. WALORSKI)
H.R. 2219. 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. McNiERNEY, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. RUSH):
H.R. 2311. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety rule for sun- 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 28, United States Code, to protect the rights 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. PASCHELL, 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. CLARK of New York, Mr. BLEMENAUR, Mrs. STEVENS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NADLER, Miss RICE OF New York, Mr. Velazquez, Mr. Kildea, Mr. DeSaulnier, Mr. DelBENE, Mr. POCAQ, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LURBEW, Mr. LEVIN OF Michigan, Mr. DAVID SCOTT OF Georgia, Mr. GRIEVA, Mr. BROWN OF Maryland, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LOSBEREN, Mr. CARSON OF Indiana, Mr. BEYER, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. JAYAPAL, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ROse OF New York, Mr. ESPLAILLAT, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. DONZELL, Mr. RUSI, Mr. SMITH OF Washington, Mr. SALED, Mr. COWEN, Mr. SLAHA, Mr. CORREA, Mr. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. LEE OF California, Mr. Senior, Mr. SPANBERGER, Mr. McGOveren, Mr. COHEN, Mr. Johnson OF Georgia, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. MENG, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CUMINGS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. KIRK-PATRICK, Mr. SPERRY, Mr. GREEN OF Texas, Ms. McCollum, and Mr. DOGGETT)
H.R. 2211. A bill to transfer and limit Executive branch authority for the restricted 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 (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, Mr. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CARDENAS, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CINSEROS, Ms. HINOJOSA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SUÁREZ of California, Mr. CARRAJAL, 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, Ms. BLUMENAUER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. AOIBHÍN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. COHEN of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DE LAURO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DUTCH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of West Virginia, Mr. WILSON of Florida, Mr. FRANKEL, Ms. BASS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. LOFgren, and Mr. PERLMUTT):

H.R. 2217. A bill to reduce the ability of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to engage in (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 Mr. BROWN 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 reduce illegal passage 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. YOHIO (for himself, Ms. TUTTIS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. WILSON):

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. JOHN son of Louisiana, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GUEST, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BRADY, Mr. CONWAY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. WEBER of South Dakota):

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, Mr. DELBELLi):

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. MOUTON):

H.R. 2226. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to individuals and entities that use illicit opioids, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee 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 Ms. BUSTOS (for herself, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico, Mr. CROW, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CINSEROS, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 2227. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to authorize spouses of servicemembers who incur a catastrophic medical or life-threatening illness 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 borrow rural development loans restructured; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee 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. JIMMELFORD, Mr. BEEY, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. DEutch, Mr. PSEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SCOTT of Nevada, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. JACOBSON 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. CIRNEROS:

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 make public any federal rules that use, store, or share personal information to conduct automated decision system impact assessments and data 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 of Illinois (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 2233. A bill to require that States re- lease 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 16-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. FLIESCHMANN, Mr. LUIJAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. YAR- MUTH, Mr. ROONEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. ALBINO, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. DESJARLAIS):

H.R. 2235. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to cover physician services delivered by providers of telehealth services 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 ambulatory surgical centers 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. SCHWAB, Mr. CASTELLANOS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. JOHNSON of New York, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MILLER, Mr. VEDDER, Ms. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MALOY, Mr. ROMER, Mr. BURBANK, Mr. MILLER, Mr. BONAPARTE, Mr. MALPAS, Mr. BASS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. SMITH of Georgia, Mr. WATANABE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. MURDOCH, and Mr. STURGEON):

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 others):

By Mr. HUGHES 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. FULCHER (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BROOKS of Texas, Mr. POSEY, 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-COLO´N 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 GONZÁLEZ-COLO´N of Puerto Rico: H.R. 2242. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide for the designation of critical services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GUEST: H.R. 2244. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for the regulation of firearms at the local level on any duty station of the member; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 21 of title 31, United States Code, to require the disclosure of executive agreements between institutions of higher education and Federal agencies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. SPEIER): H.R. 2252. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a policy relating to lead screening and testing for Federal military beneficiaries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Ms. SPEIER): H.R. 2253. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Defense 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 accelerate the ability of servicemembers to move in and out of the TRICARE program; 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 and Ms. SPEIER): H.R. 2256. A bill to amend the 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. KILDEE: H.R. 2257. A bill to require lead testing in Department of Defense Education Activity schools; 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. KINZINGER: 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 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 direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to impose e-bordering 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. VILLA, 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 ensure that public educators and training for existing and new environmental health professionals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Oversight and Reform, and in the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LEE (for herself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. SCHWIEKERT): H.R. 2263. A bill to allow a State to submit a State management plan 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. LIEU of California (for himself, Mr. ROBINN ey of Illinois, Mrs. 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 Armed Services, 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. MARSHALL: 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. GADBURY of Idaho, Mr. SNODGRASS of Tennessee, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. MARSHALL):
By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LOEBHASC, and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 2201. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide tax incentives for the donation of wild game meat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.R. 2202. A bill to require the United States to provide financial assistance to Jordan to support its defense; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. COMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. COOK, Mr. VAGGINO, Mr. BECKER, Mr. MAY, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 2203. A bill to require the President to designate April 11, 2019, as ‘‘Revolution Day’’; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Mr. JON Tester, Mr. HERRERA, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUZ, and Mr. COOPER):

H.R. 2204. A resolution designating April 11, 2019, as ‘‘Revolution Day’’; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 2205. A resolution designating April 11, 2019, as ‘‘Revolution Day’’; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NOLAN (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PASSELL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SUOZZI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SQUIRES, Mr. FALLONE, Ms. DELAURIO, Ms. MENG, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ESPALLAT, and Mr. JEFFERING):

H.R. 2206. A resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mr. KENT of Mississippi, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 2207. A resolution prohibiting the sale of or importation of products made from or containing certain materials associated with the disappearance of the people and Government of the Republic of Yemen; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAST (for himself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 2208. A joint resolution directing the United States to impose sanctions in response to the ongoing human rights violations by the military intervention led by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and their allies; to the House of Representatives; 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. PAUL):
By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 2206.

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. 2219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

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. 2213.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States. Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 2213.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Clause 3

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 IV, Section 3, Clause 2. 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. HURCHETT:

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 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 Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 2216.

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 I, 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 I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BIJIRAKIS:

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.

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 Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 2223.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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 I, 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 I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. BUCCHANAN:

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 I, 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 I, 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 1 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, 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 I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution, which respectively grants Congress the power to lay and collect duties and Excises, 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. PULCHER:

H.R. 2240.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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 GONZALEZ-COLON 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; and to borrow money on the credit of the United States; and 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.

Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

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 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:

Clause 18, Section 8, of Article I 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. HUNTER:
H.R. 2251.
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, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. KILDREE:
H.R. 2252.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDREE:
H.R. 2253.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDREE:
H.R. 2254.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDREE:
H.R. 2255.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDREE:
H.R. 2256.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KIND:
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 1 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. 2256.
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. 2250.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 4 of the Constitution

By Mr. KILDREE:
H.R. 2251.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:
H.R. 2252.
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. LEBISCO:
H.R. 2253.
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. TED LIEU of California:
H.R. 2254.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MEADOWS:
H.R. 2256.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MEADOWS:
H.R. 2257.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 2257.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

[Page H10170]

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 2257.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (authorizing Congress to "make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. RUZI:
H.R. 2722.

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. RUZI:
H.R. 2386.

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. 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 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 3285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. STEFANIK:
H.R. 3286.

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 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WEXTON:
H.R. 2289.

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 I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. AMASH:
H.J. Res. 56.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 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. RUZI:
H.R. 2279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 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.
The Senate met at 9:45 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable Marsha Blackburn, a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

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

Let us pray.

God of grace and glory, we bless Your Holy Name. Give us a hunger and thirst for Your righteousness, Lord, we confess that we often fall short of Your high standards for living. Create in us clean hearts, O God, and renew a right spirit within us. Continue to bless our Senators. Give them the fulfillment that comes from knowing they are doing Your will. Protect them from dangers as You guide them through the myriad challenges they must face to keep this Nation strong. Work through them to fulfill Your purposes for our Nation and world.

We pray in Your Holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication from the President pro tempore (Mr. Grassley).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

The legislative clerk read the following:

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARSHA BLACKBURN, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, to perform the duties of the Chair.

Chuck Grassley,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. BLACKBURN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak to the Senate for 1 minute as in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLINTON INVESTIGATION
Mr. GRASSLEY. On Monday, I spoke about the Clinton investigation, and I want to reiterate one very serious issue. The FBI apparently had highly classified information potentially relevant to the Clinton investigation in its possession.

The FBI drafted a memo in May of 2016 to get access to the information. That memo was never sent.

How could the FBI finish the investigation of the Clintons if they never got access to all of the potentially relevant information?

Congress needs to know what happened in that instance.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 1585
Mr. MCCONNELL. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

NOMINATIONS
Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, the Senate continues to build on last week’s progress in restoring our normal tradition regarding lower level nominations. We are moving several well-qualified nominees more promptly through floor consideration. We are clearing the considerable backlog of those who had been mired for months in our Democratic colleagues’ across-the-board obstruction campaign.

Make no mistake, there is still a very long way to go. There are still too many vacancies on the President’s team. There are still too many would-be public servants waiting for partisan barriers to fall. But this body should be proud of the progress we are already making and the healthier precedent we are setting for the future.

Yesterday the Senate voted to confirm both Daniel Domenico, the President’s choice to serve as U.S. District Judge for the District of Colorado, and Patrick Wyrick to be a district judge in the Western District of Oklahoma.

Today we will turn our attention to Cheryl Stanton’s nomination to lead the Labor Department’s Wage and Hour Division. It has been 1 year, 7 months, and 5 days since Ms. Stanton’s nomination arrived in the Senate. In that time the nomination has been favorably reported by the HELP Committee not once, not twice, but three
times—three times through committee for this graduate of Williams College and the University of Chicago Law School and two times sent back to the President for the former executive director of the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce. Well, hopefully the third time will be the charm, and we can finally do the prudent thing on the Senate floor. I hope each of my colleagues will join me in support of the Stanton nomination later this week.

Later this week, as I noted yesterday, we will finish with the nomination of David Bernhardt to join President Trump's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. Speaking of procedures coming in threes, this would be the third time Mr. Bernhardt will have been confirmed by the Senate. He served previously as the Department's Solicitor and as its Deputy Secretary. According to the American Farm Bureau Federation, his "proven leadership" in these roles helped restore the multiple use of America's public lands.

They are not alone. Over his tenure, Mr. Bernhardt developed a reputation among sportsmen, conservation groups, and western Native American Tribes as a strong defender and partner in their efforts. So once again, I hope each of my colleagues will join me in voting to confirm David Bernhardt later this week.

MEDICARE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on a completely different matter, for some time now, my colleagues and I have been speaking out about the Democrats' parade of fantastical new proposals—plans to spend unprecedented sums of Americans' money in order to seize unprecedented control over Americans' lives.

Just a few weeks ago, the Senate voted on the so-called Green New Deal. It was Washington Democrats' plan to power down the U.S. economy and have the Federal Government intrude on basically every economic transaction and personal life choice in radically unprecedented ways. The specifics of the proposal, limited as they were, painted enough of a picture for outside experts to roughly estimate the price tag at as much as $93 trillion, which is more money than the Federal Government has spent in its entire history, in exchange for a dramatic dismantling of American prosperity.

It advocated for the abolition of the most affordable and plentiful domestic energy resources available to American families and a hog-tied American economy that our competitors would leave in the dust.

So it should come as no surprise that for the sequel we see and hear that Senate Democrats may soon officially introduce their proposed Washington, DC, takeover of health insurance—the plan I call "Medicare for None."

It is a fitting name for a proposal that would gut the Medicare Program as American seniors know it, reuse the label on a new, government-run, one-size-fits-all arrangement, and remove 180 million Americans from the private insurance they have chosen in order to funnel them into a system without choice.

What is especially ironic is that my Democratic colleagues are choosing to agitate for this pivot toward socialism during this particularly important economic period—at this particular moment, with more job openings than Americans looking for work for the first time since recordkeeping started, when we have seen unemployment reach a 49-year low and wages growing faster than they have in a decade. It is the kind of economy where a single mom in Mississippi says: "It's amazing that I'm getting paid almost $20 an hour to learn how to weld."

It is the kind of economy where garage door installers in Nevada say they literally need to potentially never hire walk out the door because American workers are in such high demand.

Let's remember that this transformation is being helped along by Senate Republican ideas and policies that are the polar opposite—totally opposite—of what our Democratic friends are now calling for.

Here is how Republican pro-growth and pro-opportunity policies helped us get where we are by encouraging job creators to invest here at home instead of penalizing success; by recognizing that working families know best how to spend their paychecks, not Washington; and by creating conditions for an economic surge that touches every corner of our country.

Now all of America is reaping the benefits. This isn't like the last administration, where 75 percent of new jobs and 90 percent of the population growth flowed into the very largest metropolitan areas. This time it is an all-American comeback, and all kinds of communities are benefiting from more jobs, more opportunities, and more growth.

Monday is tax day. It is not exactly a time many of us look forward to, but this year marks the first time Americans are filing under the new Republican tax reform law that has helped them keep more of their paychecks and has helped to create the outstanding economy we see today. Democrats may be working overtime to bring this bright chapter to an end, but over here, on this side of the aisle, we will keep making sure that this is still just the beginning of these brighter days for the American people.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Cheryl Marie Stanton, of South Carolina, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of General Abizaid's confirmation to be our Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It took this administration nearly 2 years to even nominate someone to this critical position, and, unfortunately, we have seen the results of the absence of serious, experienced U.S. leadership.

I was pleased that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee expeditiously moved his nomination. In the past 2 years, we have seen Saudi leadership take actions that have seriously strained the U.S.-Saudi relationship and that have run fundamentally counter to basic international norms.

Saudi Arabia has detained and reportedly tortured members of its own royal family and has effectively abducted the Lebanese Prime Minister. In Yemen, the Crown Prince's coalition has led an offensive that has seriously responsible not just for breeding the world's worst humanitarian crisis but also for potentially opening the door to more malign Iranian influence. To this day, we still also seek accountability for the brutal murder of American resident and journalist Jamal Khashoggi.

With the White House's having conducted freelance diplomacy, the American people have had little faith that there has been serious pressure on the Saudi leadership for it to correct course. Worse, we continue to learn that the administration appears to be rewarding the Kingdom with secret side deals in support of its nuclear program—far outside the scope of legally prescribed processes.

Amidst all of this, we must find a way to get the U.S.-Saudi relationship back on course, for we do continue to share some common challenges and interests. Yet U.S. alliances are strongest with partners with whom we share values and with whom we can have honest conversations.
General Abizaid faces a tall challenge, but I believe he is up to the job. He has the experience and leadership necessary to both manage a large mission and get the currently fraught relationship with Saudi Arabia back on track in a way that advances our security interests and stays true to our ideals. I urge my colleagues to support General Abizaid’s confirmation. His leadership, deep regional expertise, management skills, knowledge of Arabic, and experience in having served in conflict areas will make him an effective U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

**CONFIRMATION OF PATRICK R. WYRICK**

Mr. President, I want to spend a moment on the issue of judicial nominees—specifically the President’s nominee for the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, Mr. Patrick Wyrick.

Mr. Wyrick’s record suggests he is little more than a rightwing crusader in the battle to suppress the reproductive rights of women. In 2014, he spearheaded an amicus in the Sebelius v. Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc., case, arguing that corporations’ religious rights were violated by the Affordable Care Act’s mandate that employers cover health plans. Wyrick has also argued that state regulations that include ultrasounds conflict with a woman’s right to choose. As I said earlier, families aren’t just seeing a lower tax bill; they are also seeing more economic opportunity thanks to the economic growth spurred by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act lowered tax rates across the board for owners of small- and medium-size businesses, farms, and ranches. It lowered our Nation’s massive corporate tax rate, which up until January 1 of last year was the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world. It expanded business owners’ ability to recover the cost of investments they make in their businesses, which frees up cash they can reinvest in their operations and in their workers. It brought the U.S. international tax system into the 21st century so that American businesses are not operating at a competitive disadvantage relative to their foreign counterparts.

These measures have done exactly what they were supposed to do: Get our economy going again. Economic growth is up. Job creation is up. Wages and personal income is up. Business investment is up. Unemployment is down. Since tax reform was enacted, job growth has averaged 215,000 jobs per month. That is almost twice—the monthly average during the Obama administration.

In 2018, for the first time ever, the number of jobs outnumbered the number of jobseekers. 2018 was the first time ever. The Department of Labor reports that the number of jobs available has now exceeded the number of those looking for work for 12 straight months. Unemployment has now been at or below 4 percent for 13 months. In the last week of March, the number of jobless claims hit its lowest level in 50 years.

U.S. manufacturing, which saw thousands of job losses during the Obama years, is booming. Since tax reform was passed 15 months ago, the manufacturing industry has added thousands of jobs.

Wages have been growing at or above 3 percent for 8 straight months. Since
wages are growing faster than inflation, that is translating to a real increase in purchasing power for American consumers.

Business investment is up. Since the passage of tax reform, business investment has increased more per cent, almost twice—almost twice—what it averaged during the Obama administration.

What do all of these numbers mean? They mean more and better jobs for.joebase. They mean more money in your paycheck to spend or save for the future. They mean more and better opportunities to advance in your career.

Thanks to tax reform, more families can afford to pay that orthodontist bill and still save some money for a family vacation. More families can afford to cover that unexpected car repair or plumber’s bill. More families can afford to put a little extra away each month for the kids’ education or for their retirement.

I am proud that tax reform is making life better for American families. Republicans will continue working to secure the gains that we have made for the long term and to expand opportunities for hard-working Americans even further.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Democratic leader is recognized.

NOMINATION OF DAVID BERNHARDT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, later this week the Senate will vote on the confirmation of David Bernhardt, a longtime lobbyist, to the position of Interior Secretary. An oil and gas lobbyist who has made a career harming the environment, subverting environmental protections, and helping polluters sidestep Federal regulation.

As former Secretary Zinke’s deputy, he has grown the agency to run rampant without accountability. Under his watch, the Department of the Interior has already opened a colossal 17 million acres of Federal land for oil and gas leases, generating millions in revenue for energy companies, all while Bernhardt recklessly managed our national parks during the government shutdown.

I am especially troubled this morning because I recently reported that under Mr. Bernhardt’s watch, the Department of the Interior might even greenlight offshore drilling off the coasts of Florida—a prospect both parties in the State say they oppose. This should be a wake-up call to my colleagues on both coasts: that offshore is not a reliable energy source. If they can’t find a reason to oppose this nominee based on the other serious and troubling issues that have been raised, maybe this is reason enough for them.

It is hard to imagine someone whose background is so at odds with the Department’s mission as Bernhardt’s. For all his talk of draining the swamp, President Trump wants to add yet another Washington swamp creature lobbyist to his Cabinet.

By the way, our resources—our oil and gas resources—are large. The motivation here to spoil public lands for oil and gas drilling—it is the power of the oil companies. It has nothing to do with the need for new oil and gas resources. Bernhardt is an exemplary example of the power of these oil companies.

Gravely troubling is the long list of conflicting interests that Bernhardt brings to Trump’s Cabinet. Up to 20 of his former clients have lobbied the Department of the Interior since his arrival, and the New York Times reported last week that he very likely has been less than forthcoming about when he stopped lobbying. No other Cabinet-level nominee in the Trump era has so many conflicts of interest, and that is a low bar. It is a distinction no one should be proud to hold.

Worst of all, Bernhardt is a hardened enemy of climate science. If you are a lobbyist for oil and gas companies, you would say that climate change isn’t real too. The Washington Post reported he attended a session of administration officials that “debated how best to establish a group of researchers that could scrutinize recent federal climate reports.” Translation: Bernhardt is actively working to set up the White House’s fake panel to deny basic science.

I have already introduced legislation to prohibit any funding from going to this fake climate panel, but knowing Mr. Bernhardt’s role in setting it up should send shivers down the spines of every American who is worried about the impact of our changing climate on their families, their farms, and future generations.

We cannot entrust our public lands to someone known to wage a campaign of censorship against facts and reason. Now, later today, I am going to be able to meet with Mr. Bernhardt to discuss his qualifications. I am letting him now that I will ask him the same three questions I have asked my Republican colleagues in this Chamber.

One, does Mr. Bernhardt agree that climate change is real; two, does he agree it is a product of human action; and three, should the Federal Government have a role in combating its effects? His record suggests his answer to all these questions is no, but let’s see what he has to say today.

Caring for our planet and being good stewards of our natural resources are the most important responsibilities we owe to future generations, so I am greatly concerned about Bernhardt’s nomination to the Department of the Interior, and I urge my colleagues to vote no on his confirmation.

One final point. It still amazes me that Donald Trump campaigns on cleaning up the swamp, and he does exactly the opposite when in office. An oil and gas lobbyist is head of the Department of the Interior? My God, that is an example of the swampliness of Washington, if there ever was one. When are Donald Trump’s supporters going to understand this; that what he promised them, in so many different instances, he is not delivering. It is befuddling. It is a sign of the weakness of our democracy that someone can walk into the Presidency promising so many things, and then they do the opposite and still a large chunk of Americans say they support him. It is amazing to me.

Mr. President, for months, American citizens have been hit by natural disasters and are in desperate need of Federal aid. Parenthetically, I remind Mr. Bernhardt that a lot of these disasters, scientists believe, are because the climate is warmer, and the weather is changing, but rather than work with us to provide the much needed aid to large chunks of America, our Republican colleagues have once again decided to follow President Trump and refuse to compromise. They are so afraid of him that even when he proposes something that is clear, is right, is rational, they do a 180-degree hairpin turn and support what he is doing.

Now, that would just be politics, except millions are awaiting aid and need help. Their homes, their farms, their offices, and their factories are underwater, literally, in a lot of places still.

Just yesterday, House Democrats offered a solution. We said: Let’s provide disaster relief not to some Americans in the South. This plus the floods in the Midwest and the tornadoes in the South. This plus the floods in the Midwest and the tornadoes in the South. This plus the floods in the Midwest and the tornadoes in the South. This plus the floods in the Midwest and the tornadoes in the South. This plus the floods in the Midwest and the tornadoes in the South.

Their new proposal includes an additional $3 billion—this is House Democrats, not Senate Democrats, by the way. Their new proposal includes an additional $3 billion to address urgent needs following the floods in the Midwest and the tornadoes in the South. This plus-up includes $1.5 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers to support flood risk reduction and a crucial, in the Missouri River Valley, $1 billion in CDBG for long-term recovery needs, and $500 million in agriculture funding to help
the farmers and ranchers rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and replace some of the farm animals that have been lost.

Yesterday’s House bill comes in addition to the proposals Senator LEAHY and I have already introduced—very similar to them—and in addition to the work Senator LEAHY did last month. So, again and again, Democrats presented option after option for disaster funding that helps the Midwest, helps the coasts, helps the South, and helps Puerto Rico and other territories. None of our offers are either-or, help this but not that.

Enough excuses from our Republican colleagues. We have had enough of the slow playing, but, more important, the people who need this help have had enough. The bottom line is very simple. The aid we seek is what Americans have always done. When there is a disaster, we all come together and aid those areas in a disaster because we know that a natural disaster hits from God, an area can’t deal with it on their own. They don’t have the resources or the ability, and they are, many times, in trouble because of the disaster itself.

We will vote to the aid, but all of a sudden Donald Trump goes into the Republican lunch a week and a half ago and says: I don’t want any aid for Puerto Rico. He falsely claims they have gotten $91 billion—not true—and then all hell broke loose from there on. Well, we are not the House. The House will not. Senate Democrats will not. Plain and simple, we don’t believe you should pick and choose. Why did President Trump single out Puerto Rico, which are American citizens like everybody else? A lot of theories, but regardless of what your theory is, that is not the way to govern as President, and, frankly, it is not the way we should govern as Senators. It is bewildering that our Republic colleagues have caved to President Trump’s what can we call it—temper tantrum, even though they are well aware of the problems and were ready to help Puerto Rico before he threw that temper tantrum.

Some say: Well, Puerto Rico is getting a little money. They are getting food stamp aid. Well, great. Then let’s just give food stamp aid to everybody else. Let’s give it to everyone else. Now, what about all the farms that are underwater? What about those homes that are flooded and needing help? If you give food stamp aid, that doesn’t help them. So let’s be fair. Let’s treat each area the same. Let’s do what we have done in the American tradition: Come together when there is a disaster; to help Americans. Let’s not be so afraid of Donald Trump that when you know he is wrong, you just go along.

The idea that Puerto Rico should be treated differently from the rest of America is insulting. It is against our American values and a betrayal of the promise to look after all American citizens, not because of their politics and not because of what their last names might sound like; as American citizens, we come together during times of need.

Democrats will not yield in our responsibility to all American citizens, and today’s bill invokes from the Farm States, even those who voted against aid to New York when we had our hurricane. I never even considered not voting for aid to any other place in the country. I always have, and I say to my friends: Let’s treat everyone fairly, and we can get the much needed disaster aid out there quickly.

**NOMINATIONS**

Mr. President, finally, on chaos. Over the past 12 days, the President has sought to fix his broken policies by breaking down his administration piece by piece. Even in an administration where we have become used to seeing extremism and illogical rule the day, a government of whim, a government of erraticism, a government of temper tantrums, the past few days has reached a new low in dysfunction, and all of this has a simple root cause. Every time President Trump faces a new challenge, he just keeps pointing his fingers and blaming others—blame her, blame him, fire this one, and fire that one.

Mr. President—President Trump, you are not a TV host. You are the President. Work to fix it. Don’t keep firing. Don’t keep changing policies from one day to the next. Pick the experts, and work to fix it. You are the President—but the President seems to much more enjoy blaming people, whether they are in his own administration, people of our political party, and everyone else in between, than actually solving the problems.

He says he wants to keep Americans safe, but President Trump fires the DHS Secretary and Secret Service Director on a whim. He has shut down the government for 35 days that cripple our airports and our ports of entry. The President says he wants to strengthen America’s standing in the world. Yet no President has done more to undermine the work of the State Department than Donald Trump. He says Republicans will be the party of healthcare. Yet he sues to devastate our healthcare system, with no plans to replace it.

In this administration, chaos reigns, and the country is more divided than ever. And while the exact numbers are hard to estimate, experts believe that hundreds of thousands of rape kits remain untested in the United States, and, of course, each one of them represents a unique story of a sexual assault victim and holds the key to apprehending a violent criminal.

Waiting for that evidence to be tested can be excruciating. Debbie said that fear took over her life. She was haunted by the man’s voice threatening to kill her. She was terrified for her safety. Debbie had been looking for when a DNA cold hit revealed the identity of her rapist. She later revealed the identity of her rapist. She was terrified for her safety. Debbie had been looking for when a DNA cold hit revealed the identity of her rapist. She later revealed the identity of her rapist. She was terrified for her safety. Debbie had been looking for when a DNA cold hit revealed the identity of her rapist. She later revealed the identity of her rapist. She was terrified for her safety.
The aptly named Debbie Smith Act was originally signed into law in 2004 to provide State and local crime labs the resources they need to end the backlog of untested DNA evidence from unsolved crimes through additional funding and increased capacity. Under this law, Debbie Smith funding has led to the creation of 43 percent of all forensic CODIS profiles, which is truly remarkable. Reauthorizing this legislation once again is a top priority for me as we work to continue chipping away at the nationwide rape kit backlog and provide these victims with the answers and relief they need.

Over the years, I have had the pleasure of working with Debbie several times, and we have been fortunate to have her share her perspective before the Judiciary Committee on multiple occasions. I have also worked with two other inspiring victims—Lavinia Masters and Carol Bart, who, like Debbie, had the courage to come forward and talk about a very difficult event in their lives, but to use their pain as a way to help others. Lavinia and Carol have also lent their voices in advocating for reforms to reduce the rape kit backlog.

I am grateful to these and countless other survivors who bravely share their stories and ideas as we work together to eliminate the backlog once and for all. Debbie Smith Act of 2019 will soon be reported out of the Judiciary Committee and will quickly make its way to the Senate floor, pass in Congress, and make its way to the President for his signature without delay.

H.R. 1295

Mr. President, on another matter, earlier this week the House passed a bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act. Our Democratic colleagues keep saying how important it is to quickly pass this legislation to restore funding to VAWA as it is known, but I think it is important to back up for a moment and remember why that funding lapsed in the first place.

Earlier this year our Democratic colleagues allowed VAWA to get caught in the crosshairs of our funding debates, and they insisted we should not fund this vital program because it was overdue for updates. Their argument was this bipartisan policy reform was needed to update VAWA, so we are going to let funding for it lapse. It just didn’t make any sense at all.

It is no secret that folks on the other side of the aisle think it is time we reauthorize VAWA. Our Democratic colleagues first refused to fund the Violence Against Women Act. They allowed it to expire, and now they are using victims of violence as leverage to push through their rushed, one-sided piece of legislation. Throwing a temper tantrum and holding the Violence Against Women’s Act hostage until you get what you want is not a responsible way to legislate.

I would encourage our colleagues across the aisle to put politics aside for just a moment and work with us to pass a short-term reauthorization that includes feedback from both sides, House Democrats are trying to jam a one-sided piece of legislation through the House and then through the Senate. I think this is very shameful.

Our Democratic colleagues first refused to fund the Violence Against Women Act. They allowed it to expire, and now they are using victims of violence as leverage to push through their rushed, one-sided piece of legislation. Throwing a temper tantrum and holding the Violence Against Women’s Act hostage until you get what you want is not a responsible way to legislate.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

All time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Stanton nomination?

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 45, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 70 Ex.)

YEAS—53

Alexander
Fischer
Perdue

Barrosa
Gardner
Portman

Blackburn
Graham
Risch

Blunt
Grassley
Roberts

Boozman
Hawley
Romney

Braun
Hoeven
Rounds

Burr
Hyde-Smith
Sasse

Capito
Inhofe

Cassidy
Isakson

Collins
Johnson

Corzine
Kennedy

Cotton
Lankford

Cramer
Lee
Sullivan

Crapo
McConnell

Cruz
McSally

Daines
Moran

Enzi
Markowski

Ernst
Paul

Brown
Hassan

Bennet
Heinrich

Blumenthal
Hirono

Cardin
King

Carper
Leahy

Cassidy
Casey

Cochran
Cassidy

Coons
Leahy

Cotton
Lankford

Cramer
Lee

Crapo
McConnell

Cruz
Menendez

Daines
Murray

Duckworth
Murkowski

Durbin
Murphy

Enzi
Murray

Ernst
Paul

Feinstein
Perdue

NAYS—45

Alexander
Baldwin
Barrosa
Blackburn
Bennet
Blumenthal
Brown
Cardin
Carper
Cassidy
Cochran
Coons
Cotton
Craner
Crapo
Cruz
Daines
Enzi
Ernst
NAYS—7

Gillibrand
Harriss
Harris

Gillibrand
Harriss

Harriss
Reed

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perude

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perude

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perpeude

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perde

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue

Trudeau
Perdue
new era at our Federal Agencies. Government employees who are aware of waste, fraud, and abuse can now step forward and do the right thing, and they can do it with the law on their side.

One of the original cosponsors of the Whistleblower Protection Act, I remember what things were like before that law was passed. I will give some examples, and these examples aren't pretty.

In the 1980s, I used to say that the whistleblower's only hope was like the desperate Charge of the Light Brigade. There were rarely any survivors. At the time, the executive branch saw whistleblowers not as patriots but as threats. Agencies wouldn't even verbally acknowledge the importance of whistleblowers in making government accountable to the people. Our whistleblower laws had no teeth, so there was nothing to stop it from happening and nothing to provide any relief at all to the people who were then experiencing retaliation.

To give an idea of just how bad things were, let's start in 1984. A study conducted by the Merit Systems Protection Board found that nearly 70 percent of government employees knew of fraud and improperity. It is safe to say that, taken together, whistleblowers, he would tell them this: “Don't put your head up, because it will get blown off.” At the time, the Office of Special Counsel was part of a bigger organization that we refer to as the Merit Systems Protection Board. Instead of protecting whistleblowers, it protected the merit system—not individual employees, and, let me add, certainly not whistleblowers. The special counsel’s office would pursue only those cases it thought it could win. If a whistleblower came to it with a retaliation case that was difficult to prove, the whistleblower was simply out of luck.

So the Whistleblower Protection Act, 30 years old, addressed all of these problems and then some. That law made the Office of Special Counsel into a separate body, and it firmly established that the Office of Special Counsel was there solely to protect whistleblowers from making protected disclosures. If Federal employees are required to sign a nondisclosure agreement, specific language has to be included in that agreement making it clear that whistleblowers can still report waste, fraud, and abuse. Wouldn't the taxpayers expect a Federal employee who knows about waste, fraud, and abuse to report that as a responsibility to their office and then not to be represented because they did? It is safe to say that, taken together, the Whistleblower Protection Act and the 2012 amendments have had a transformative effect on our Federal Agencies. Things are still hard for our whistleblowers in too many instances, and we still have a long way to go, but we have come a very long way since I first started working on these issues. By the numbers, more whistleblowers now report waste, fraud, and abuse, and they have the ability to prevent retaliation. I hate to say this, but too often whistleblowers are retaliated against, even with respect or even in consideration of the Whistleblower Protection Act.

In fiscal year 2017, to show progress and to show that the bill has made a difference, the Office of Special Counsel obtained 323 favorable actions, including stays, corrective actions, disciplinary actions, and systemic changes to Agency practices. That is an Agency record and a 16 percent increase in recent years. Of those, 241 involved instances of whistleblower retaliation, and 44 involved stays with Agencies to protect employees from premature or improper personnel actions against them.

One of those retaliation cases involved a Federal worker who reported an Agency official to her management for misusing federal funds. The Office of Special Counsel found that the individual who was reported to have committed fraud and abuse was not just a Federal worker but also an elected official. The Office of Special Counsel obtained 323 favorable actions, including stays, corrective actions, disciplinary actions, and systemic changes to Agency practices. That is an Agency record and a 16 percent increase in recent years. Of those, 241 involved instances of whistleblower retaliation, and 44 involved stays with Agencies to protect employees from premature or improper personnel actions against them.

The law addressed other whistleblowers. It made the Office of Special Counsel into a separate body, and it firmly established that the Office of Special Counsel should act, not just when it is time to pursue only those cases it would be possible without the courageous action taken by whistleblowers. For example, whistleblowers contacted my office during the Obama administration about crimes of war, but were ineligible for DACA due, but due to an oversight by the Department, were still receiving benefits like work authorization. Scrutiny of the program led to its repeal.

My oversights efforts would not be possible without the courageous action taken by whistleblowers. For example, whistleblowers contacted my office during the Obama administration about crimes of war, but were ineligible for DACA due, but due to an oversight by the Department, were still receiving benefits like work authorization. Scrutiny of the program led to its repeal.
year and kept from running an addiction treatment program for veterans. It happens that Brandon’s only “mistake” was to point out poor treatment of suicidal veterans. Eventually, after a concerted effort by my office, Senator Thune, and the Office of Special Counsel, Brandon was provided a new position within the VA’s Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection. That is how it should be done.

Without the protections established by the Whistleblower Protection Act, Brandon’s story might have turned out very differently. Without these protections, who knows how many other instances of waste, fraud, and abuse that we have been able to find and repair thanks to whistleblowers would be continuing now unabated?

Now, make no mistake, we still have a ways to go to ensure that whistleblower protection is valued and supported as they should be supported. I still hear from far too many whistleblowers who have done the right thing only to experience retaliation from their Agencies as a result.

We in Congress, including this Senator, shouldn’t be hearing those things at all. That is why continued oversight by Congress is so very important. Whistleblowers depend on us—you and me. All of our colleagues in this body ought to be listening to them. We ought to be supporting them and honoring them by following up on their concerns and taking action to fix serious problems when they bring them to our attention.

I thank the whistleblowers who worked with my office over the years. They are true patriots willing to put their job on the line, willing to put their name on the line, for something that they should be valued and supported as they should be supported. I still hear from far too many whistleblowers who have done the right thing only to experience retaliation from their Agencies as a result.

As we mourn his passing today, we remember the great impact Fritz Hollings had both in the Senate and in his home State of South Carolina, where he served as Governor, as Lieutenant Governor, as a member of the State legislature from 1966 to 2005, which was nearly four decades, he also represented South Carolina in Washington—right here in this body.

Born and raised in Charleston, SC, Fritz Hollings was a distinguished graduate of the Citadel and served as an Army artillery officer during World War II, for which he was awarded, among other things, the Bronze Star. For 36 years, Fritz Hollings served alongside Senator Thurmond in the Senate, whom the Presiding Officer will remember. He was the junior Senator of his State for six terms, which made him the longest serving junior Senator in the history of the Senate. Throughout his tenure, Fritz served as a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, where I served with him. He was also the chairman of the Budget Committee and the chairman of the Commerce Committee. He was a skilled legislator and statesman.

In terms of influential policy, Fritz made quite a mark. He was instrumental in the creation of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which we know as NOAA. When he was chairman of the Commerce Committee, he also helped to enact laws to alleviate childhood hunger and to expand competition in telecommunications during the early stages of the internet.

He may have spent nearly 39 years in the Senate, but his time in Washington was not all that made up his career. Fritz Hollings served three terms in the South Carolina House of Representatives. He won his first election in 1948 at the age of 26. He went on to serve as South Carolina’s Lieutenant Governor and then as its Governor at the age of 36. In 1984, while he was a sitting Senator here, he ran for President of the United States. He was a true public servant. He devoted his entire life to the betterment of his country, to his State, and to his people.

As we honor his lasting impact and achievements throughout his career, we are reminded that Fritz was what we would call a southern gentleman. With a dignified Charlestonian southern drawl and a quick wit, Fritz was courteous and well mannered. He built his seniority with patience and respect.

I am grateful for his friendship and camaraderie over the last 40 years. Annette and I join his family as we mourn his passing. The courage they showed at that meeting and afterward should not be ignored by the American people.

As President Trump made his case that the 2005 elections were a fraud, he ignored the reality of the election in Venezuela, in part because of the horrible situation and danger the Venezuelan people found themselves in, I joined in
bipartisan agreement. The danger and fear are well-placed and well-documented—armed vigilante groups, some in motorcycle gangs, that harass and beat innocent civilians; extended power outages, leaving already desperate medical centers even more perilous; and arbitrary arrest and torture for those peacefully demonstrating against the Maduro regime.

Just the other week, interim President Gualdo’s Chief of Staff, Roberto Morrero, was arrested by the Maduro regime, and it is feared that he is enduring torture at the present time.

Judge Maria Afuni, already cruelly jailed at a previous time and assaulted for making a judicial ruling against the Chavez regime, has now found herself facing another 5-year sentence under the Maduro regime.

Five dual U.S.-Venezuelan citizens and a U.S. permanent resident who are CPTG were held hostage in a basement prison for more than a year after being tricked into going to Venezuela for a business meeting.

So amid the administration’s accurate description of the misery and the danger that Venezuelans face, this administration still refuses to grant to the estimated 72,000 Venezuelans on visas in the United States—some of them studying in my home State of Illinois—temporary, protected status. This would be an obviously humanitarian move that would allow them to stay here until Venezuela is safe and stabilized.

In Illinois, where many Venezuelans are studying in our colleges and universities, I have heard repeatedly of their desperation. Their visas are about to expire, and unless the President—and he has the power to do it—extends their protected status in the country, they will be forced to go back to Venezuela, a country our government warns people to stay away from.

I held a townhall meeting in Illinois with my Venezuelan friends. They are heartbroken about their families who are still in Venezuela to this day, and they worry about the danger and violence they are going to face. Is it any wonder, then, that many of them who are students or visitors here want to stay in the safety of the United States until this stabilizes?

I would say to the President: I know your opinion of immigrants, and I know your opinion of refugees, but don’t tell us about the one they tell us how dangerous it is in Venezuela and then the next day refuse to allow these people who are here to stay safely.

Temporary protected status is not permanent. It is a short-term humanitarian measure. We ought to do it.

This temporary protected status can be granted to nationals of another country who are in the United States if returning to their country would pose a serious threat to their personal safety.

Do you know what the official line of the Trump administration is about Americans who want to visit Venezuela now? Let me read it to you. Here is what the State Department says:

Do not travel to Venezuela due to crime, civil unrest, poor health infrastructure, and arbitrary arrest and detention of U.S. citizens. Violent crime, such as homicide, armed robbery, kidnapping, and carjacking is common. . . . There are shortages of food, electricity, water, and medical supplies through much of Venezuela.

That is the official line of our government, warning people not to go to Venezuela. Yet even weeks after Senator Rusk and I have requested it, the Trump administration to give the Venezuelans in the United States a protected status so that they are not forced to face the same thing.

Recent power outages have left the country even more desperate for basic water. Look at this photograph here. This shows people collecting water falling from a leaky pipeline along the banks of a river in Caracas. That is the desperation these people face.

How many of you want to return to Venezuela when our own State Department says it is too dangerous to travel there?

In fact, last month Senators Rubio, Menendez, and I—and 21 other Senate Democrats—sent a bipartisan letter to President Trump, urging him to take the obvious step that would match his rhetoric on Venezuela.

I have also raised this directly with Vice President Pence and National Security Advisor Bolton.

Let me again urge here on the Senate floor that President Trump take action to grant TPS status to the Venezuelans in the United States. This would be a concrete measure that President Trump could take this afternoon with the stroke of a pen to protect tens of thousands of innocent people.

At a time when some have questioned America’s role in Venezuela, the action by President Trump of granting TPS status to Venezuelan visitors in the United States would demonstrate that our true focus is on the safety and well-being of these innocent people.

This is not only the right thing to do, but it would fully align the President with his speeches.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

TAX REFORM

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, as we approach tax day, America’s roaring economy keeps on speeding ahead as we continue to experience the positive impact that the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is having throughout Iowa and the rest of our country.

Last week, yet another outstanding jobs report was released, showing that the economy added 196,000 jobs in March—well above expectations.

Just think, since tax reform was passed, 3.2 million jobs have been created. And year-over-year wage growth reached a staggering 3.2 percent in March.

After years of stagnant wage growth, we have now had 8 consecutive months in which it exceeded 3 percent.

Under the leadership of Governor Kim Reynolds, Iowa’s unemployment rate is the lowest in the country and is tied for the lowest rate ever recorded in our State. I have seen the effects of tax reform firsthand in my home State, and they are paying off big time.

Thanks to Senate Republican pro-growth tax reform, a business owner in Pella, IA, has saved tens of thousands in taxes, allowing her to increase the wages of her employees, purchase new semi-trailers, and upgrade her facilities.

A small brewery in central Iowa has been able to hire a new full-time employee and purchase an additional fermenter, increasing their production by 17 percent.

In a survey of Iowa businesses last month, 87 percent of folks said they plan to make capital expenditures this quarter, and the vast majority expects sales to grow over the next year.

By lowering tax rates and doubling the standard deduction and child tax credit, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act has also helped families throughout Iowa keep more of their hard-earned dollars.

In 2018 alone, Iowans saved an estimated $1.8 billion in Federal taxes. A single person earning $40,000 a year is saving over $1,000 in taxes. Iowans earning between $40,000 and $80,000 are receiving an average tax cut of $1,128 dollars.

These savings are certainly not pennies, as some of our Democratic colleagues have suggested. These tax cuts are allowing families to get ahead and save for their future.

Iowans are feeling the strong effects of the pro-growth tax cuts that Republicans passed. Folks are keeping more of their own money, and at the same time, the rising tide of our economy is lifting wages.

A couple of years ago, we were in the midst of the most sluggish economic recovery in our history. Folks, it wasn’t much of a recovery. Today, thanks to tax reform, Americans are able to keep more of their own hard-earned money, our economy is booming, wages are finally rising, and unemployment is at a near 50-year low.

Tax reform has created a more competitive tax system while providing much needed relief for hard-working Iowans and job creators of all sizes. And folks, this really is only the beginning.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, as we said when we began to talk about tax reform months ago now, the purpose of tax reform months ago now, the purpose of tax reform was stronger families and expanding opportunities for every American. I think the facts are clear that that is exactly what happened.

Over the past year, most people saw bigger paychecks. Many of those people saw bigger paychecks because they had less money taken out of their checks.

Ninety percent of middle-class Americans received a tax cut. Pay increases
for lots of other Americans set new standards in recent years. I think the pay increases of slightly less than 4 percent in the last year are higher than at any time in recent memory.

Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the child tax credit doubled from $1,000 to $2,000 per child. That credit is available to many more families than before and obviously is twice as big as before.

People are able to keep more of what they earn.

We have an economy right now where people actually believe for the first time in a decade that the chance they are going to get a promotion is greater than the chance they are going to lose their job. They have also stopped worrying about their neighbor losing their job or someone else in their family losing their job. At this time, we have an economy where people who want to go to work can go to work with confidence.

Unemployment last month was at a 49-year low. Around a year ago, for the first time, more jobs were available than people looking for work. That had never happened before since keeping these statistics, that there were more jobs available than people looking for work. It happened in the next month, it was the second month in a row that it had ever happened because it had never happened before the first month. I think we are now 11 months into that statistic where there are more jobs than people looking for work.

In 2018, we had the strongest economic growth that we had seen since before the financial crisis about a decade ago.

According to the Department of Labor, average hourly earnings have increased by 3.4 percent year over year. That is the largest increase in a decade. Job openings increased to 7.6 million at the beginning of the year. That is the highest job opening number in a long time. As I said earlier, for the 12th straight month, the number of job openings has exceeded the number of jobseekers.

There is no doubt that the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act has been part of the economic turnaround and will continue to be. One of the ways it will do that is by promoting new investment in areas where they need it most, through what we call in the tax bill opportunity zones.

In Missouri, there are 161 areas that have been designated as opportunity zones, making them eligible for the investment incentives under the new Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

I want to thank my friend from South Carolina, our colleague Scott, for all of his hard work in making sure this provision not only makes sense to people but making sure we fought hard to see that it was included in the tax bill.

The majority of these zones were required to have an average poverty rate of at least 20 percent and a median family income of no more than 80 percent of the statewide median income. So obviously there are areas where something needs to happen to improve those areas.

It is predicted that $100 billion of private capital will go into those opportunity zones. There are places where, like the 41st Ward, you can take an asset that is no longer working for you or you are no longer excited about having and you can get rid of that asset and put it in an opportunity zone. It doesn’t have to be a like-kind exchange. There is a difference in focus and focusing where people need it.

Attracting new investments to distressed urban and rural communities with high poverty rates and slow job growth is a challenge. This is one of the things that the tax cut is beginning to do and that the new tax bill is beginning to do, bringing in that investment and creating more opportunities for families.

Just recently, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Ben Carson came to St. Louis to highlight opportunity zones. Here is what the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development said: "The Opportunity Zones present an incredible opportunity for people to take unrealized capital gains that would normally be invested into more traditional vehicles and focus them on areas that are traditionally neglected.”

The opportunity zones are another example of how tax reform is working to benefit millions people all over the country. I think the goal of a tax plan that would benefit families and benefit individuals is clearly being realized as we approach the day that none of us are ever excited about—tax day. It is not the most popular day in the year, but over the past year, people have been able to keep more of the money they earn, and maybe just as important, they have been earning more money than they earned before even if they didn’t benefit directly from the new tax code.

While this is not the most favorite day of the year, it is a day that has been better for American families than this day has been for a long time, and hopefully it will be even better a year from now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about our booming economy and the stellar jobs report we saw on Friday, thanks in part to tax reform.

With tax day just around the corner, I would like to briefly highlight the many benefits American families, workers, and job creators have experienced as a result of lower tax rates.

Since Republicans passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, 3.2 million new jobs have been created. Our 3.8 percent unemployment rate is near a 50-year low. The unemployment rate for women in particular matches the lowest rate since 1953. Ninety percent of middle-class workers have experienced a tax cut, and jobless claims have recently dropped to the lowest level since 1969. Additionally, in 2018, manufacturing job creation was the highest it has been in over 20 years.

As the most manufacturing-intensive State in the Nation, Indiana particularly benefits from this tax cut bill.

Last year, in conjunction with tax day, I spoke on the Senate floor about the many stories that have already poured into my office from Indiana businesses that are paying their workers more and constituents who are earning more. This year, I am proud to say these stories continue.

My guest to last year’s State of the Union, Chelsee Hatfield, is a prime example. When tax reform was signed into law, Chelsee, a young mother of three, was working as a teller at a rural bank, First Farmers Bank and Trust Company in Tipton, IN. She received a raise and a bonus as a result of tax reform. This additional income helped Chelsee go back to school to earn her associate’s degree, and it enabled her to put money away for her children’s future college education. I am proud to say Chelsee currently has a 4.0 GPA and plans to graduate this spring with her associates degree in business administration.

Chelsee also recently purchased her first home in a small town in Indiana, a transaction that she only made possible because of lower taxes.

Another Indiana employer, Cardinal Manufacturing Company in Indianapolis, rewarded its team members with bonuses and pay raises.

A Pennsylvania employer, an almond company in Merrillville, provided bonuses that it says will happen annually as long as the tax reform bill stays in effect.

Lastly, I would note that this new Tax Code incentivizes new investment into distressed rural and urban communities to help the least among us through the creation of tax-advantaged opportunity zones around the State of Indiana.

The bottom line is that Hoosiers continue to benefit from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Workers are taking home more of their hard-earned money, and businesses of all sizes are expanding, hiring, and investing in their employees.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to continue supporting policies like tax reform that have our economy booming. Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.
Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I want to join several of my colleagues today who are noting that we are approaching tax day. It is not a day Americans look forward to, but it is part of our responsibilities. The old joke about the two things that are certain—death and taxes—is still certain for all of us.

This year, it is interesting to approach this tax season in the first year of everyone filing under the new tax law. It has been fascinating to read some of the stories about what some of the media—the national media in particular—is saying about the tax law. They are so desperate to find anything to criticize. It is fascinating to me to read the headlines versus the stories.

The headline in this story in particular is “This is going to wipe us out,” in reference to the new tax law. When you read through the story and find out who they say is going to get wiped out, here is their illustration of the person who has moved from a $400,000 house this past year to one valued at $1.1 million. He conceives he has a first-world problem of his taxes going up, but he says that owing more in taxes is “a little disheartening”—as he moved from a $400,000 house to a $1.1 million home. I am excited for him and his new home. I am sure it is beautiful. But that was their illustration of who is going to get hard hit by the tax changes.

This article from a national source said: “Is a Tax Refund Ahead in Your 2019? Some Taxpayers Received a Tax Bill Instead.” You go to the middle of the story, and they make this one little note: “Only about 5% of taxpayers...are expected to pay more under the new law.” In other words, 95 percent of Americans—even in this story that is a negative story about the taxes, they hide the simple fact that 95 percent of Americans will pay the same or less. The vast majority of those will pay less in their taxes for the next year.

How about this one. Here is another national story that came out. “Small business owners struggling to understand Trump’s new tax law.” When you get down to literally the last line of the story, it ends like this, with the same small business owner:

I don’t know [yet] if it’s going to impact my cash flow, the way I have to put money aside for this year, because I’m not sure. I may even put it better [under the tax law], but I don’t know [yet].

That was their whole story to say that people are struggling under this tax—what is that?—it was just the uncertainty.

What am I finding in Oklahoma? I am finding more jobs and more opportunity across the State. This is not some accident of history; this is the direct result of a change in the tax law.

I am quite confident that my liberal colleagues have all been very excited to find something to complain about through this process, but they overlook the simple fact that this one story buries 95 percent of Americans who do the same or better under the tax law and that the vast majority of those are doing better under the tax law.

It was interesting. There was a Vox tweet that came out from a news source from one of the reporters who made this one comment this past week, saying: “Nobody likes to give themselves credit for this kind of messaging success, but progressive groups did a really good job of convincing people that Trump raised their taxes when the facts say a clear majority got a tax cut.”

My favorite: The left-leaning Tax Policy Center had to begrudgingly study the tax cut and what is actually happening and say: Middle-class taxes actually went down. Families kept almost $1,000 more, which would have previously gone into government coffers.

What happened as a result of that, as a result of people keeping their own money and the withholding tables changing this past year so that each month, people are actually keeping more of their own money? Here is what happened: Our GDP grew at 3 percent a year—a dramatic increase from what we have had in the past; inflation-adjusted wages were up 1.8 percent just since the tax cuts; and 215,000 new jobs have started on average every month since the tax cuts. Those are very strong numbers across the country. Unemployment has gone down 2.9 percentage points with the enactment of tax reform. Beginning in April of last year, the number of job openings in the national economy has exceeded the number of unemployed Americans—something that had not been recorded prior to April since records have been kept.

So starting this past year, there are literally more people searching to find other opportunities than there are opportunities out there because there are so many jobs open. So many companies are still trying to hire and are looking for people that have the opportunity to stay at their same job, get better pay, or switch to a new job and get opportunities. That is providing more opportunities for more people to transition to a new job or make more money at their own job.

Well, what has happened on wages? As a result of what is happening in the economy, wages have gone up 2.9 percent since enactment is the definition of what that is, individual wages have gone up. What happened to income during that time period? Let me go back to the Obama time period. When President Obama was President, on average, income went up 1.8 percent; that is, total take-home. Since the tax reform, income has gone up 4 percent for each American. That is double the amount during the Obama administration. Again, this is not an accident of history; this is the result of the tax reform. This is what happened to be paying off our student loans and start paying off some of their student loans and start paying down their car loan faster.

We spoke to one other gentleman who is also in his late thirties. They have one child who was born this past year. They said they saved enough in their taxes from the previous year that they are going to be able to take care of some healthcare costs they have, and they are going to start setting aside some money to allow his wife to start a Roth IRA account. Starting their savings for their retirement and start paying down their car loan faster.

Well, early on this year, the stories, as I referenced before, were all about how tax returns were down. They searched to find anyone who had tax returns that were down. All those stories disappeared in late February, when the IRS brought out the latest numbers, not from January and early February but from February and March, and said: Actually, tax returns are up this year from what they were in the previous year.

As of the latest number, April 5, tax returns for individuals almost are dead even, exactly as they were last year. So the stories have disappeared from headlines that their tax returns changed because the IRS continues to report the facts. Actually, the returns are almost exactly what they were from the previous year.

One of the dry cleaners in Enid let our team know that he is doing better in his small business taxes this year, and he is actually going to be able to put a downpayment now on some brand new equipment at his dry cleaner in Enid.

With another one we talked to—he is in his early thirties, married, he and his wife both work. They said they saved enough in their taxes this year from last year that they are going to start paying off some of their student loans and start paying down their car loan faster.

We spoke to one other gentleman who is also in his late thirties. They have one child who was born this past year. They said they saved enough in their taxes from the previous year that they are going to be able to take care of some healthcare costs they have, and they are going to start setting aside some money to allow his wife to start a Roth IRA account. Starting their savings for their retirement and start paying down their car loan faster.

With another gentleman we talked to who works in Oklahoma City, he reported that with his withholding changes that happened, he is now actually in a—he was in a 25-percent tax bracket and has now moved to the 22-percent tax bracket, and he is using his savings to take care of some of the issues he had in his own personal debt.

We have a married couple in Davis, OK, down in South-Central Oklahoma. Their income actually went up $1,000...
this last year. When they finished all their tax payments, their tax actually decreased by $700 from one year to the next, even though their income went up.

Another couple down the street from David in Sulphur, OK, own a small farm. Their income went up $7,000 last year from the previous year, and they were panicked about what would happen with their taxes. Well, their taxes actually decreased $1,400 from the year before.

We have a police officer in Norman, OK, just south of Oklahoma City. He actually—he and his family, after they finished filling all their taxes, he said this:

1 now bring home more in my check every 2 weeks because of the change in the Tax Code. It is making things so much simpler for us to be able to make ends meet.

There was a teacher in an elementary school. She noted, as simple as this may sound, that her income has received $10 more every single time a paycheck came out, and that made a difference for her as a first-year teacher just getting started.

There is a farmer with two kids. He was not able to use the new child tax credits, and although his income was higher than the year before, his tax burden was $3,000.

There is a pilot married to a nurse in our State. Their income actually increased in the past year as well, but he said their tax rates and the child tax credits, their tax burden also decreased by $1,000 from the year before.

All these are real-life stories of what is really happening. While some of my colleagues have been so focused on trying to find some way to be able to damage the effect of tax cuts, families in my State know the difference. One of the families we encountered this past week made a comment that they had a child born in 2018. That child was born in 2018 but actually very premature. Their medical bills racked up pretty quickly because the child was in the ICU. Then they started filing their taxes this year as their medical bills were coming in—by the way, their child is doing well and healthy. As they started filling out all their forms and thinking about some of their bills, being able to cover their deductible, their tax bill came back in, and they saw their taxes are lower, and they are using their higher return this year to offset the medical costs from the early delivery of their child.

This is what tax reform looks like. Some of my colleagues try to spend all of their time saying tax reform is all about big corporations and Wall Street. Interestingly enough, most of the high-income folks in my State have said, actually, their taxes went up a little bit this year, not down. They are part of that 5 percent of Americans who didn’t end up with a tax change. For the vast majority of Americans who are working and putting ends together and taking care of their family, in my State and in other States, they are finding that tax reform is not some theory to them. It was a real help to their family in paying off debt, starting retirement, taking care of medical bills, taking care of their family, getting on with life, and as the police officer in Norman said, “Just making things a little simpler.”

Tax reform is determined to help our economy, to get us growing, to get us going as a nation and provide more opportunities, and I am grateful, even in all the complexity of filling out tax forms, it is showing a real result in pragmatic ways to Americans.

This past weekend, I stopped and filled out my tax information—going through all the details and gathering all the forms and filling everything out. It is still a pain, and it is still not the most pleasant experience in all of life filling out forms but at the end of it, I reflected on some of these direct stories and realized there are people who really do feel the real effects of what is going on. Understanding all the frustration of filling out taxes, with over one million forms and filling everything out, there is some real benefit this year versus the year before and I hope for the years to come.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, you have heard the quote: “In this world, nothing can be said to be certain except death and taxes.” Of course, that was from Benjamin Franklin back in 1789.

Well, just as Franklin predicted, the tax man cometh on Monday. This year, tax day follows a very strong March jobs report. Our booming economy remains an incredible boon for U.S. workers. Last month, it beat all expectations. U.S. unemployment is right now at historic lows. It has remained at or below 4 percent now for over a year. Weekly jobless claims have fallen to a 50-year low—50 years. It has never been lower, and the unemployment rate for women is now the lowest since 1953.

Wages have increased by more than 3 percent, the fastest growth in a decade, and it is worth noting that in recent months, many have gone to lower income workers. Bigger paychecks mean a higher standard of living. Bigger paychecks mean the median household income continues to rise and is, today, at the highest level ever in the United States.

There are currently 7.6 million jobs open. We actually have more open jobs in America today than we have people to fill them. Small businesses recently set hiring records, and 60 percent of small businesses have additional plans to hire more people. You would have to go back 20 years—two decades—to find as many new manufacturing jobs as we have added last year.

So this solid jobs news reflects an American economic renaissance brought about by Republican tax reform. Republicans reduced tax rates across the board. We have done it for individuals and have done it for business, cutting 20 percent tax rates for small businesses, as well as for family farms and family ranches, which is certainly a big thing for me in Wyoming. We nearly doubled the standard deduction. We cut our excessive corporate tax rate, so well so U.S. companies are able to compete better globally. We made it easier for business owners to recoup the cost of their investments because we want them to invest and hire more people in the United States.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.

As a result of Republican leadership, American workers have abundant opportunity. The Washington Post reports that due to the strong labor market, economists predict this year is the fastest growth in a decade, America’s unemployment is the lowest since 1953.
estimated 10-year price tag of over $32 trillion, meaning massive tax hikes for American families.

Democrats also want to control our energy sector. It is called the Green New Deal. Its estimated 10-year price tag is $95 trillion. This unaffordable, unworkable plan would destroy our economy and dramatically increase taxes.

Far-left Democrats are touting tax-the-rich plans that would punish success. These include raising the marginal tax rate to 70 percent, imposing a 2-percent annual “wealth tax,” and raising the top estate tax rate to 77 percent on farmers, ranchers, and business owners.

Republicans dramatically reduced the estate tax or the “death tax” as a result of tax reform. This tax is double-taxation. It taxes money that has previously been taxed already. It hurts family-owned businesses, and it hurts ranchers and farmers and should be fully repealed.

Clearly, Democrats have taken a sharp left turn. Their policies will send our strong, healthy, and growing economy careening off the liberal cliff. Republicans’ pro-growth tax relief has produced a booming economy with millions of new jobs and larger paychecks. We freed job creators to hire again, ranchers and farmers back to work. We raised the standard of living. Thanks to Republican tax reform, America is back in business.

I say, we must come together. We must do it now. We must embrace commonsense policies that will continue our progress. Republicans have provided successful solutions. Democrats are now promoting the failure and the horrors of socialism.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield at the floor.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, thanks very much. Before I talk about the auto industry, the strength of our economy, and climate change, I want to say a word about socialism.

I am a Democrat. I am not a socialist. I was a naval flight officer for 23 years, plus 4 years as a midshipman before that. I had three tours in Southeast Asia, and I am the last Vietnam veteran standing.

I have no interest in supporting a socialist agenda—none at all, none at all. In fact, I don’t know if many of my colleagues feel that way, either.

I do know this, though. I know an election was held in November of 2008. We were in the worst recession since the Great Depression. Banks stopped lending money. The unemployment rate reached 10 percent. Banks were not lending money to people to go to school, to start businesses, to buy cars. It was a terrible time.

We had 4 years of a balanced budget. We had been able to balance our budget from 1968 to about 1998. We couldn’t balance our budget. The last 4 years of the Clinton administration, we had four balanced budgets in a row.

We also had a great recovery from an economic recession inherited in 1993, beginning with the Clinton administration, and we turned over a strong, robust economy to the George W. Bush administration in 2001. He also turned over to him a balanced budget—about four in a row.

Eight years later, we didn’t have a balanced budget anymore. We had a huge deficit, and we were in the worst recession since the Great Depression.

Sometimes we reimage history. I just want to set the record straight. I used to be the treasurer for the State of Delaware when we had the worst credit rating in the country. We were at 29. We couldn’t balance our budgets for nothing. We had the worst credit in the country, as the people in Puerto Rico were embarrassed to be in the same shoes as us in terms of our credit rating. So I have some idea of what it is like to be in debt and some idea of how to get out of debt.

We and looking at debt right now in this country, coming off of the debts of the last fiscal year, of $750 billion—“billion” dollars. This year’s deficit is expected to reach $850 billion—“billion” dollars. Next year, it is expected to reach almost $1 trillion in 1 year—in 1 year.

That is no way to run a business, no way to run a government.

As a guy who is the senior Democrat on the Homeland Security Committee and viewing what is going on at the Department of Homeland Security, when we worked so long on a bipartisan basis to stabilize that Department and to enable them to do their job and to have the confidence of the American people that we are not going to have the kind of turmoil that is going on in that Department breaks my heart. It breaks my heart.

That is the bad news.

The good news is that we had a markup today in the Environment and Public Works Committee. My colleague SHELDON WHITEHOUSE was there. We passed three pieces of legislation, all with bipartisan support. I think all of them passed unanimously.

One is called the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act. What does it do? It reduces emissions from diesel engines. The good thing about diesel engines is that they are in cars, trucks, vans, trains, boats, and locomotives. There are probably several million diesel engines in this country. They last a long time. A lot of them are really old, and a lot of them put out a lot of pollution.

Did you ever watch a diesel truck at a stoplight? The light changes and the tailpipe starts smoking, black plumes of smoke come out of the back of the diesel truck. That is called particulate matter, and some of that particulate matter is called black carbon.

What does that black carbon do? It is about 1,000 times worse for climate and our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. There is actually an American-made technology that will reduce emissions from those diesel trucks by as much as 90 percent.

If we are serious about doing something about climate change and reducing the impacts of climate change—extreme weather and all kinds of things—and if we are interested in doing that, we can reduce black carbon. Again, we can reduce black carbon.

Did you ever watch a diesel truck at a stoplight? The light changes and the tailpipe starts smoking, black plumes of smoke come out of the back of the diesel truck. That is called particulate matter, and some of that particulate matter is called black carbon.

What does that black carbon do? It is about 1,000 times worse for climate and our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. There is actually an American-made technology that will reduce emissions from those diesel trucks by as much as 90 percent.

If we are serious about doing something about climate change and reducing the impacts of climate change—extreme weather and all kinds of things—and if we are interested in doing that, we can reduce black carbon. Again, we can reduce black carbon.

Did you ever watch a diesel truck at a stoplight? The light changes and the tailpipe starts smoking, black plumes of smoke come out of the back of the diesel truck. That is called particulate matter, and some of that particulate matter is called black carbon.

What does that black carbon do? It is about 1,000 times worse for climate and our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. There is actually an American-made technology that will reduce emissions from those diesel trucks by as much as 90 percent.

If we are serious about doing something about climate change and reducing the impacts of climate change—extreme weather and all kinds of things—and if we are interested in doing that, we can reduce black carbon. Again, we can reduce black carbon.

Did you ever watch a diesel truck at a stoplight? The light changes and the tailpipe starts smoking, black plumes of smoke come out of the back of the diesel truck. That is called particulate matter, and some of that particulate matter is called black carbon.

What does that black carbon do? It is about 1,000 times worse for climate and our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. There is actually an American-made technology that will reduce emissions from those diesel trucks by as much as 90 percent.

If we are serious about doing something about climate change and reducing the impacts of climate change—extreme weather and all kinds of things—and if we are interested in doing that, we can reduce black carbon. Again, we can reduce black carbon.

Did you ever watch a diesel truck at a stoplight? The light changes and the tailpipe starts smoking, black plumes of smoke come out of the back of the diesel truck. That is called particulate matter, and some of that particulate matter is called black carbon.

What does that black carbon do? It is about 1,000 times worse for climate and our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. There is actually an American-made technology that will reduce emissions from those diesel trucks by as much as 90 percent.

If we are serious about doing something about climate change and reducing the impacts of climate change—extreme weather and all kinds of things—and if we are interested in doing that, we can reduce black carbon. Again, we can reduce black carbon.

Did you ever watch a diesel truck at a stoplight? The light changes and the tailpipe starts smoking, black plumes of smoke come out of the back of the diesel truck. That is called particulate matter, and some of that particulate matter is called black carbon.

What does that black carbon do? It is about 1,000 times worse for climate and our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. There is actually an American-made technology that will reduce emissions from those diesel trucks by as much as 90 percent.

If we are serious about doing something about climate change and reducing the impacts of climate change—extreme weather and all kinds of things—and if we are interested in doing that, we can reduce black carbon. Again, we can reduce black carbon.

Did you ever watch a diesel truck at a stoplight? The light changes and the tailpipe starts smoking, black plumes of smoke come out of the back of the diesel truck. That is called particulate matter, and some of that particulate matter is called black carbon.

What does that black carbon do? It is about 1,000 times worse for climate and our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. There is actually an American-made technology that will reduce emissions from those diesel trucks by as much as 90 percent.

If we are serious about doing something about climate change and reducing the impacts of climate change—extreme weather and all kinds of things—and if we are interested in doing that, we can reduce black carbon. Again, we can reduce black carbon.

Did you ever watch a diesel truck at a stoplight? The light changes and the tailpipe starts smoking, black plumes of smoke come out of the back of the diesel truck. That is called particulate matter, and some of that particulate matter is called black carbon.

What does that black carbon do? It is about 1,000 times worse for climate and our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. There is actually an American-made technology that will reduce emissions from those diesel trucks by as much as 90 percent.

If we are serious about doing something about climate change and reducing the impacts of climate change—extreme weather and all kinds of things—and if we are interested in doing that, we can reduce black carbon. Again, we can reduce black carbon.
them. Three to four million people went to work on those kinds of jobs. That is a good thing.

The point I am trying to make is, is it possible to do good things for our planet? Well, President Macron of France, a couple of weeks ago, spoke to a joint session of Congress and he said these words: We only get one planet. There is no planet B.

He was right. This is our planet, and it is going to belong to these young people—these pages sitting down in front of me this afternoon. It is your planet. It is already. We want to make sure that we turn it over to you in better shape than we found it.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. President, now let me talk a little bit about climate change and why it might be of some interest to us in Delaware. Delaware is the First State—the first State to ratify in the Nation, on September 7, 1787. Before any other State or nation ratified the Constitution, we did. For 1 week, Delaware was the entire United States of America. We let in Maryland, and we let in Pennsylvania and about 47 others. I think it has turned out all right, until now. We will see. Hopefully, it will turn out for a much longer period of time.

But the First State is also the lowest lying State in America. Think about that. It sits right on the Atlantic ocean, halfway between Maine and Florida. Our State is sinking and the oceans are rising. That is not a good combination, especially if you are as small as we are. So we have a personal interest in climate change, global warming, and sea level rise.

We don’t believe it is esoteric. We don’t believe it is scientific dogma. We think it is real, and it faces—maybe not my generation so much, although we are starting to see things happen because of sea level rise and climate change—my kids and their kids someday. The chickens will come home to roost.

The question is, Can we do anything about it? And the answer is yes, we can do a lot.

Where should we start? Well, we should start on a lot of places where carbon comes from. For me, one of the things we do is to make sure that we protect, if you will, the carbon-free sources of electricity generation to the extent that we can. As it turns out, 60 percent to 70 percent of the electricity in this country that is generated without creating carbon is from nuclear power plants.

There is technology and research going on—advanced technology and advanced nuclear reactors—to see if there are ways we can build on nuclear power and reduce the amount of spent fuel. Some people call it waste. I call it spent fuel rods.

What can we do through new technology? There is actually reason to be encouraged. There is a lot we can do and we need to do.

What else can we do? Well, we can pass our Diesel Emissions Reduction Act and build on the legacy of the last 13 or 14 years. I am encouraged that we are going to do that.

We have nascent technology. I think that Europe is a little further ahead on this than we are, but we have the ability to take electric cars out of a smokestack—say, out of a coal-fired plant generating electricity—but to literally pull carbon dioxide out of the air. It is ambient carbon dioxide, out of the air—to pull it out of the air and turn it into something useful.

While those are, I think, promising technologies, there is something else that is right before us that is a lot more effective, and that is our cars, trucks, and vans. Why do I mention them? The greatest sources of carbon dioxide emissions come from our mobile sources—our cars, trucks, and vans. It wasn’t always that way. It used to be industrial plants, utility plants. It could have been cement plants or other manufacturing plants that emitted emissions, including carbon dioxide.

Today the largest source of CO2 emissions on our planet are mobile sources—cars, trucks and vans. That is the bad news. The good news is that we can actually do something about it.

I was at the Detroit Auto Show. I have been going to the Detroit Auto Show for a long time. There was a time not that many years ago—a decade ago—when Delaware actually built more cars per capita than any other State. We had a huge interest in making sure our GM plant stayed in business and a huge interest in making sure that our Chrysler plant stayed in business.

As the Governor of Delaware, I worked hard to make sure that those plants stayed in business. We had 3,000, 4,000 employees in each of those plants. For a little State like Delaware, that is a lot. At the bottom of the great recession, GM went into bankruptcy. We lost them both. Thousands of jobs were gone just like that.

In any event, I still have a huge interest in automotives. One of the reasons I have a huge interest in the automobile industry is because of carbon dioxide emissions, and the largest source is in our cars, trucks, and vans—the automotive industry.

I went to the Detroit Auto Show again this past January and the January before that there 11 years ago. Eleven years ago at the Detroit Auto Show, the Car of the Year was a car called the Chevrolet Volt, a hybrid. The first 30, 40 miles ran on battery, and after that, it was a gasoline engine.

It was the Car of the Year. It got only about 38 miles on a charge of electricity—a fully charged battery. Fast forward 10 years, and about a year ago, at the Detroit Auto Show, the Car of the Year was a Chevrolet Bolt. It got 140 miles on a charge. It was all electric, not a hybrid. The Chevrolet Volt went from 38 miles on a charge 11 years ago, and 10 years later, the Chevrolet Bolt goes 140 miles. That is pretty good progress.

I was at the Detroit Auto Show this year, and I saw close to a dozen different vehicles and manufacturers from this country and around the world that are getting about 240 to 250 miles on a charge. I think about that. Eleven years ago, the Chevrolet Volt was getting 38 miles on a charge; a year and a half ago, the Chevrolet Bolt was getting 140 miles on a charge. This year, there are a few cars getting 250 miles on a charge—off their battery. It is only going to get better.

We have the ability to create propulsion for our vehicles by using hydrogen in conjunction with fuel cells to create electricity to power our vehicles. What is the waste product? Let me see—water. The waste product of the hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles is H2O. It is so clean, you can drink it. That is where the future is for automotive transportation. Battery-powered vehicles and those that are powered by hydrogen in conjunction with fuel cells.

In our committee, Senator Barrasso and some of our colleagues, and I have a lot of interest in the highway bill. It is not just the highway bill: it is roads, highways, bridges, transit. We do this about every 5 years. We are starting to work on the next follow-on reauthorization of the transportation bill. That current bill expires on September 30 of next year.

We are getting a head start on it this year. We want to make sure, as we prepare for the next 5 years in transportation, that we build roads, highways, bridges, and transit systems in ways in which we realize we have a real challenge on this planet with too much carbon in the air and make sure we build into our roads, highways, and bridges the ability to recharge batteries. The half dozen vehicles that are expected to be built and sold in this country will be battery-powered electric vehicles or they will be hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles. If we are smart about it, when we take up and legislate and build on past legislation to build roads, highways, bridges, and transit going forward, we will do it in a way that creates corridors where people traveling major roads in our country can easily stop and recharge their vehicle’s battery or refuel hydrogen. That has to be part of it.

Since much of our carbon dioxide is coming from mobile sources, we want to make sure that, when we build roads, highways, and bridges, we do it in a way in which we reduce emissions in the future. If you will, and the infrastructure is more sustainable. These are some of the things we need to do.

The other thing I want to say is that, for me, the Holy Grail of public policy right now, given the threat we face from climate change, extreme weather—I will give you a hint. We had too much rain in Delaware. We raise a lot of soybeans, a lot of corn, a lot of lima
beans, and a lot of chickens. If you asked a lot of farmers in Southern Delaware last year how things went, they will tell you that they got a whole lot of rain. We got a whole lot of rain last spring. You don’t want to have too little rain, but you don’t want too much. A lot of our farmers planted their crops last spring, and it rained, and it rained, and it rained. The crops didn’t come up. They plowed under and replanted, and it rained, and it rained. Too many of our farmers had a bad crop.

The folks in the Midwest—Nebraska, South Dakota, and other places—right now are going through even more extreme weather than that because they are getting a lot of rain all at once. I talked to one of our colleagues here in the Senate about his State this morning, and this is happening again. I think, maybe this week. That extreme weather is caused by too much carbon in the air. There is a great need to do something about it.

The good news is this. We can do something about it and create jobs. How would that work in the automotive area? Right now, our friends in the automotive industry would like to build more cell-powered vehicles and a lot of electric-powered vehicles. They plan to. They want to make sure that, when they do that and they are on the roads and highways across the country, people get their electric vehicles recharged and their hydrogen vehicles refueled.

We need to put into our transportation legislation provisions that make those charging stations and those fueling stations a reality. Our auto industry needs certain predictability. Most businesses will tell you that, of all things, they need certainty and predictability. It is at the top of the list. Right now, the current administration is not interested, unfortunately, in providing the certainty and predictability that folks need in the auto industry.

There is a 50-State deal to be made in terms of fuel efficiency standards going forward. It looks something like this: The Trump administration wants to have almost no increase in fuel efficiency standards between 2021 and 2025—almost nothing, almost flatline, and absolutely nothing beyond 2025. The current regulation in place by the last administration—the Obama administration—calls for, between 2021 and 2025, annual increases in fuel efficiency standards by roughly 5 percent. That is pretty steep. That doesn’t sound like much, but after 5 years in a row, it is a big increase.

The auto industry is saying that they would like to have some near-term flexibility between 2021 and 2025 in fuel efficiency standards. They are ready to ramp it up going forward.

I think the current administration might be willing to agree on a compromise of fuel efficiency standards going up 1 percent a year between 2021 and 2025, but they don’t want to do anything more after 2025. We will be making a bunch of vehicles that get maybe 300, maybe 400 miles on a charge. I think there might be a number between a 1-percent increase in fuel efficiency standards between 2021 and 2025 and a 5-percent increase. There is likely to be some middle ground between a 1-percent-a-year and a 5-percent increase in what the Obama rules call for. Maybe it is 3 percent. So rather than making no progress in fuel efficiency standards, you have a 3-percent increase. That industry may not be crazy about it, but they can live with it. They can live with a good deal more than 3 percent after 2025. We ought to do that.

If we do that kind of thing, we will make sure we don’t spend the next 5, 6 years with the auto industry in legal battles in California and 13 other States, including Delaware and Rhode Island. The auto industry has a certain amount of influence. We tell them, if they build these vehicles, we will be competitive on the world stage and have a strong economy as a result, and we will have done good things for our planet. Why wouldn’t we do that? Really, why wouldn’t we?

My dad was a big “common sense” guy. We can all probably remember things our parents said to us from time to time. Among other things, after my sister and I had done some bone-headed stunt, my dad would say: Just use common sense. He was an old chief petty officer in the Navy—tough as nails. He didn’t say it that nicely, but he said “just use common sense” a lot.

We need to have some common sense. In doing that, we will create a great bunch of jobs and make ours a competitive nation on the world stage in one of the most important industries we have; that is, the building, design, and development of vehicles. We will do good things for our planet and for those who are going to inherit this planet from us.

That is pretty much what I wanted to say today.

I want to take a minute to say something as a bigger State talking to another big State—I like to tell people Delaware is the 49th largest State. We are about a couple of acres larger than Rhode Island. These are two States that I think the Senator from Rhode Island will agree with—I will say this to our pages here. I don’t know if you have heard the term used in boxing when you have a smaller fighter fighting a bigger fighter. When the little boxer wins over the much bigger boxer, you say the smaller boxer “punches above his weight.” When it comes to climate change and trying to figure out the right thing to do for our planet, for our people, I would like to say that in Rhode Island and Delaware, we punch above our weight. This may not be a heavyweight title bout, but this is a big one. Where they have world championships, in terms of issues, this is a world championship issue. This is one we can win.

I want to thank my friend Senator Whitehouse for taking a great leadership role in all of this, including today. He knows, as most of us on this floor and I think on our planet know, that it is time to wake up, or as my friend Congresswoman Lisa Rochester likes to say: Stay woke.

Thank you, sir. I yield the floor.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Thank you very much. It is not often that the distinguished ranking member on the EPW Committee gets to say from a bigger State and give his advice in those terms. I appreciate that we from Rhode Island were able to give him this moment.

I also want to thank him for his leadership in trying to fight for strong fuel economy and greenhouse gas emission standards for our automobiles.

The story of what is going on cannot be properly understood without under-statement added a little local information. They are up to their usual mischief.

Our offices obtained a draft letter to the Deputy Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, urging her to weaken the auto emission standards. Well, we were able to look at the metadata on this document, and guess who wrote it. It was written by one of Marathon Petroleum’s in-house lobbyists. Marathon dropped this letter, which their lobbyist wrote, around to Members of Congress, convincing several to send similar letters in favor of weakening the standards. We took those letters, we ran them through plagiarism software, and this is what we got. The red text is the text that is identical to the language of the Marathon lobbyist’s letter. The black is where, in this case, Members of the Pennsylvania delegation added a little local information about Pennsylvania. It is an 80-percent match in the plagiarism software to the letter written by the Marathon Oil company lobbyist.

Marathon and the oil industry work just recruiting Members of Congress to copy their lobbyist language into letters to the Trump administration; they got their trade associations involved as well. The American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers Association lobbied, for instance, to weaken the standards, according to their lobbying disclosure reports. It is always better to have your trade association do your dirty work. What company really wants the public to know it lobbied to lower fuel economy standards so that consumers could pay more at the pump? It is not a good look.

In addition to cranking up its trade associations, the fossil fuel industry launched up its constellation of front groups that it has developed and funded over the years to kill laws and regulations that would reduce the carbon pollution that is driving climate change. The industry launched those front groups against the fuel economy standards. These front groups provide a veneer of fake public support for the oil industry’s anti-climate campaign.
Take Americans for Prosperity, for instance. It is a lovely, benign-sounding name. Who could possibly be against prosperity? Yet, in reality, Americans for Prosperity is a front group that is funded by the fossil fuel billionaire Koch brothers, whose company, by the way, also lobbied against the standards. Americans for Prosperity doesn’t disclose its donors. It is a secretive organization. So what little we know about its funders comes thanks to the hard work of a few much-maligned investigative journalists.

We do know that both ExxonMobil and the fossil fuel industry’s flagship trade association, the American Petroleum Institute, give the AFP money, and they give them big money. Since the Citizens United decision, the AFP has spent about $70 million on Federal elections. It is throwing its weight around.

To oppose the auto standards, the AFP created an elaborate online deception machine that was centered on this petition against the standards. Unfortunately, for them, the public was not buying its nonsense. Despite an onslaught of online advertising, only 231 people signed up. It looks like no one wanted to sign up on gas prices and they shouldn’t be hiding behind front groups.

FreedomWorks is yet another front group that has received millions in funding from the Koch brothers and fossil fuel interests, like the American Petroleum Institute. It also started an online campaign against the standards, and that, too, bombed. There is a word for this stuff. It is called astroturf. It is fake grassroots. Real grassroots organizations don’t need tens of millions of dollars from fossil fuel front groups. Real grassroots organizations thrive on the engagement and the passion of citizens, not on millions in special interest, dark money.

In having flopped at astroturfing, the oil industry organized its front groups to write directly to Trump administration officials and lobby them to repeal the standards. Here is one of these letters, and a dozen phony front groups signed it. Like I said, they built a constellation of these phony front groups, and a dozen signed this letter. These groups together have received—like I said, mostly of secret money—a minimum of $196 million from fossil fuel industry interests, including from the Koch brothers, API, ExxonMobil, and Chevron.

This $196 million did a lot of talking, for this letter found its way to an eager audience in the Trump administration, which is stuffed with fossil fuel lobbyists and flunkies. So they gave the oil industry exactly what it wanted—a proposal to freeze the auto emission standards and to challenge California and other States, like mine, our authority to set our own standards.

What is strange about this is that this proposal isn’t what the auto industry says it wanted. Once the oil industry jumped into the fray, the auto industry let Big Oil take over, or it got shoved aside by Big Oil. Big Oil barged in and got exactly what it wanted—weakened standards that would allow it to sell—hold your breath here—up to $1 trillion in extra gasoline. For a mere expenditure of $196 million through these, phony front groups, they got to sell $1 trillion in extra gasoline. That is how you make big money—by renting out the U.S. Government. That, by the way, is $1 trillion that comes out of consumers’ pockets and doesn’t go into Big Oil’s. No wonder Big Oil is hiding behind front groups.

In the press, unnamed auto industry lobbyists have complained that the proposed freeze isn’t what they asked for. Well, that is not good enough. Auto industry executives need to step up and tell President Trump and Secretary Chao and Administrator Wheeler that their oily proposal is not acceptable.

This car rule saga that we have seen play out is a microcosm of the climate change problem that we face. The fossil fuel industry, through its armada of phony front groups, fights to defend its own massive sales and massive, massive taxpayer subsidies for its product. Meanwhile, the rest of corporate America, including car companies that claim to support reducing carbon pollution, just don’t show up.

One side lobbies Congress against climate action, and the other side doesn’t show up. One side spends tens of millions on attack ads against candidates who support climate action, and the other side doesn’t show up. One side pours hundreds of millions of dollars into trade associations and phony front groups, and the other side doesn’t show up. The result is entirely predictable—money talks, unfortunately, around here, and big money commands.

Things would change a bit if the rest of corporate America would challenge the fossil fuel industry’s money and influence to help our colleagues on the other side get something done on climate change.

I close by pointing out that democracy and the free market are the twin pillars of our American example. What does it say for them as institutions when one industry—the fossil fuel industry—can simultaneously capture our democracy and pervert the free market with its massive subsidies? It is not a good story. America’s strength has always been our example. Our inaction on climate change—one of the foremost challenges of the world—sullies our American example. For the good of our country, for the sake of these institutions, for the good of our American example, it is time to wake up.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). Is there further debate?

If not, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Brady nomination?

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 73 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander
Barrasso
Blackburn
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Capito
Cassidy
Collins
Corinn
Cotton
Cramer
Cruz
Daines
Emzi
Ernst
Fischer
Gardner
Graham
Grassley
Hooven
Hutto
Inhofe
Jennings
Johnson
Journey
Kennedy
Lankford
Lankford
Lankford
Manchin
McConnell
McAuliffe
Miran
Morgan
Murray
Nunes
Ossoiny
Perdue
Portman
Risch
Roberts
Romney
Round
Rounds
Rubio
Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Sheehy
Sinema
Sullivan
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Wheeler
Wicker
Young

NAYS—42

Baldwin
Bennet
Bennenthal
Cromer
Curran
Curtiss
Curtis Maatz
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Gillibrand
Gillibrand
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich
Hirono
Kaine
King
Klobuchar
Leahy
Leahy
Langevin
Merkley
Murphy
Murray
Nunes
Peters
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Booker
Burr

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that with respect to the Brady nomination, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the nomination.

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

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of David Steven Morales, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas.

Mitch McConnell, Johnny Isakson, Roger W.icker, John Boozman, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Shelley Moore Capito, Steve Daines, Roy Blunt, Deb Fischer, David Perdue, Todd Young, John Thune, Mike Rounds, John Hoeven, Thom Tillis, Lindsey Graham.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of David Steven Morales, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) are necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber wishing to vote or to change their vote?

The yeas and nays are mandatory.

To my colleagues who are attempting to make a hard run to the left to score some points within your base, I simply ask this: Will you please put your country over your party? Will you put the interests of the people of your own self-political interests, or will you destroy, and they deserve serious answers, and it is long overdue that we give them that.

Thank you.

To my colleagues who are attempting to make a hard run to the left to score some points within your base, I simply ask this: Will you please put your country over your party? Will you put the interests of the people of your own self-political interests, or will you destroy, and they deserve serious answers, and it is long overdue that we give them that.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The House vote to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen's civil war. The Senate had earlier acted on that bill in 2018. It went to the House and died. The bill is now on its way to the President's desk.

The President has indicated that he is likely to veto the bill, to continue U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen. If that happens, the bill will come back to the Senate, and the Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The House vote to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen's civil war. The Senate had earlier acted on that bill in 2018. It went to the House and died. The bill is now on its way to the President's desk.

The President has indicated that he is likely to veto the bill, to continue U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen. If that happens, the bill will come back to the Senate, and the Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The House vote to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen's civil war. The Senate had earlier acted on that bill in 2018. It went to the House and died. The bill is now on its way to the President's desk.

The President has indicated that he is likely to veto the bill, to continue U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen. If that happens, the bill will come back to the Senate, and the Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The House vote to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen's civil war. The Senate had earlier acted on that bill in 2018. It went to the House and died. The bill is now on its way to the President's desk.

The President has indicated that he is likely to veto the bill, to continue U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen. If that happens, the bill will come back to the Senate, and the Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The House vote to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen's civil war. The Senate had earlier acted on that bill in 2018. It went to the House and died. The bill is now on its way to the President's desk.

The President has indicated that he is likely to veto the bill, to continue U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen. If that happens, the bill will come back to the Senate, and the Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The House vote to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen's civil war. The Senate had earlier acted on that bill in 2018. It went to the House and died. The bill is now on its way to the President's desk.

The President has indicated that he is likely to veto the bill, to continue U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen. If that happens, the bill will come back to the Senate, and the Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The House vote to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen's civil war. The Senate had earlier acted on that bill in 2018. It went to the House and died. The bill is now on its way to the President's desk.

The President has indicated that he is likely to veto the bill, to continue U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen. If that happens, the bill will come back to the Senate, and the Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The House vote to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen's civil war. The Senate had earlier acted on that bill in 2018. It went to the House and died. The bill is now on its way to the President's desk.

The President has indicated that he is likely to veto the bill, to continue U.S. support for Saudi military activity in Yemen. If that happens, the bill will come back to the Senate, and the Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

The Senate will then have the opportunity to vote on whether that veto should be overridden.

Congressional Record — Senate | April 10, 2019 | S2366
Human Rights. The actual human casualties are actually much higher because the war has led to famine and disease outbreaks that have killed many more. Thousands have been displaced by fighting, and millions are suffering from shortages of food and medical care, with the country on the brink of famine. There are 12 to 13 million civilians at risk of starvation largely because of the effects of this civil war.

In addition to the poor prosecution of this military activity by Saudi Arabia, there are other issues we have to grapple with.

A Virginia resident who is a Saudi citizen, Jamal Khashoggi, who was a journalist for the Washington Post, criticized the Saudi policy in Yemen. For his advocacy against the war, the Government of Saudi Arabia lured him into their consulate in Istanbul and then tortured and assassinated him, dismembering his body with a bone saw. The Saudi Government engaged in a massive misinformation and disinformation campaign, lying to the United States and to the world about what had happened, saying that he had left the Embassy on his own, saying that he had the accident. They accused him of harassment and arrested him. The President refuses to make sure they don’t spark a nuclear arms race in the Middle East.

President Trump asked Secretary Perry about whether the secret approvals of nuclear information transfers occurred before or after the October 2018 murder of Jamal Khashoggi. He claimed not to know what was created or whether they would provide that information in response to written questions. I submitted the written questions. He has still not provided the information. It is wrong to do these transfers without letting Congress know; it is wrong to do these transfers when Saudi Arabia has not yet agreed to the principles that would disallow nuclear proliferation; and it would certainly be wrong to agree to transfers of this kind of information after the assassination of Jamal Khashoggi, but as of yet the administration hasn’t given us the data.

Beyond just the timing, who is getting these secret approvals? Secretary Perry said the approvals were secret because there is proprietary information that companies might not want to have information that they have developed through their own research available to all, but that doesn’t explain it. You don’t have to give the proprietary information to indicate what company approved the secret approval on what day to do the transfer.

Who is getting these secret approvals? One major nuclear firm, Westinghouse, has been reported as a frontrunner in the competitive effort to do nuclear reactor construction in Saudi Arabia. Westinghouse is owned by the same investors who bailed White House adviser Jared Kushner out of a bad real estate deal. Remember, Jared Kushner was originally denied a security clearance in this case due to concerns about foreign influence and personal financial conflicts. Additional reporting connects disgraced National Security Advisor Michael Flynn—who has been convicted for lying about his ties to and communication with foreign governments—to the push for the Saudi nuclear deal.

Finally, earlier today, I asked Secretary Pompeo in a Foreign Relations Committee hearing about public reports. The National Interest article that I entered into the RECORD, dated September 21, 2018, said that the Saudis have a robust anti-ballistic missile program that has been largely built on Chinese missiles—missiles from China that were constructed originally to carry nuclear warheads—but that the Saudis have apparently used with non-nuclear payloads or outfitted with non-nuclear payloads.

The National Interest article that I entered into the RECORD, dated September 21, 2018, indicated that, in Saudi Arabia, these missiles have been arranged so some of them would be directed toward Tehran and others would be directed toward Israel. All of these
issues are on the table: poor prosecution of a civil war leading to humanitarian disaster, the murder of a U.S. resident journalist, the arrest of U.S. residents for women's rights activism, secret transfers of nuclear technology without letting Congress know, and then there was Secretary Pompeo about today. The buildup of an anti-ballistic missile program based significantly on Chinese missiles leads me to ask: Why would we help Saudi Arabia in a disastrous war in Yemen? Why would we turn a blind eye to Saudi human rights abuses? Why would we transfer nuclear know-how and plan for a nuclear deal with Saudi Arabia when they haven't agreed to non-proliferation rules that we expect other Nations to agree to in a way that would possibly spark an arms race in the Middle East? My final question is, who in the United States is benefiting from this?

When I asked the Secretary of State this morning, again, on the dates of the nuclear approvals and did they occur before or after the assassination of Jamal Khashoggi, I am sure he knew I was going to ask him that question. I asked Secretary Perry the question 2 weeks ago. I submitted that question for the record. He knew I was going to ask him that question, and he said he couldn't give me any information about the approvals; he would have to get back to me about them.

Congress is supposed to, as the article I branch, exercise oversight over important matters. There is hardly anything more important than the spread of nuclear technologies that could be used to proliferate weapons of mass destruction anywhere in the world, especially in a region as dangerous as the Middle East.

These are the items that Ambassador Abizaid will need to deal with in his new role, provided he is confirmed. I further congressional oversight of this relationship because there are so many problems with it right now that are not being addressed by this administration. I think only Congress can address them. I hope my colleagues will join me with that oversight.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

NOMINATION OF DAVID BERNHARDT

Mr. Wyden. Mr. Chairman, in the Senate, the Senate is just hours away from voting on whether to confirm David Bernhardt to head the Interior Department. He would replace Ryan Zinke, who was forced from office in the eye of an ethical hurricane. I am here tonight to put the Senate on notice that I believe, if David Bernhardt is confirmed as Interior Secretary, another ethical storm will be on us in the very near future.

The Zinke ethics hurricane was bad enough. America should not be harmed again if it is followed by a Bernhardt ethical typhoon.

At this moment, with the debate underway, there are four pending requests by a dozen Senators, including myself, for inspector general investigations of the issues involving Mr. Bernhardt. In the other body, there are a host of requests for investigations as well. There has been a lot of speculation about how all of these issues have been aired.

This is old news, say some. The fact is, that is not right. This doesn't go back months. My concerns aren't information that has been sitting out in public view for years. The prospect of an investigation is developing in real time right now. I am going to run through some of the basic facts before getting into deeper details.

First, according to the Office of Government Ethics, Mr. Bernhardt has 27 different former clients who are posing a potential of unlimited numbers of conflicts of interests—oil clients, coal clients, water clients, major ag and resource clients. All of them have business before the Department that the Interior Secretary is supposed to be running for the benefit of the public, not for special interests.

My sense is, with all of these conflicts, Mr. Bernhardt would have basically two choices; one, he could comply with the ethics pledge and pretty much excuse himself from everything. Lord knows what he would be doing all day because he would have to reconcile himself, or two, he would basically do business and just violate the ethical principles.

Lately, he seems to have been on what seems like a victory parade on Capitol Hill, touting what he says is a record of being a champion of ethics, but if you look at that record and take a look at what was said during his confirmation hearing, as my son William Peter Wyden, age 11—pictures available on my iPhone after my presentation—would say, that Bernhardt statement was one big whopper.

Mr. Bernhardt served as Deputy Secretary to Ryan Zinke. All through this parade of environmental horrors that were visited upon us, Mr. Bernhardt was the key man in that office. There is no question that Mr. Bernhardt objected to Ryan Zinke's corruption. There is no evidence of it. Just think about it. He is always described as the guy who made the Interior Department run and that he was the key to all of these pieces. Ryan Zinke is out there with their flagrant conflicts of interest and the like. Yet there is no evidence that Mr. Bernhardt—the self-styled expert on ethics—ever objected to anything.

Second, not even 2 weeks ago, Mr. Bernhardt came before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee for his nomination. He admitted that he had a role in blocking a landmark scientific report on toxic pesticides—the kind of report that career, nonpartisan scientists and staff spend years developing in close consultation with Department lawyers. Mr. Bernhardt's excuse for blocking the report was that it need to be ready by the lawyers, as though they had already the routine. His claim doesn't pass the smell test. I believe he lied to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Third, let's talk about his lobbying. Mr. Bernhardt deregistered as a lobbyist to join the Trump transition team before the President's inauguration. There is evidence he kept right on lobbying, nonetheless, in violation of the law. There is a whole lot of talk about mislabeled invoices and simple errors that attempted to explain it all the way. The fact is, there were multiple cases in which Mr. Bernhardt was engaged in activities before him that facto lobbyist, carrying on with the same job he had been doing all along.

So you have a pattern of unethical behavior right in front of our eyes. He said he had to do this lobbying. There hadn't been any lawyering. Then we go back and look at the rules, and they say that in these situations, there is lawyering all the way through the process. That is why I am very troubled about his trustworthiness.

After Ryan Zinke's departure, every Senator ought to be interested in restoring integrity and honor to the Interior Department. Yet the Trump administration has double down on its commitment to graft by nominating David Bernhardt for this job. As I mentioned, there are pending requests for inspector general investigations. I have also called for an investigation by the U.S. attorney. Neither of those has had adequate time to respond, but the majority leader has rushed this nomination to the floor.

To indicate how fast the nomination is moving, the President obviously nominated Mr. Bernhardt to lead the Interior Department less than a month ago. Less than 2 weeks ago, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held the confirmation hearing on his nomination. Exactly a week later, the committee approved it. One week after that, the Senate may choose to vote on his final confirmation. I just think it is a grave mistake to be moving forward with so many serious unanswered questions, and we do go through the history about why.

The Interior Department is still reeling from Ryan Zinke and what I call this self-generated ethical hurricane. In addition to overseeing the largest number of Federal locations in American history, Ryan Zinke triggered so many Federal inquiries and investigations before he resigned in
shame that you can’t even easily track them. By most public reporting, he triggered at least 17 different Federal inquiries before he officially left office at the start of the year: the inappropriate censorship of scientific reports, the wasting of tens of thousands of dollars of money of dollars on office doors and chartered flights, and of cutting potentially illegal land deals with oil industry executives. His rap sheet basically goes on and on. It is as long as the Columbia River. In his brief tenure, he demonstrated that he was better at corrupt self-dealing than he was at protecting our treasured public lands.

I mentioned David Bernhardt was Mr. Zinke’s Deputy, and he was the Solicitor for the Interior Department during the Bush administration. He knows a lot about how the Department works. I want to say this to my colleagues: If this is a guy who is hands on and if he really understands the Department of the Interior, you’ll want to wonder why Mr. Bernhardt never seems to have objected to any of Mr. Zinke’s corrupt activities.

The Interior Department, unfortunately, isn’t new to scandal, and I am going to bring up my reason for coming back at one particular scandal that relates to these matters—Julie MacDonald, a notoriously corrupt Interior official during the George W. Bush administration who was forced to resign. In 2017, a complaint launched by career officials overseeing the assessment of the pesticide impact, according to the press, while Ms. MacDonald was found by the inspector general to have meddled with the landmark report could make it into the record basically goes on and on. It is as though they deserve my vote, but this meeting was certainly a head-scratch.

A nominee who had been present for Ryan Zinke’s reign of corruption and conflict and who had seemed not to do anything about it had shown up, at his request, to tout his own ethics. A few hours after the meeting in my office with Mr. Bernhardt, I decided I would look into myself. Interior Department documents that had been obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request showed he had recently blocked the release of a Fish and Wildlife report about the effects of dangerous, toxic pesticides. Career staff at the Fish and Wildlife Service, an Interior Department Agency, were on the brink of completing a comprehensive report on the impact of three pesticides on, potentially, hundreds of endangered species. This was a report Mr. Bernhardt himself had put together by people who were political appointees. It defined pesticides that were so dangerous and so toxic that they jeopardized the continued existence of more than 1,000 species. This report, had it been made public, would have had profound consequences for pesticide manufacturers in the businesses that had used them.

The dedicated team of career staff at the Fish and Wildlife Service that had worked so long on this in order to make sure they really dug into the science—and they took years to be fastidious about it—wanted to make it public. The team was working rapidly to submit its findings to the Environmental Protection Agency for its review.

The documents show that before this landmark report could make it into public view, Mr. Bernhardt came along and pushed himself into the middle of the process to change the scientific conclusions, and now they left me with the impression that Mr. Bernhardt had lied to me about his ethics during our one-on-one meeting as well. It left me wondering why he would say he was going to take up his ethics when he must have known the truth was going to come out eventually. During his confirmation hearing, he claimed he would strive to bring a culture of ethical compliance. He said he hoped to overhaul the ethics of the Ryan Zinke period and the Julie MacDonald experience. Senators called his qualifications unparalleled and claimed that the allegations of misconduct against him were false. I respect those colleagues who have their opinions. I have my own, and my opinions are going to be based on the documents.

The document I entered into the record at his confirmation hearing showed that the pesticide industry repeatedly asked political appointees at the Interior Department and at the Environmental Protection Agency to intervene in the scientific analysis. It showed that Mr. Bernhardt eventually did so.

According to documents that had been made public by the Freedom of Information Act, a pesticide industry attorney wrote to then-Secretary Zinke and then-Administrator Scott Pruitt on April 13 of 2017. The pesticide industry was asking for changes to the Endangered Species Act. The industry followed it up very shortly with a request to meet with the Environmental Protection Agency’s staff. At that time, a pesticide industry executive called an attorney of the Interior Department for a meeting as well. Another official pesticide industry executive reached out to the same Interior Department attorney to discuss the Endangered Species Act.

Other supporting documentation consisted of an email that was dated October 12, 2018, from David Bernhardt to Gary Frazer, the Fish and Wildlife Service’s Assistant Director, who handles these endangered species. He “was the top official overseeing the assessment of the impact,” according to the press, while looking at the implications of these pesticides. In this email, Mr. Bernhardt asked Mr. Frazer for a briefing the following week. Additional documents.
show that Mr. Bernhardt held a series of meetings with Mr. Frazer over the next 3 weeks.

On October 30, according to the calendar released by the Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Bernhardt met with Whitmore to discuss Endangered Species Act provisions. It is called section 7. That is the section that pertains to the role that the Fish and Wildlife plays in ensuring other Agencies aren’t jeopardizing species.

An email from November of 2017 shows Mr. Bernhardt edited the draft of a letter from career Fish and Wildlife Service staff to the EPA. It announced the Interior Department wouldn’t be delivering the Fish and Wildlife’s assessment to the Agency as planned. This colleague, is where Mr. Bernhardt put the brakes on this important Fish and Wildlife report about the pesticides.

According to a New York Times report, the people hearing and this was blocked in conjunction with a “radical shift” in how the Fish and Wildlife analyzes the effects of these pesticides. The change greatly increased the burden of proof the Agency is required to meet to demonstrate pesticide effects on species. The Times, it would likely result in fewer new restrictions on pesticide use. CropLife and RISE—two trade associations that represent the pesticide companies—were very much in favor of this new approach.

Based on the documents, at the hearing. I asked Mr. Bernhardt why he would come to my office and sell me on ethics when the reports and the documents I just read showed otherwise. He had no response.

At the hearing, I asked Mr. Bernhardt specifically why he would come to the office and make these claims. He had no response at the hearing but took a long sip of water as though he had something to hide. While Mr. Bernhardt made the claim that career Fish and Wildlife staff “clearly” didn’t complete any legal review on the pesticide report, which is why he stepped in.

During the hearing and while under oath, I believe Mr. Bernhardt confirmed allegations that he interfered with the release of an Endangered Species Act report. He didn’t, however, acknowledge that his involvement was inappropriate political meddling.

Polling shows raising concerns with serious questions remaining about whether he lied under oath to the committee. I wrote the Interior Department’s inspector general for her help in getting to the bottom of the matter. Here are the facts I included:

On March 28, 2019, Mr. Bernhardt appeared before the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for his confirmation hearing to become Secretary of the Department of the Interior. I questioned him about these allegations and his role in blocking the Fish and Wildlife analyses. He confirmed to me that he had reviewed the analyses. He claimed he believed the analyses had not been subject to legal review and made the determination to delay the report.

Second, Mr. Bernhardt’s response:

You’re dealing with some of the most difficult consultations on the planet, and when I read Dr. Bright’s statement that it was this is really an interesting draft. But it clearly didn’t have any legal review, and in our world you can’t ignore the law and come up with a scheme.

He continued:

And so what we decided is that the approach needed to be readdressed.

Mr. Bernhardt’s answer is totally off base with respect to the way legal analyses work.

Under standard procedure, there would be legal analysis through the development of this kind of fish and wildlife report. It would involve lawyers at Fish and Wildlife, Interior Department, or both.

So I am especially troubled by what appears to be a political appointee meddling in the scientific process with respect to a report that revealed the extraordinary danger of toxic pesticides.

I am the senior member on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, a former chairman of the committee. I cannot recall ever having this kind of exchange with a nominee.

That is why I had to request that the Office of Inspector General investigate the following: What role did Mr. Bernhardt and other political appointees at the Interior Department play in delaying or obstructing the Fish and Wildlife Service pesticide report? What role did he play in changing Fish and Wildlife policy with regard to this key section in the Endangered Species Act? What role did other political appointees—Agriculture Senior Advisor, former CropLife lobbyist, Ms. Acock, play in the Interior Department and Fish and Wildlife Service’s decision making? As Mr. Bernhardt alleged to me under oath on March 28, 2019, the Fish and Wildlife Service draft analysis “clearly didn’t have any legal review” and whether, as Mr. Bernhardt alleged to me, career lawyers at the Interior Department agreed with his analysis—these are all questions that haven’t been answered.

I would just say to the Senate, if you need more evidence that there are too many questions to allow this nomination to move forward, the story just gets more complicated.

After Mr. Bernhardt demonstrated that he simply was going to dance around the truth, the Senate has to question his basic understanding of the law.

So on Monday, I asked the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia to thoroughly investigate potential civil and criminal violations of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 by Mr. Bernhardt, as well as his former lobbying firm.

By the way, again, a newspaper report—this time the Washington Post—that Mr. Bernhardt’s ex-firm has quadrupled its business, earning nearly $5 million to lobby the Interior Department with the assistance of the Interior Department since he has taken his most recent spin through the Interior Department revolving door.

So here is what I said to the U.S. attorney: Lobbying Disclosure Act filings show Mr. Bernhardt registered to lobby for his law firm on behalf of the Westlands Water District on March 30, 2011. Westlands is the largest agricultural water district in the United States in central California. Public reporting indicates Mr. Bernhardt ran his former lobby firm’s natural resources department.

That lobby firm filed its 2016 fourth quarter report on November 18, 2016—1 week after the 2016 Presidential election—terminating Mr. Bernhardt’s lobbying status as of that day.

Public reporting at the time indicates Mr. Bernhardt “delisted himself and other political appointees at the Trump Administration” as lobbyists joining his administration.

Public reporting and documents obtained in a public records request Mr. Bernhardt maintained his relationship with Westlands after his lobbyist deregistration on November 18, 2016. Furthermore, he may have repeatedly engaged in activity that would require him to continue registering as a federal lobbyist. So he claimed he was no longer a lobbyist, but it sure looks as though he went right on lobbying.

The Lobbying Disclosure Act is pretty clear. I will read from public guidance provided by the Office of Lobbying Disclosure Act. An lobbyist can terminate their registration “only when the individual’s lobbying activities on behalf of that client did not constitute a covered lobbyist making or engaging in total activities for that client; or that individual doesn’t reasonably expect to make further lobbying contacts.” What does the law mean by “lobbying contacts”? That is pretty clear too. The same guidance says it is “any oral, written, or electronic communication to a covered Federal official that is made on behalf of a client” with regard to Federal legislation a rulemaking, executive orders and the like. “Covered Federal officials” include all Members of Congress and their staff.

The evidence I included in my request to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia included several emails showing Mr. Bernhardt may have engaged in repeated, regulated lobbying contacts with covered Federal legislative branch officials.

The first time, according to the information that is public, appears to be on November 22, 2016, just a few days after he deregistered as a lobbyist. Mr. Bernhardt agreed to join a conference call with Westlands and the offices of Representative DEVIN NUNES and former Representative Valadao to discuss upcoming legislation.

The second and third times are covered in a complaint filed with the U.S.
attorney’s office in 2017. That complaint included copies of emails documenting Mr. Bernhardt’s role in 2016 and 2017 as an intermediary for congressional staff and Westlands. It also appeared to include a trip to California for Mr. Bernhardt, paid for by Westlands.

So here is what it appears happened: Mr. Bernhardt provided his client, Westlands, with information about legislative efforts in 2016 and 2017. His old lobbying firm also disclosed lobbying on behalf of Mr. Bernhardt’s former clients during the legislative efforts over the same timeframe.

Another new report shows that Mr. Bernhardt was also in contact in December 2016 with a Senate employee covering by lobbying regulations.

On March 8, 2017, his old lobby firm sent Westlands an invoice for more than $27,000 for “Federal lobbying.” It included an itemized list of expenses related to Mr. Bernhardt’s January 2017 travel to California for a “Westlands trip.”

On April 20, 2017, the lobbying firm filed its 2017 first quarter disclosure that is required by the Lobbying Disclosure Act. It showed Westlands paid the firm $70,000 for lobbying services related to H.R. 1769, a bill involving the San Luis unit drainage district, among other measures. It was a longstanding priority for Westlands—a money-making opportunity. It was sponsored by then-Senator Jon Tester. One of the Congressmen Mr. Bernhardt appears to have been in contact with on November 22, 2016, and January 2, 2017.

The lobby firm’s 2017 first quarter disclosure was filed shortly after the firm sent Westlands the March invoice for Mr. Bernhardt’s February 2017 “Federal lobbying” activity.

According to a media report in July of 2017, a Westlands representative claimed Bernhardt ceased all lobbying activity in 2017 and that he deregistered as a lobbyist.” In May of 2017, during his confirmation process to be Deputy Secretary, Mr. Bernhardt also claimed in writing to the committee he had “not engaged in regulated lobbying on behalf of Westlands Water District after November 18, 2016.”

These Bernhardt claims simply do not line up with the documents. Perhaps that is why he refused when one of my colleagues requested he provide complete records relating to any communications he had with covered legislative branch officials after the date of his deregistration.

Let me repeat that.

When one of the Senators on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee asked Mr. Bernhardt to provide documents that would help the committee get to the bottom of this issue, he just stonewalled. He just refused.

The Lobbying Disclosure Act isn’t that burdensome. The firm and Mr. Bernhardt could have chosen to disclose his lobbying activity on behalf of Westlands. They chose not to do so, so everybody is going to ask why.

The U.S. attorney’s office is responsible for enforcement of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995. So this week I wrote to the U.S. attorney, requesting a thorough investigation.

I have spent this time highlighting some of the major reasons that make me feel strongly that Mr. Bernhardt’s nomination should not move forward at this time. Chief among them are that I have two pending requests for investigations at this time, neither of which have been responded to because it happens that the major leader is interested in steamlining this flawed nominee by the American people.

I am just going to conclude my remarks by summarizing a couple of Mr. Bernhardt’s greatest hits with respect to why he is thoroughly unqualified to be Secretary of the Department of Interior.

The first is the matter of the conflicts. He is a former oil lobbyist. In fact, he is saying he is going to say that he was the oil industry’s guy, but the oil industry lobbyists beat me to it. A secret tape came out, and they were quoted as saying: We are glad he is our guy. Dozens of his ex-clients have business dealings with oil companies, so his ethics pledge, he should be conflicted out of working on those issues. If he remains involved, he will be flagrantly violating his ethics pledge. So if he follows the rules and stays out of all these business dealings, before the Department, I will tell you, for the life of me, I can’t figure out what he is going to do all day because he is going to be conflicted out of all of these matters that are going to be before the Department.

Just last week, Mr. Bernhardt’s previously unrevealed calendars were partially made public. To nobody’s surprise, many of those secret meetings have been with industry. This is yet another reason that Congress, including the other body, has asked for more information about.

So the damage has been done. The conflicts are clear. He has already taken actions that benefit his former clients and former employers. He has taken steps specifically to weaken the Endangered Species Act—worked to weaken wildlife protections for a California fish species, according to another investigation. This weakening of protections for the California fish species is a policy change that one of Mr. Bernhardt’s former clients—Westlands Water District—had been pushing for for years.

Mr. Bernhardt’s Interior announced that the Agency is basically going to stop holding oil companies accountable for oilspills by ending enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This move has been long supported by yet another energy lobby, another one of Mr. Bernhardt’s former clients.

Mr. Bernhardt’s Interior Department increased drilling and mining access on millions of acres of sage-grouse habitat across five Western States. That drilling would be conducted by companies, again, linked to Mr. Bernhardt. It could make the sage-grouse an endangered species, and it could endanger the livelihoods of ranching families on the rural frontier who are just hoping to preserve their traditional way of life.

Mr. Bernhardt continues delivering for the oil and gas industry. A CNN report found the Agency has advanced at least 15 policies supported by his former clients during his time at Interior Department—everything from the elimination of BLM’s methane reduction rules and gutting safety rules for natural gas drilling on public lands, to risking the lives of workers by reducing safety standards for offshore drilling.

I don’t think it is any big surprise why those oil executives were cheering about Mr. Bernhardt’s nomination and calling him, literally, their guy.

During the long session government shutdown on record, when national parks were unstaffed and overcrowding with human waste, Mr. Bernhardt even recalled Interior employees to specifically approve hundreds of drilling permits. Certainly, the oil and gas giants are getting their money’s worth.

To cap off my list, Mr. Bernhardt’s Interior Department even proposed opening up the entire U.S. coastline for offshore oil drilling.

I am heading home. I am sure my colleague from North Dakota and other Senators are also. I am having town meetings and listening to people. There isn’t going to be anybody who comes to my town meetings starting in the next couple of days who wants to see the Oregon coastline up for offshore drilling or who wants to see the oil derricks at Haystack Rock, and they don’t want to be standing on our beaches holding oiled soaked sponges.

The entire time Mr. Bernhardt has been at the Interior Department, his former lobbying firm has just been raking in the cash. So the question really becomes: Has he already broken the law? Is he bottom feeding? Here’s why the Senate ought to take the time to actually look into that issue. It isn’t some trivial matter after the self-generated Zinke ethical hurricane.

Shouldn’t we say, after that ethics horror show, that it is the job of every Member in the Senate—every Democrat and every Republican—to work for policies that bring honor and credibility back to the Interior Department?

I will just tell you that I don’t want to be back on this floor in a matter of months talking about yet another Interior leader, like Ryan Zinke, forced from office as the result of a grotesque scandal. The Senate doesn’t have to face this issue again if this body confirms David Bernhardt.

We will be voting, at least tonight, on the procedure, and depending on how that goes, we may be voting on final passage.

I will just tell you that I don’t want to see it through.

To cap off my list, Mr. Bernhardt’s Interior Department increased drilling and mining access on millions of acres of sage-grouse habitat across five Western States. That drilling
power where they can work against the interests of the American people. I believe that is exactly what America will get from David Bernhardt.

I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this nomination.

I yield.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Cramer). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I rise today to oppose this rush to confirm David Bernhardt to serve as the 53rd Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior is the chief steward of nearly 500 million acres of public lands and 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. The Interior Secretary is charged with managing the public’s natural resources and protecting our Nation’s most iconic spaces for now and for generations to come, and the Secretary has the duty of making sure that our trust and treaty responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives are met. It is essential to have the right individual serving in this position—someone who has a record of honoring these critical responsibilities and someone who approaches the stewardship duties with only the interests of the American people at the top of his or her agenda.

After considering the whole of Mr. Bernhardt’s record, especially the open questions about his actions that have benefited his former clients, I cannot vote to confirm this nominee. His policies are too slanted toward private interests, and as a former lobbyist for many of these interests, his conflicts are too many. Any discussion of this nomination must begin there—by addressing the serious conflicts of interest that Mr. Bernhardt brings to this role and by addressing the ethical cloud that is plainly hanging over this nomination.

Last month, Senators asked the DOI inspector general requesting an investigation into this matter. The Senate should know the outcome of such reviews before considering a Cabinet nominee. Otherwise, we are flying blind when it comes to a nominee’s fitness for office.

Just last week, it came to light that Mr. Bernhardt continued to work with Westlands after he filed notice that he was no longer lobbying on its behalf. He filed his ethics disclosure in November 2018, but invoices from Mr. Bernhardt’s firm show that he worked with his client all the way up to his nomination for Deputy Secretary.

A spokeswoman claims that the work was not technically “lobbying,” but the fact is that Mr. Bernhardt’s actions are benefiting his former clients. Westlands is getting the relief from the Endangered Species Act that they have sought for years.

Once again, we need to know the full truth before we can vote on a nominee of such consequence.

Americans deserve to have confidence in the impartiality of public officials, but how can they when the Trump administration has become a revolving door of lobbyists and industry advocates?

As an attorney and lobbyist, Mr. Bernhardt built a profitable career trying to open public lands for development to his clients, and he spent years attacking the foundation of the Endangered Species Act. The problem is that since assuming his role as Deputy Secretary, he has continued to advocate for policies that benefit these same special interests.

He helped to open millions of acres of public lands to oil and gas drilling, while looking to limit public input, and helped to gut protections that would mitigate the environmental harm of such development.

He has tried to manipulate and bury the science of toxic pesticides that threaten endangered species. He has largely ignored the science of climate change. None of this is a personal attack on Mr. Bernhardt, but we simply should not install private industry’s representatives to run the Department of the Interior, because when we do, the American people pay the price.

Just look at the policy outcomes. Climate change, for instance, is an existential issue—the most pressing issue facing our planet. The Department of the Interior oversees 20 percent of the lands in our Nation. These lands and their ecosystems and wildlife are threatened by a changing climate: drought and wildfires in the Southwest, wildfires and flooding in California, and hurricanes in the Southeast.

Mr. Bernhardt has been clear that climate science will take a backseat to the President’s politics. Under Mr. Bernhardt’s guidance, the Department is blatantly ignoring the science of climate change. The Department took down its climate change web page, rescinded orders and policies aimed at addressing the impacts of climate change, and gutted the methane emission control rule at the behest of the dirty polluters in the oil and gas industry.

Mr. Bernhardt now has the audacity to claim that there are no laws on the books that require Interior to act on climate change, all because his administration has attempted to dismantle every rule or regulation that requires the Department to take action.

Very concerning is Mr. Bernhardt’s role as the Trump administration’s architect of opening up an unfettered energy development. In the last 2 years, Interior has auctioned off more than 16.8 million acres of public land for oil and gas drilling. In the first quarter of 2019, nearly 2.3 million acres were put on the auction block. That includes potential lease sales within striking distance of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park, a UNESCO world heritage site sacred to the Tribes. That is why I just introduced legislation to permanently establish a 10-mile buffer surrounding Chaco so that we can enjoy this culturally significant area for generations to come without the constant threat of development.

The Department has tried to open up nearly all coastal waters for offshore drilling and is speeding toward selling leases to drill in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—home to Native Americans and an area that supports a diversity of wildlife in a wild and untamed setting unlike any other on this planet. There are nearly 250 species, from caribou and grizzly bears to wolves and migratory birds. Yet this administration, under Mr. Bernhardt, is racing toward an outcome that could decimate this unique, grand, and biologically rich place.

The Endangered Species Act stands as the Nation’s commitment to protect wildlife from extinction on November 16, 1973. Protecting biodiversity is more important now than ever, as we see animal and plant species dying off in record numbers due to the loss of habitat and climate change.

Mr. Bernhardt has had the ESA in his sights for a long time. Under his leadership, Interior has now proposed allowing economic considerations to override wildlife protections. Extinctions are becoming just another cost of doing business.

As I mentioned, on behalf of his former client Westlands, Mr. Bernhardt
sought to weaken protections for en-
dangered fish species, the delta smelt,
and the Chinook salmon so that Westlands could pump more water. Mr. Bernhardt has looked to implement the 
very same policies he lobbied for, from 
within the Department. As Deputy Secretary, Mr. Bernhardt also 
dismantled a landmark agreement among bipartisan western Governors to protect the greater sage-grouse, opening up millions of acres of its habitat to oil and gas drilling without protec-
tions.

The Endangered Species Act should be classified as "endangered" under Mr. Bernhardt’s client-friendly Interior Department.

Let’s talk about another extinction 
risk: chlorpyrifos. Chlorpyrifos is not yet a household name like DDT, but it will be. It is a dangerous neurotoxin used in agriculture throughout the United States. Federal courts have found damage in children and can cause seri-
ous harm to human health and wildlife.

In 2016, scientists from the EPA rec-
mmended a ban on all uses of this 
toxic pesticide. One of Scott Pruitt’s first actions as EPA Administrator was to rescind that proposed ban. One of Mr. Bernhardt’s early actions as Dep-
uty Secretary was to bury a scientific 
study concluding that chlorpyrifos and another pesticide could "jeopardize" the continued existence of more than 1,200 
endangered birds, fish, and other ani-
mal species. Let me repeat. More than 1,200 birds, fish, and other species are at risk of extinction from two toxic 
pesticides. Mr. Bernhardt has ordered the EPA to move forward with the ban. There is no good reason chlorpyrifos is still in use except that it is manufactured by a powerful DowDuPont company. Mr. Bernhardt’s withdrawal of the scientific study serves Big Chemical’s interests, not the public’s.

One of the most egregious anti-con-
servation actions of this administra-
tion is the unprecedented attacks on the 
Antiquities Act, which has stood since President Theodore Roosevelt. The President reduced Bears Ears Na-\ntional Monument by 85 percent and 
Grande Staircase-Escalante by over 45 
percent—the largest rollback of protec-
tions since the Antiquities Act was 
instituted through executive order in 
1906. The Interior Department has 
acted without legal authority to recom-
mand the boundary changes. The Interior Department was required to consult with Tribes under 
the Antiquities Act, which has stood 
since 1906, but the Interior Department 
did not believe they are being properly 
consulted as leasing pushes ahead close 
to Chaco Canyon.

For 3 years running, the administra-
tion has proposed budgets that would 
slash Native American education bud-
gets. Those are education budgets and bud-
gets that help Native Americans on 
their reservations. Congress has historically worked 
across party lines on Native issues. 
Congress rejected the administration’s 
proposed cuts for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, and I fully expect it to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.

The President has proposed budgets that would 
slash Native American education bud-
gets. Those are education budgets and bud-
gets that help Native Americans on 
their reservations. Congress has historically worked 
across party lines on Native issues. Congress rejected the administration’s 
proposed cuts for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, and I fully expect it to do so again for 2020.

For 3 years running, the administra-
tion has proposed budgets that would 
slash Native American education bud-
gets. Those are education budgets and bud-
gets that help Native Americans on 
their reservations. Congress has historically worked 
across party lines on Native issues. Congress rejected the administration’s 
proposed cuts for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, and I fully expect it to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.

If confirmed, I would like to see Mr. 
Bernhardt follow suit and commit to 
do better. Interior is required to meet with Tribal leaders to understand 
their priorities and demonstrate that 
he recognizes the importance of Tri-
bal consultations. I fully expect to do so again for 2020.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
April 10, 2019

I was in the White House one day with a group of Senators, meeting with the President of the United States, and he said that this tax bill they were about to pass—that he hoped would pass—would mean that the corporations would invest all these dollars into high-paying jobs for workers and new factories and growing the economy. Well, what happened with a lot of this money was they used this money for stock buybacks.

Of course, these companies with the most stock buybacks—with billion dollars of stock buybacks—half of them were Wall Street banks. We know Wall Street can never get enough—never enough power, never enough money. They always want more. One bank lobbyist said: We don’t want a seat at the table; we want the whole table.

And this Congress and this President think that is just fine.

The tax giveaways, letting banks haggle over stress test results, and taking away customers’ rights to have their day in court when the banks scam them, apparently, just wasn’t enough for Wall Street. Two days ago, the Fed announced that they are going to roll back more rules on foreign megabanks, and they are not going to allow any foreign banks with U.S. employees. These are foreign megabanks. We are talking about banks that have broken U.S. law over and over and over. I am not going to document all of those. But there are many of these banks in foreign megabanks breaking U.S. law—banks like Santander, which illegally repossessed servicemen’s cars. So when men and women are overseas protecting our country, Santander, a Spanish-owned bank doing business in the United States, actually repossessed these servicemen’s cars.

Deutsche Bank has laundered money. We know Deutsche Bank is about the only big bank in the world that will finance businesses because he has a history and a habit of cheating banks and not paying back loans. So because of the relationship that Deutsche Bank and President Trump have, Deutsche Bank is doing just fine. We also know that Deutsche Bank laundered money, breaking U.S. law. Not even counting the President’s insidious activities with them, Deutsche Bank broke U.S. law by laundering money. But do you know what? The Fed gives them roll-back rules because we don’t want to be too tough on them.

Last year, when the President signed his big bank bill, I warned that it would mean looser rules on those big, foreign banks. They all said: No, that is not going to happen. Federal Reserve Chairman Powell himself just said it wouldn’t happen; they are not going to weaken the rules on the foreign banks. Well, either they were naive at the time—I think J. Powell is an honest man. I guess I didn’t know he was this naive. But he and others would say: They are not going to weaken foreign bank rules.

Well, now they have.

When the Fed made the announcement of its plan to go easy on foreign banks, they said—I am not kidding: this is a quote: “This proposal should look familiar because it shares the same basic framework as the domestic proposal.” It is as if that is a good thing. In other words, that we are treating the foreign banks the same way as domestic banks, but these foreign banks happen to break the law over and over—Deutsche Bank, Santander, and other banks.

That is not really good news for megabanks this week. We got word that the Fed and President Trump’s appointees are going to let the biggest Wall Street banks off the hook on another rule, but one that requires something called living wills. Now, living wills doesn’t sound like much. It doesn’t mean much to Members of this Senate and to the general public, unless they are in the Banking Committee and they spend a lot of time on this.

Living wills are blueprints from banks that are supposed to prove they will not wreck the economy and cost taxpayers billions of dollars if they go bankrupt. Now, pretty much the way it was supposed to work under the Wall Street reform law—Deutsche Bank goes to these banks and they require these banks to show what would happen if there were a significant downturn in the economy like there was a decade-plus ago.

When the economy went south in 2007, 2008, and 2009, for these banks—because they weren’t strong enough, because they hadn’t had these stress tests, and because they hadn’t gone through these rules because it wasn’t Federal law at the time—it wasn’t clear that these banks would be able to withstand that kind of plummeting of the economy when demand shrinks and all the things that happen in a recession. They weren’t. So that is why government actions to prevent those banks from breaking the economy was supposed to protect taxpayers billions of dollars if they went bankrupt.

The whole point of these living wills is that banks can show, through a series of complicated tests, that even if the economy goes bad, these banks aren’t going to tank, these banks aren’t going to go out of business, and these banks aren’t going to need a Federal bailout. That is the whole purpose—a big part of the purpose—of Dodd-Frank, the Wall Street reform bill.

Again, these living wills are blueprints from banks that would prove they will not wreck the economy and cost taxpayers billions if they go bankrupt. Under the bill that passed a decade ago to fix this, they had to go through a stress test every year. Well, this bill the President signed said that, well, they will not have to go through it quite every year. The debate was—I said I didn’t think we should do it. My Republican colleagues said: Well, it will probably be every other year. Maybe that is not so bad.

I said: Well, probably it is. It ought to be every year.

Now the Federal Reserve has said it is going to be doing a presidential 4-year term—one every 4 years. Nobody saw that coming. I guess the banks saw it coming because the banks had a lot of influence with them.

So the Wall Street reform law required them to file these plans every year, and now they require them only every 4 years. It is said that if those plans didn’t look credible and if the banks failed their stress tests—in other words, they weren’t strong enough to withstand a recession—then, the Federal Reserve and others would have the power to go in and make these problem banks simpler and smaller. In other words, if the banks couldn’t withstand a bad economy and if these banks were too fragile and caused too much damage to the economy, they didn’t pass the stress tests, these banks, then, could be broken up into smaller units, making them stronger. But now financial watchdogs only have to check into those plans just once every presidential term change and a lot can go wrong in 4 years. Just ask any family or anyone how their income or rent or savings change. They may not be the same month-to-month let alone every 4 years.

People in this town, especially Republicans on the Senate Banking Committee, have this collective amnesia. They may have forgotten what the financial crisis and the housing crisis meant. The families who lost their homes, lost their jobs, lost their retirement savings and their college funds. They haven’t forgotten. They haven’t recovered from the financial crisis. They haven’t recovered from decades of bad trade policy and bad tax policy that made their life harder and harder for their work to pay off.

I don’t think Members of this body—there is a wonderful quote from President Lincoln when he said to his staff: I need to go out and get my public opinion back. I need to go out and listen to what people are saying and look at how they are living and talk about their lives.

It is not something people around here do much of, especially when it is people who might be vulnerable to losing their homes.

I live in Cleveland, OH, Connie and I. We live in ZIP Code 44105. There were more foreclosures in my ZIP Code than in any ZIP Code in the United States of America. You can still see the urban blight and the recidivism in what is left the remains of those foreclosures.

Think about what it means to a family personally. The first thing they have to do is get rid of their pet. Their pet costs too much money, no matter how close their son or daughter or they themselves may be to their dog or cat.

Then they have to make all kinds of decisions: We are going to have to
The President pro tempore called the roll.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The President. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) are necessarily absent.

The President. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber wishing to vote or to change their vote?

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 75 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander [Paul]
Barrasso [Portman]
Blackburn [Risch]
Blunt [Roberts]
Boozman [ Rounds]
Braun [Hyde-Smith]
Burr [Inhofe]
Capito [Toomey]
Cassidy [Scott (FL)]
Collins [Scott (SC)]
Cornyn [Sensenbrenner]
Cotton [Sullivan]
Cramer [Trump]
Crafo [Lee]
Cruz [McDonnell]
Daines [Dills]
Enzi [Toomey]
Ernst [Wicker]
Fischer [Murkowski]
Young

NAYS—41

Booker [Harris]
Brown [Perdue]
Carmen [Sanders]
Cassidy [Schatz]
Blumenthal [Hirono]
Brown [King]
Cantwell [Smith]
Cardin [Leahy]
Carper [Menendez]
Cortez Masto [Schatz]
Duckworth [Sensenbrenner]
Durbin [Warner]
Feinstein [Whitehouse]
Gillibrand [Rosen]
Gillibrand [Wyden]

The nomination was confirmed.

The President. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

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

The President. The quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 76 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander [Gardner]
Barrasso [Portman]
Blackburn [Risch]
Blunt [Roberts]
Boozman [ Rounds]
Braun [Hyde-Smith]
Burr [Inhofe]
Capito [Toomey]
Cassidy [Scott (FL)]
Collins [Scott (SC)]
Cornyn [Sensenbrenner]
Cotton [Sullivan]
Cramer [Trump]
Crafo [Lee]
Cruz [McDonnell]
Daines [Dills]
Enzi [Toomey]
Ernst [Wicker]
Fischer [Murkowski]
Young

NAYS—41

Booker [Harris]
Brown [Perdue]
Carmen [Sanders]
Cassidy [Schatz]
Blumenthal [Hirono]
Brown [King]
Cantwell [Smith]
Cardin [Leahy]
Carper [Menendez]
Cortez Masto [Schatz]
Duckworth [Sensenbrenner]
Durbin [Warner]
Feinstein [Whitehouse]
Gillibrand [Rosen]
Gillibrand [Wyden]

The nomination was confirmed.

The President. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

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

The President. The quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 77 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander [Gardner]
Barrasso [Portman]
Blackburn [Risch]
Blunt [Roberts]
Boozman [ Rounds]
Braun [Hyde-Smith]
Burr [Inhofe]
Capito [Toomey]
Cassidy [Scott (FL)]
Collins [Scott (SC)]
Cornyn [Sensenbrenner]
Cotton [Sullivan]
Cramer [Trump]
Crafo [Lee]
Cruz [McDonnell]
Daines [Dills]
Enzi [Toomey]
Ernst [Wicker]
Fischer [Murkowski]
Young

NAYS—41

Booker [Harris]
Brown [Perdue]
Carmen [Sanders]
Cassidy [Schatz]
Blumenthal [Hirono]
Brown [King]
Cantwell [Smith]
Cardin [Leahy]
Carper [Menendez]
Cortez Masto [Schatz]
Duckworth [Sensenbrenner]
Durbin [Warner]
Feinstein [Whitehouse]
Gillibrand [Rosen]
Gillibrand [Wyden]

The nomination was confirmed.

The President. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

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

The President. The quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 78 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander [Gardner]
Barrasso [Portman]
Blackburn [Risch]
Blunt [Roberts]
Boozman [ Rounds]
Braun [Hyde-Smith]
Burr [Inhofe]
Capito [Toomey]
Cassidy [Scott (FL)]
Collins [Scott (SC)]
Cornyn [Sensenbrenner]
Cotton [Sullivan]
Cramer [Trump]
Crafo [Lee]
Cruz [McDonnell]
Daines [Dills]
Enzi [Toomey]
Ernst [Wicker]
Fischer [Murkowski]
Young

NAYS—41

Booker [Harris]
Brown [Perdue]
Carmen [Sanders]
Cassidy [Schatz]
Blumenthal [Hirono]
Brown [King]
Cantwell [Smith]
Cardin [Leahy]
Carper [Menendez]
Cortez Masto [Schatz]
Duckworth [Sensenbrenner]
Durbin [Warner]
Feinstein [Whitehouse]
Gillibrand [Rosen]
Gillibrand [Wyden]

The nomination was confirmed.

The President. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

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

The President. The quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 79 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander [Gardner]
Barrasso [Portman]
Blackburn [Risch]
Blunt [Roberts]
Boozman [ Rounds]
Braun [Hyde-Smith]
Burr [Inhofe]
Capito [Toomey]
Cassidy [Scott (FL)]
Collins [Scott (SC)]
Cornyn [Sensenbrenner]
Cotton [Sullivan]
Cramer [Trump]
Crafo [Lee]
Cruz [McDonnell]
Daines [Dills]
Enzi [Toomey]
Ernst [Wicker]
Fischer [Murkowski]
Young

NAYS—41

Booker [Harris]
Brown [Perdue]
Carmen [Sanders]
Cassidy [Schatz]
Blumenthal [Hirono]
Brown [King]
Cantwell [Smith]
Cardin [Leahy]
Carper [Menendez]
Cortez Masto [Schatz]
Duckworth [Sensenbrenner]
Durbin [Warner]
Feinstein [Whitehouse]
Gillibrand [Rosen]
Gillibrand [Wyden]

The nomination was confirmed.

The President. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

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

The President. The quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 80 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander [Gardner]
Barrasso [Portman]
Blackburn [Risch]
Blunt [Roberts]
Boozman [ Rounds]
Braun [Hyde-Smith]
Burr [Inhofe]
Capito [Toomey]
Cassidy [Scott (FL)]
Collins [Scott (SC)]
Cornyn [Sensenbrenner]
Cotton [Sullivan]
Cramer [Trump]
Crafo [Lee]
Cruz [McDonnell]
Daines [Dills]
Enzi [Toomey]
Ernst [Wicker]
Fischer [Murkowski]
Young

NAYS—41

Booker [Harris]
Brown [Perdue]
Carmen [Sanders]
Cassidy [Schatz]
Blumenthal [Hirono]
Brown [King]
Cantwell [Smith]
Cardin [Leahy]
Carper [Menendez]
Cortez Masto [Schatz]
Duckworth [Sensenbrenner]
Durbin [Warner]
Feinstein [Whitehouse]
Gillibrand [Rosen]
Gillibrand [Wyden]
BLEGISATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for April 2019. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts the Senate agreed to in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, BBA18. This information is necessary for the Senate Budget Committee to determine whether budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation. The report is prepared by the Senate Budget Office, CBO, and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA.

This is my third scorekeeping report this year. My last filing can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for February 27, 2019. The information included in this report is current through April 8, 2019.


Budget Committee Republican staff prepared Tables 1-3.

Table 1 gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or is below its allocation for budget authority and outlays under the fiscal year 2019 enforceable levels filed required by BBA18. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. Over the current 10-year enforceable window, authorizing committees have increased outlays by a combined $3.4 billion. For this reporting period, as in my last report, 8 of the 16 authorizing committees are not in compliance with their allocations. One of these committees, Finance, further exacerbated its violations this work period with the passage of the Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act. CBO estimates that this measure will increase mandatory spending for all enforceable periods, including an increase of $27 million over the Fiscal Year 2019-2028 period. The Agriculture Committee reduced the size of its violations with the passage of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act, which CBO scores as reducing outlays by $5 million in Fiscal Year 2019 and by $23 million over the Fiscal Year 2019-2023 period. The Energy and Natural Resources Committee, which was not in breach of its allocation for the last report cycle, continued to reduce spending with the passage of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. CBO estimates that this measure will reduce spending by $10 million over both the 5- and 10-year enforceable windows. This savings is credited to its allocation, as shown in the table.

Table 2 provides the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in sections 312 and 314 of the CBA. Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2019, displayed in this table, show that the Appropriations Committee is compliant with spending limits for Fiscal Year 2019. Those limits for regular discretionary spending are $647 billion for accounts in the defense category and $597 billion for accounts in the nondefense category of spending.

The Fiscal Year 2018 budget resolution contained points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMPs. Table 3, which tracks the CHIMP limit of $15 billion for Fiscal Year 2019, shows the Appropriations Committee has enacted $15 billion worth of full-year CHIMPs for Fiscal Year 2019. In addition to the tables provided by Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting CBO tables, which I will use to enforce budget totals approved by Congress.

For Fiscal Year 2019, CBO estimates that current-law levels are $2.9 billion above and $0.3 billion below the enforceable levels for budget authority and outlays, respectively. Revenues are $426 million below the level assumed in the budget resolution. Further, Social Security revenues are at the levels assumed for Fiscal Year 2019, while Social Security outlays are $4 million above assumed levels for the budget year.

CBO’s report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, PAYGO, rule. The PAYGO scorecard shows deficit increases in Fiscal Year 2019 of $1,957 million—$27 billion over the Fiscal Year 2018-2028 period of $3,373 million—$894 million revenue loss, $2.47 billion outlay increase; and over the Fiscal Year 2018-2023 period of $442 million, $634 million revenue loss, $192 million outlay decrease.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate’s budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on May 7, 2018. Since my last report, no new budgetary points of order were raised.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (−) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019–2023</th>
<th>2019–2028</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</td>
<td>$3.2 billion</td>
<td>$2.9 billion</td>
<td>$0.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Services</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>$2,449,000,000</td>
<td>$3,123,000,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>$2,429,000,000</td>
<td>$3,117,000,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>$2,873,000,000</td>
<td>$5,906,000,000</td>
<td>$2,018,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>$2,857,000,000</td>
<td>$5,882,000,000</td>
<td>$1,797,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>$6,051,000,000</td>
<td>$7,882,000,000</td>
<td>$3,398,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>$5,930,000,000</td>
<td>$7,756,000,000</td>
<td>$3,123,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 2—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>$5,017,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>$4,906,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Statutory Discretionary Limitations | $647,000,000 |
| Nonstatutory Discretionary Limitations | $597,000,000 |

| Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies | $0 |
| Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies | $0 |
| Defense | $0 |
| Energy and Water Development | $0 |
| Financial Services and General Government | $0 |
| Homeland Security | $0 |
| Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies | $0 |
| Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies | $0 |
| Legislative Branch | $0 |
| Military Construction and Veterans Affairs | $0 |
| State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies | $0 |
| Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies | $0 |

| Current Limit Total | $647,000,000 |
| Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (−) Statutory Limitations | $597,000,000 |
The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2019 budget and is current through April 8, 2019. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, out- 

lays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018, pursuant to section 30103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123).

Since our last letter dated February 27, 2019, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (Public Law 116–8). The Congress has also cleared the Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (H.R. 1839) for the President’s signature. Those acts would have significant effects on outlays in fiscal year 2019.

Sincerely,

Keith Hall,
Director.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act Title</th>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient Right To Know Drug Act of 2018 (S. 2554, P.L. 115–263)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orr &amp; G. Hatch-Bob Good Health Music Mediation Act (S.R. 1551, P.L. 115–264)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Award Program Reauthorization Act of 2018 (S. 3508, P.L. 115–268)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (S. 3001, P.L. 115–270)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (H.R. 6, P.L. 115–271)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highline National Forest Wildfire Prevention Amendments Act of 2017 (S. 1595, P.L. 115–273)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To authorize the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes (H.R. 1037, P.L. 115–275)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Islands National Seashore Exchange Act (H.R. 2014, P.L. 115–279)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Lautenberg Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (S. 140, P.L. 115–280)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes (H.J. Res. 134, P.L. 115–289)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 (S. 2552, P.L. 115–289)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bill to establish a procedure for the conveyance of certain Federal property around the Dickinson Reservoir in the State of North Dakota (S. 448, P.L. 115–308)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bill to establish a procedure for the conveyance of certain Federal property around the Jamestown Reservoir in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes (S. 2074, P.L. 115–308)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer Samoa Centennial Celebration Act (H.R. 754, P.L. 115–310)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Doby Congressional Gold Medal Act (H.R. 1841, P.L. 115–322)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 1988 (H.R. 1872, P.L. 115–330)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting Access to the Courts for Taxpayers Act (H.R. 3996, P.L. 115–332)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (H.R. 2, P.L. 115–334)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua Human Rights and Anticommunist Act of 2018 (H.R. 1814, P.L. 115–335)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (H.R. 5705, P.L. 115–344)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese-American World War II Veterans Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 1000, P.L. 115–377)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 2301, P.L. 115–383)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above lists the summary of the Senate Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard as of April 8, 2019, showing the financial impact of various legislative actions. The entries indicate the fiscal year, score for the current year, and scores for the future years. The legislation listed includes a wide range of topics, from environmental protection to military affairs, with a particular focus on regulatory and funding aspects.
TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF APRIL 8, 2019—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Net-Costs</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>August 23, 2018</td>
<td>S. Amend 6109 to H.R. 6157, the Defense, Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Act</td>
<td>Sen. Leahy (D–VT)</td>
<td>68–24, waived</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: P.L. = Public Law, * between $500,000 and $500,000.

1 On May 7, 2018, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget instructed that the Senate Pay-As-You-Go Scoring be used for all fiscal measures.
2 The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.
3 Excludes off-budget amounts.
4 Pursuant to section 2323(a) of H.R. Res. 290 (116th Congress), the current Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2003, the budgetary effects related to the Federal Reserve’s surplus funds are excluded. As a result, the amounts shown do not include estimated increases in revenues of $560 million in fiscal year 2003, $526 million over the 2003–2004 period, and $514 million over the 2009–2010 period.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF POINTS OF ORDER RAISED SINCE THE FY 2019 ENFORCEMENT FILING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Transformer</th>
<th>Motion to Waive</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>August 23, 2018</td>
<td>S. Amend 6109 to H.R. 6157, the Defense, Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Act</td>
<td>Sen. Leahy (D–VT)</td>
<td>68–24, waived</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Senator Sanders raised a section 410(a) of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress) point of order against the bill because the bill would increase the on-budget deficit.
2 By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to a roll call vote to waive the point of order.
3 This surgical point of order would have struck lines 7–8 of page 270 in Division B (Title II) of the substitute amendment, which was related to the Pell Grant program. This provision was a Change in Mandatory Program (CHAMP) estimated to increase spending by $330 million over 10 years.

The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.

For these reasons, I opposed David Bernhardt’s nomination as Secretary of the Interior.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. President, I was absent for vote No. 76 the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 200, the nomination of David Bernhardt to be Secretary of the Interior. Had I been present, I would have voted no on the motion to invoke cloture.

COLORADO RIVER Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. President, on Monday, the Senate passed my bill, and yesterday, we passed identical House legislation to ensure this went to the President as quickly as possible. I would like to take a few minutes to thank those involved with these agreements and again highlight the importance of this historic achievement.

The Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan, also known as the DCP, was negotiated between the seven Colorado River Basin States to respond to this prolonged drought. It is designed to protect Lakes Mead and Powell from reaching certain critical water elevations that would trigger severe water supply and hydropower impacts, including the risk of reaching crisis levels where operational control of the Colorado River System is lost.

The set of five agreements that make up the DCP builds off of the tools and water saving commitments made by the basin States in the 2007 Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lakes Powell and Mead to further address water security and respond to actual water conditions as demanded by responsible water resource management. These added savings bring the risk of the Mead hitting 1,000 feet over the next 7 years to near zero.

I am especially proud of the work done on these agreements in Arizona, which takes the biggest and most immediate reduction in water supply under the DCP. Through inclusive,

**NOMINATION OF DAVID BERNHARDT**

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, President Trump has nominated David Bernhardt to be Secretary of the Interior.

The Department of the Interior has broad management responsibilities over our public lands and waters, wildlife, and the public interest.

There have been significant questions raised about Mr. Bernhardt’s decisions and priorities in his position as Deputy Secretary and Acting Secretary that have directly benefitted his former clients, while harming our public lands and wildlife.

There are a number of troubling issues with Mr. Bernhardt’s record on the critical issues before the Department of the Interior, but there are two that are particularly concern to me.

First, I am particularly concerned about Mr. Bernhardt’s role in the Solicitor’s Office, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Mr. Bernhardt has consistently taken actions that would trigger severe water supply and hydropower impacts, including the risk of reaching crisis levels where operational control of the Colorado River System is lost.

The set of five agreements that make up the DCP builds off of the tools and water saving commitments made by the basin States in the 2007 Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lakes Powell and Mead to further address water security and respond to actual water conditions as demanded by responsible water resource management. These added savings bring the risk of the Mead hitting 1,000 feet over the next 7 years to near zero.

I am especially proud of the work done on these agreements in Arizona, which takes the biggest and most immediate reduction in water supply under the DCP. Through inclusive,
good-faith negotiations, cities, farmers, tribes, and conservations groups came together to make the tough decisions required to improve long-term water security and avert the looming water supply crisis.

I would like to thank and congratulate Governor Doug Ducey and his staff, the Arizona State legislature, Tom Buschatzke and his team at the Department of Water Resources, the CAWCD board, Ted Cooke and the CAP staff, the River Indian Community Governor Stabilization and the Gila River Indian Community Tribal Council, Colorado River Indian Tribes Chairman Dennis Patch and the CRIT Tribal Council, and the dozens and dozens of ag, water, municipal, NGO, and other stakeholders, including the entire Arizona DCP Steering Committee, involved on this outstanding achievement that will improve Arizona’s water security for years to come.

Work on the DCP has been underway for nearly 6 years. It has spanned the terms of two Presidents, three Interior Secretaries, and 13 Governors. The effort has seamlessly transitioned between Republican and Democratic administrations, both here in DC and out in the States, and I am proud of the swift action taken by Congress to authorize this agreement.

The Colorado River DCP Authorization Act was developed in a bipartisan and bicameral manner, and involved the constituents of each of the seven basin States. Responding to concerns of some in the House and Senate about potential unintended consequences of the legislative language proposed as part of the DCP agreements, several changes were made to provide assurances that the National Environmental Policy Act applies to future Federal actions outside the scope of existing environmental analysis and compliance done in the Upper and Lower Basins.

I would like to thank Senators Cortez Masto, Gardner, and Barrasso, along with House Natural Resources Chairman RAúL GRIJALVA and Ranking Member ROB BISHOP for working with me to reach this compromise legislation.

This exact statutory language is crafted to ensure water conservation activities in the Colorado River Basin can begin in 2019 and be built in to the Annual Operating Plans for 2020. Once the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act is enacted, execution and implementation of the DCP can and should begin immediately, as all of the actions in the agreements authorized by this bill are well within the scope of existing NEPA and Endangered Species Act compliance in the Upper and Lower Basins. Specifically, the actions to be undertaken are within the analyses and range of alternatives reviewed in the 2007 final environmental impact statement on Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lakes Powell and Mead, and the EISs and ESA documents prepared for operation of the Colorado River Storage Project Act initial storage unit reservoirs. Additional environmental compliance is only applicable should future Federal actions be undertaken that are outside the range of analysis in those documents or the applicable Records of Decision.

In closing, I am proud to have led my colleagues from the seven basin States to get this DCP Authorization Act pushed through Congress as quickly as possible, and I thank them for their hard work and support. The Colorado River DCP Act chooses the path of water conservation, compromise, and proactive water management over and litigation, conflict, and creation of a zero sum game on the River. I understand that there will be more work to be done after we have authorized the DCP, but we have made important progress in passing this critical legislation.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS FISCAL YEAR 2020 BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. ALEXANDER. First, I would like to thank our witnesses for being here today, and also Senator Feinstein, with whom I have the pleasure to work with again this year to draft the Energy and Water Appropriations bill.

Our witnesses today include: R.D. James, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, and Dr. Todd Case, Chief of Engineers for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Brenda Burman, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation; Timothy W. Petty, Ph.D., Assistant Secretary for Water and Science at the Department of the Interior.

Based on the number of appropriations requests we received for fiscal year 2020, the Corps of Engineers—a total of $7 billion—has prioritized 23 major Corps projects and decided which projects to fund. Congress has followed through by appropriating the full amount requested for these priority projects.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers touches the lives of every American. The Corps maintains our inland waterways, it deepens and keeps our ports open, and its dams provide emission-free, renewable hydroelectric energy. The Corps also manages river levels to help prevent flooding. This year record rainfall caused the Missouri River to experience historic flooding, devastating parts of Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri.

I can recall when, after the Missouri and Mississippi rivers flooded in 2011, a room full of Senators from the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee hearing to ask what went wrong and what went right with disaster relief efforts. So, there’s a real interest in what the Corps does.

So, last year, Senator Feinstein and I worked together to provide record funding for the Corps of Engineers—$105 million. However, this year, the president’s budget request only includes $4.8 billion for the Corps—a dramatic reduction in spending. In my opinion, we should spend more, not less, on our nation’s water infrastructure.

Today I will focus my questions on four main areas:

1. Making our nation’s water infrastructure a priority and properly funding our inland waterways system;
2. Adequately funding our nation’s ports and harbors;
3. Making sure the Corps has the resources it needs to respond to flooding and make repairs so they can continue to manage river levels; and
4. Using a more common-sense approach to making decisions about which projects receive funding by looking at the “remaining need to cost ratio” of an ongoing project.

Today I will focus first on what needed to be done and not get bogged down in the difficulties of how to pay for it. From these discussions, Congress took three important steps, focusing on properly funding our inland waterways system.

First, Congress passed a law that reduced the amount of money that comes from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund to replace Olmsted Lock, a project in Illinois and Kentucky that was so important almost all of the money that was available for inland waterway projects.

Second, we worked with the commercial waterways industry to create a priority list for projects that needed to be funded, on which Chickamauga ranks near the top, in fourth place.

Third, we enacted a user fee increase that commercial barge owners asked to pay in order to provide additional funds to replace locks and dams across the country, including Chickamauga Lock.

These steps increased the amount of funding that was available for inland waterways projects from about $85 million in fiscal year 2014 to $105 million in fiscal year 2020. And Congress has followed through by appropriating all of the user fees that have been collected in the last five years. The user fees that Congress paid into the Inland Waterways Trust Fund by waterway users are matched with federal dollars, which allows the Corps of Engineers to make significant progress to address the backlog of work on our inland waterways.

But despite knowing the Inland Waterways Trust Fund would have $105 million available for fiscal year 2021, the Administration’s budget is only proposing to spend $55.5 million—which leaves 47% of these funds sitting unspent in a Treasury account. Then we would not be spending the money for the intended purpose. And despite not spending the entire $105 million in user fees from commercial barges, the Administration’s budget also included a new user fee that would raise another $1.8 billion over a 10-year window.
I do not think this is a responsible approach. It makes no sense to ask barge owners to pay more in fees when the administration is not even proposing to spend all the fees we collect today. The bill only proposes to fund a single project using Inland Waterways Trust Fund revenues, the Lower Monongahela, and eliminates funding for two projects that had been funded for construction for the last five years—Kentucky Lock and Chickamauga Lock.

I can’t count the number of times that the head of the Corps—including General Semenite—has told me that it makes no sense to eliminate port and stop construction of an efficient way to build projects and it is a waste of taxpayer money. Replacing Chickamauga Lock is important to all of Tennessee and a lot of people in our state are asking for it. Over the next 60 years, we’ll throw 150,000 more trucks onto I-75. Funding for construction of the new Chickamauga Lock has been provided for the past five years so it does not make sense for the administration to not include the project in the budget request. This year’s budget proposal is a huge step backwards for our nation’s ports.

We have done a good job providing record level funding over the last five years to adequately fund our nation’s harbors, including Mobile, Alabama; Savannah, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; and Long Beach Harbor in California; and many others across the country. Six years ago, Congress took a look at the need to provide adequate funding for our nation’s ports and harbors to ensure we can compete with other harbors around the world. We realized that the government was spending only a fraction of the taxes each year that were collected in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for our ports and harbors, resulting in billions of dollars of unspent funds being in a bank account that got bigger and bigger each year.

In fact, unlike the Inland Waterways Trust Fund—which has virtually no balance in the trust fund—the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund has an unspent balance of over $9 billion today. To provide more funding for our ports and harbors, Congress enacted spending targets for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 that were meant to be a little higher than what we spent each year on harbor maintenance projects.

We have met these targets for the last five years in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. The target for fiscal year 2020 is about $1.595 billion. However, the administration’s budget only proposes to spend $965 million, $585 million less than what Congress appropriated last year and $630 million below the target. So I will ask the witnesses how they plan to sufficiently fund our ports and harbors without requesting an increase in funding.

Several members of this subcommittee are interested in making sure the Corps has the resources to deal with the record flooding in the Midwest and along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. I look forward to hearing from the witnesses about what resources they need so that we can make sure they are included in the disaster supplementary appropriation bill.

I’d also like to recognize Brenda Burman, Commissioner from the Bureau of Reclamation and Dr. Timothy Petty, Assistant Secretary for Water and Science at the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Reclamation is one of the four agencies in Tennessee, I know of its deep importance to Senator Feinstein and other Senators on this subcommittee, and we look forward to hearing your testimony.

STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY TO PROTECT STUDENTS AND TAXPAYERS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of my opening statement at the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee be printed in the RECORD. There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY TO PROTECT STUDENTS AND TAXPAYERS

Mr. ALEXANDER. When I was president of the University of California, why his university was considered one of the best in the world. He told me: First, autonomy. We basically have four branches of government, he said, and one of them is the University of California.

Second, competition and choice—large amounts of state and federal money fol- lowing students to the campus of their choice. Third, a commitment to excellence by insti- tution, public or private, also has its own standards. And fourth, accountability, which have governors, state legislators, laws, and state higher education authorities; every in- stitution, public or private, and for-profit, has its own board of trustees or directors; and in addition, there are specific federal rules for the for-profit institutions, which allow for 5 percent of the money to stop for fraud against students and taxpayers; and when making a list of bosses, no former univer- sity president should leave out the fac- ulty—most faculty members I have known have taken great pride in maintaining institutional excellence.

So any president of an American higher education institution, whether public, corporate, or for-profit, should have above a lot of people to whom he or she is account- able. And that has been a mostly successful approach. I should add that my own institution, the University of California, is accountable to the University of California Board of Regents. The University of California Board of Regents has struggled for years under all administra- tion to its borrowers are in default or over 40 percent in any one year. However this cohort default rate has proven to be a confusing and ineffective measure of accountability because it is too complex and does not account for loan forgiveness. Only 500 colleges and universities do not complete their degrees. So we need a more effective measure of accountability.

But I do not want the federal government acting as a sort of National School Board for Colleges—telling states and accreditors and boards of directors at institutions how to manage the 6,000 colleges and universities. Instead, Congress should create a new measure of accountability that looks at the percentage of federal and state dollars that are spent wisely, the federal government measures how many students default on their loans; for the 80 percent of students who at- tend public colleges and universities, states have governors, state legislators, laws, and state higher education authorities; every in- stitution, public or private, and for-profit, has its own board of trustees or directors; and in addition, there are specific federal rules for the for-profit institutions, which allow for 5 percent of the money to stop for fraud against students and taxpayers; and when making a list of bosses, no former univer- sity president should leave out the fac- ulty—most faculty members I have known have taken great pride in maintaining institutional excellence.

So any president of an American higher education institution, whether public, corporate, or for-profit, should have above a lot of people to whom he or she is account- able. And that has been a mostly successful approach. I should add that my own institution, the University of California, is accountable to the University of California Board of Regents. The University of California Board of Regents has struggled for years under all administra- tion to its borrowers are in default or over 40 percent in any one year. However this cohort default rate has proven to be a confusing and ineffective measure of accountability because it is too complex and does not account for loan forgiveness. Only 500 colleges and universities do not complete their degrees. So we need a more effective measure of accountability.

But I do not want the federal government acting as a sort of National School Board for Colleges—telling states and accreditors and boards of directors at institutions how to manage the 6,000 colleges and universities. Instead, Congress should create a new measure of accountability that looks at the percentage of federal and state dollars that are spent wisely, the federal government measures how many students default on their loans; for the 80 percent of students who at- tend public colleges and universities, states have governors, state legislators, laws, and state higher education authorities; every in- stitution, public or private, and for-profit, has its own board of trustees or directors; and in addition, there are specific federal rules for the for-profit institutions, which allow for 5 percent of the money to stop for fraud against students and taxpayers; and when making a list of bosses, no former univer- sity president should leave out the fac- ulty—most faculty members I have known have taken great pride in maintaining institutional excellence.

Today’s hearing will be looking at ways to ensure that students are earning degrees worth their time and money and that taxpayers are paid back the hundreds of billions of dollars that they have loaned students to earn de- grees.

To hold colleges accountable for the $130 billion a year in graduate federal loans, in 1990, Congress created the Cohort Default Rate, which applies to all colleges and univer- sities. This measure makes a college ineligible to receive federal loans for three consecutive years, more than 30 percent of its borrowers are in default or over 40 percent in any one year. However this cohort default rate has proven to be a confusing and ineffective measure of accountability, since it does not take into account the one third of borrowers who are not yet in default but don’t make payment on their loans.
have a standard of ‘student achievement,’” Congress could more clearly require that accreditors measure whether students are both learning and succeeding, but leave the specifics of measuring those to accreditors and institutions.

Our goal needs to be to help students know that they are going to be able to get back their time and money and to help taxpayers know that the federal government isn’t financing programs that do not provide students with a valuable education.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, 30 years ago today, the Whistleblower Protection Act was signed into law. To call it a triumph doesn’t do justice to the sheer number of years and people it took on both sides of the aisle to overcome numerous obstacles and enact Federal protections for Federal government employees who step forward and do what we all should do: expose wrongdoings in order to hold government officials and agencies accountable.

Congressional efforts to protect whistleblowers date back to at least 1912 with the enactment of the Lloyd-La Follette Act. This act guaranteed the right of Federal employees to communicate with Members of Congress without the oversight of their employer and prohibited compensation to managers who retaliated against employees attempting to disclose whistleblower matters.

However, empowering Federal employees to speak up and speak the truth was and continues to be an ongoing struggle, one that has often pitted Congress against the executive branch. When President George H.W. Bush signed the Whistleblower Protection Act into law that April morning in 1989, it came after his predecessor President Ronald Reagan had vetoed a similar bill despite the fact that it had been unanimously adopted by both the Senate and the House.

The Whistleblower Protection Act, itself, was first introduced by Representative Pat Schroeder of Colorado as an amendment to the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and then as a stand-alone bill in 1982. The principal purpose of the bill was to block retaliation against employees who came forward, a never-ending problem. The bill would have allowed “a person claiming to be aggrieved by a prohibited personnel practice” to (1) bring a civil action in a U.S. district court against the employee or agency involved (respondent); or (2) seek corrective action through the (Merit Systems Protection) Board.

While that particular bill ultimately died after receiving unfavorable comments from the U.S. Government Accountability Office—GAO—and the Merit Systems Protection Board, which adjudicates whistleblower complaints, its failure didn’t deter our colleagues.

By the time 1989 rolled around, Members of both the House and the Senate, including Senator Carl Levin of Michigan, who spearheaded efforts in the Senate, had worked together for years to find a compromise and pass legislation that protected those employees whose disclosures revealed waste, fraud, or abuse. Between May of 1982 and September of 1989, legislation and resolutions with whistleblower protections built into them were introduced, many of them with dozens and dozens of sponsors.

Since the passage of the Whistleblower Protection Act 30 years ago, Congress has continued to improve protections for whistleblowers, notably with the passage of the Intelligence Community Whistleblower Protection Act of 1998; the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012; the Department of Veterans Affairs Accountability and Whistleblower Protection Act of 2017; and more recently the Dr. Chris Kirkpatrick Whistleblower Protection Act of 2017.

Unfortunately, despite all of these efforts, becoming a whistleblower is still a perilous path. In its latest budget justification, the Office of Special Counsel, the agency that investigates retaliation against Federal whistleblowers, reported that, in fiscal year 2019, the agency received over 4,100 complaints of retaliation, otherwise known as prohibited personnel practices. This, according to OSC, is a new agency record. That is not a record that anyone should be proud of.

As much as today is a celebration of the Whistleblower Protection Act and the work of the many people it took to make those protections law, it is a greater celebration of the courage whistleblowers embody when they step forward to shine a light on waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in the government. Their bravery and sacrifice is invaluable, and for that, we thank them. Unfortunately, coming forward to do what is right still requires too much of both.

Consequently, Congress still has more work to do to protect whistleblowers, and I call on my colleagues to remember the value of citizens being able to blow the whistle. As Representative Schroeder said early on in her efforts to help whistleblowers: “If we in Congress are going to act as effective checks on excesses in the executive branch, we have to hear about such matters.”

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ROTYL CLUB OF CASPER CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

• Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, today I wish to celebrate the Centennial of the Rotary Club of Casper, Wyoming, a club which holds special importance for my work and for the area.

On Saturday, May 4, 2019, the Rotary Club of Casper will recognize their 100th anniversary at a special celebration. Rotary organized in Casper, WY on March 12, 1919, just 14 years after the first Rotary club was formed in Chicago, and 28 years after Wyoming’s admission to the Union.

At a luncheon on March 12, 1919, 15 businessmen, representing all walks of Casper life, met and elected their leader, Ethan Small; the next day, 10 members, including President A.V. Scott, Directors Loui McMahon, Steve Starrett, George Nelson, Billy Johnson, Carl Shumaker, and Otis Walker. With a shared mission and sense of duty, these charter members laid the groundwork for a century of civic engagement.

The Casper Daily Tribune noted Rotary’s founding in an article the following day, March 13, 1919. “The purpose of the club is to encourage business and social relations and its by-laws define the policies of the club in a way that marks various departures from other clubs or societies.” With this in mind, the club hit the ground running, impacting the Casper community in positive and distinct ways.

Within their first years of forming, Casper Rotary’s commitment to the community was proven and acknowledged. As early as 1920-21, with memories of WWI fresh in their minds, they voted to support and donate funds to the construction of an air base near Casper. This air base, established in 1942, would come to fruition as the Casper Army Air Field. Governor Bryant B. Brooks, who would join the club and become president, noticed their initiative and addressed the club early on. This began a pattern with the club hosting a great number of Wyoming Governors, U.S. Senators and Congressmen, and local officials.

The Rotary Club of Casper always realized the importance of the youth of their community. From the beginning, the club sponsored the Boy and Girl Scouts. They established a student loan fund for students wishing to further their education and engaged with high school students to encourage their ambition. They were part of the effort to bring a junior college to Casper, lobbying the State legislature in Cheyenne. Their efforts were rewarded in 1945, when Casper College was established as Wyoming’s first junior college.

Countless dollars and volunteer hours were donated and continue to be given to the creation of parks, camps, playgrounds, and stadiums for the community. The most well-known is Rotary Park on Casper Mountain. Popular since the early 1940s, Rotary Park contains the picturesque Garden Creek Falls and Bridle Trail. Additionally, each August, Rotary helps host Casper’s Riverfest and the Great Duck Derby. Rubber ducks fill the North Platte River with the proceeds going to the area’s trail systems. The club’s continuing engagement and investment in future projects and the areas they are enjoyed for generations to come.

The history of Casper’s Rotary Club is a microcosm of the history of Casper. Professionals encompassing the
entire Casper community worked together throughout the years to promote good will, service, and character. For the club’s 40th anniversary celebration in 1959, Rotarian M. E. “Monte” Robertson wrote, “We can all be justly proud of our Casper Rotary Club, of the pioneers who constituted its membership in the beginning, and the character and quality of those members who have carried on until the present day.” These words hold true today with the leadership of President Dick Jay. President Elect John Griffith, President Elect Nominee Lisa Scroggins, and Centennial Committee Chair Barry Johnson.

It is a high honor for me to rise in recognition of this significant milestone for the Rotary Club of Casper. I have seen firsthand the important work the club does, as Bobbi and I have been fortunate to call ourselves Rotarians. Since my days as an orthopedic surgeon in Casper, I have been involved with Casper Rotary for 36 years. We made countless lifelong friendships along the way and continue to appreciate the dedication of our fellow members. It is a great privilege to recognize this incredible service organization and their dedication to the betterment of their Wyoming community. Bobbi joins me in extending our congratulations and deep gratitude to the Rotary Club of Casper on their centennial celebration.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The following enrolled joint resolution, which accompanied the following enrolled joint resolution, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

S.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S.1586. An act to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–991. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “2-Hydroxypropyl starch; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance” (FR 991–13–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–992. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Financial Surveillance Examination Program Requirements for Self-Regulatory Organizations” (RIN 3755–AE73) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–993. A communication from the Secretary of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Segregation of Assets Held as Collateral in Un cleared Swap Transactions” (RIN 39308–AE78) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–994. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting legislative proposals relative to the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020” to the Committee on Armed Services.
scope/target illuminator system in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDT 18–067); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–953. A communication from the Deputy Director, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Compliance with Statutory Program Integrity Requirements” (RIN0958–AA07) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 9, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–954. A communication from the Director of Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Microbiology Devices; Classification of Posterior Cervical Screws” (RIN0648–AH98) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 9, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–955. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medical Devices; Orthopedic Devices; Classification of Posterior Cervical Screw Systems” (RIN0980–A160) (Docket No. FDA–2017–C–1951) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–956. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medicinal Drug Products; Final Rule” (RIN0874–A010) (Docket No. FDA–2015–N–5785) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–957. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medical Devices; Orthopedic Devices; Classification of Posterior Cervical Screw Systems” (RIN0980–A160) (Docket No. FDA–2017–C–1951) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–958. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medical Devices; Orthopedic Devices; Classification of Posterior Cervical Screw Systems” (RIN0980–A160) (Docket No. FDA–2017–C–1951) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–959. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Commission, Bureau of Competition, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Enhancement of Jurisdictional Thresholds for Section 7A of the Clayton Act” received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–960. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Commission, Bureau of Competition, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revised Jurisdictional Thresholds for Section 8 of the Clayton Act” received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–961. A communication from the Director, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medical Devices; Orthopedic Devices; Classification of Posterior Cervical Screws” (RIN0648–AH98) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–962. A communication from the Director, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Adverse Drug Reactions for the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program” (RIN0950–AH49) (Docket No. FDC–2019–N–1345) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–963. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medicinal Drug Products; Final Rule” (RIN0874–A010) (Docket No. FDA–2015–N–5785) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–964. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medicinal Drug Products; Final Rule” (RIN0874–A010) (Docket No. FDA–2015–N–5785) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–965. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medicinal Drug Products; Final Rule” (RIN0874–A010) (Docket No. FDA–2015–N–5785) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 5, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–966. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Modifications to the Number of Unrigged Hooks Carried on Board Bottom Longline Vessels” (RIN0648–BG92) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 9, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–967. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Electronic Reporting Requirements” (RIN0648–AP96) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 9, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–968. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Electronic Reporting Requirements” (RIN0648–AP96) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 9, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 195. A bill to require the Director of the Government Publishing Office to establish and maintain a website accessible to the public that allows the public to obtain electronic copies of all congressional mandatorily reported documents in one place, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116–52).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 367. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116–33).

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 383. A bill to support carbon dioxide utilization and direct air capture research, to facilitate the permitting and development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequester projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116–33).

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 737. A bill to authorize the diesel emissions reduction program, and for other purposes.

S. 1061. A bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred, as indicated:

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1101. A bill to ensure that only licensed health care providers furnish disability examinations, contract physician for disability examinations,
and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 1102. A bill to promote security and energy partnerships in the Eastern Mediterranean, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CONNEX (for himself, Mr. PERDUE, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 1103. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish a skills-based immigration points system, to focus on family-sponsored immigration on spouses and minor children, to eliminate the Diversity Visa Lottery, 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. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. CUMMINS):

S. 1104. A bill to prohibit the General Services Administration from awarding contracts to certain insured depository institutions that avoid doing business with certain companies that are engaged in lawful commerce based solely on social policy considerations; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. ROUNDS, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1105. 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.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Mr. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 1107. A bill to require a review of women and lung cancer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BUKOWSKI):

S. 1108. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to require entities that use, store, or share personal information to conduct a privacy system impact assessments and data protection impact assessments; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1109. A bill to establish as a unit of the National Park System the San Gabriel National Forest in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1110. 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 Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1111. A bill to designate certain Federal land in the State of California as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1112. A bill to improve the safety of the air traffic control system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 1113. A bill to protect and enhance core diplomatic capabilities at the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. KING):

S. 1114. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate a provision under the Medicare Advantage program that inadvertently penalizes Medicare Advantage plans for providing high quality care or Medicare beneficiaries; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1115. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service from rehiring any employee of the Internal Revenue Service who was involuntarily separated from service for misconduct; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

S. 1116. A bill to require providers of broadband internet access service and edge services to clearly and conspicuously notify users of the privacy policies of those providers, to give users opt-in or opt-out approval rights with respect to the use, disclosure, and accuracy of information collected by those providers based on the level of sensitivity of the information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. Kaine, and Mr. GARDNER):

S. 1117. A bill to establish a career pathway grant program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. REED):

S. 1118. 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. UDALL (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. HINICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LEARY, Mr. BOOKE, Mr. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1119. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National Defense Authorization Act to prohibit the stigmatization of children who are unable to pay for meals; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 1120. A bill to amend chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Regulatory Flexibility Act”), to ensure complete analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. KING):

S. 1121. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude major professional sports leagues from qualifying as tax-exempt organizations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. BALKOWITZ, Mr. CASEY, Mr. Tester, Mr. BURR, Mr. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. PERDUE):

S. 1122. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to health care and mental health programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 1123. A bill to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TESSER:

S. 1124. A bill to require the establishment of a working group to evaluate the food safety threat posed by beef and poultry imported from Brazil, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. Cramer, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. CAPITO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BURR, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. COTTON, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1125. A bill to amend the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CAPITO (for herself, Ms. STAHLTON, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 1126. A bill to provide better care for Americans living with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias and their caregivers, while accelerating progress toward prevention, disease modifying treatments, and, ultimately, a cure; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. Kaine, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1127. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to require the Secretary of Energy to report to Congress regarding applications for authorization to engage or participate in the development or production of special nuclear material outside the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. HINICH, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1128. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emission fees, provide tax credits to workers, deliver additional benefits to retired and disabled Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. BALKOWITZ, Mr. CASEY, Mr. Tester, Mr. BURR, Mr. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. HINICH):

S. 1129. A bill to establish a Medicare-for-all national health insurance program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. ISAACSON, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. JONES):

S. 1130. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve access to health care and mental health services to children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLERN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARNER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LEARY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. KLOBUCAR, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. Kaine, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STAHNENOW, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 1131. A bill to prohibit the amendment of the Affordable Care Act.
S. 1131. A bill to establish family and medical leave banks to provide paid leave for employees of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MERKLEY):
S. 1131. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make improvements in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs and to provide for Social Security benefit protection; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Ms. Blumen, Mr. Saesse, and Mr. Grassley):
S. 1131. A bill to provide disaster tax relief for certain disasters occurring in 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. Cardin):
S. 1134. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an investment tax credit related to the production of electricity from nuclear energy; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:
S. 1135. A bill to protect Federal, State, and local public safety officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEFEN (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LEAHY):
S. 1138. A bill to amend title X, United States Code, to authorize concurrent use of the atrium in the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building for the National Prescription Drug Take Back Day, a semiannual event of the Drug Enforcement Administration; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BLUNT):
S. 1142. A resolution authorizing the use of the arium in the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building for the National Prescription Drug Take Back Day, a semiannual event of the Drug Enforcement Administration; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 64
At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 64, a bill to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to enter the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers for compensating biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products.

S. 151
At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 151, a bill to deter criminal robocall violations and improving enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

S. 227
At the request of Mr. LONGCARET, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 227, a bill to direct the Attorney General to review, revise and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. TOOKEY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 287, a bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to impose limitations on the authority of the President to adjust imports that are determined to threaten to impair national security, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

At the request of Mr. FISCHER, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) were added as cosponsors of S. 371, a bill to provide regulatory relief to charitable organizations that provide housing assistance, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 427, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 460, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance to employer payments of student loans.

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 504, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to authorize The American Legion to determine the requirements for membership in The American Legion, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUND) were added as cosponsors of S. 518, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment.

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Montana...
(Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 598, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase certain funeral benefits for veterans, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 599, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to aliens associated with criminal gang, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 600, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to establish a working group to study regulatory and legislative improvements for the livestock, insect, and agricultural commodities transport industries, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 605, a bill to assist States in carrying out projects to expand the child care workforce and child care facilities in the States, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. JONES, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HENRICH) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 622, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 634, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish tax credits to encourage individual and corporate taxpayers to contribute to scholarships for students through eligible scholarship-granting organizations and eligible workforce training organizations, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 651, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the age requirement with respect to eligibility for qualified ABLE programs.

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 665, a bill to reduce the number of preventable deaths and injuries caused by underride crashes, to improve motor carrier and passenger motor vehicle safety, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 666, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to award grants to organizations for the provision of transition assistance to members and former members of the Armed Forces who are separated, retired, or discharged from the Armed Forces, and spouses of such members, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHUTZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 703, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to address health, safety, and environmental hazards at private military housing units, to prohibit the payment by members of the Armed Forces of deposits or other fees relating to such housing units, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 726, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure the safety of cosmetics.

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 742, a bill to protect children through eliminating visa loopholes.

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 758, a bill to ensure affordable abortion coverage and care for every woman, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 800, a bill to establish a postsecondary student data system.

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to strengthen programs authorized under the Debbie Smith Act of 2004.

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 824, a bill to increase the number of States that may conduct Medicaid demonstration programs to improve access to community mental health services.

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 880, a bill to provide outreach and reporting on comprehensive Alzheimer’s disease care planning services furnished under the Medicare program.

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 901, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to support individuals with younger onset Alzheimer’s disease.

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) were added as cosponsors of S. 903, a bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish advanced nuclear goals, provide for a versatile, reactor-based fast neutron source, make available high-assay, low-enriched uranium for research, development, and demonstration of advanced nuclear reactor concepts, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 983, a bill to amend the Energy Conservation and Production Act to reauthorize the weatherization assistance program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 998, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to expand support for police officer family services, stress reduction, and suicide prevention, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a public health insurance option, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1037, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize provisions relating to rural health clinics under Medicare.

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1068, a bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration.

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLLEN), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 85, a resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the founding of Easterseals, a leading advocate and service provider for children and adults with disabilities, including veterans and older...
At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 128, a resolution commemorating the 100th anniversary of the National Parks Conservation Association.

STATMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1132. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make improvements in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and to provide for Social Security benefit protection; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to express my support for the Protecting and Preserving Social Security Act, which I am proud to reintroduce earlier this afternoon with Senators SMITH, GILLIBRAND and MERKLEY, and Congressman DEUTCH—who introduced the bill in the House.

Social Security serves as a critical lifeline for millions of individuals and families in Hawaii and throughout the United States. For seniors, the program is fundamental to retirement security, and for families, it provides economic security. Countless individuals and families rely on Social Security as a key source of income, so we must continue fighting to protect the program and make sure beneficiaries receive the hard-earned benefits they deserve. The Protecting and Preserving Social Security Act does two things.

First, the bill restores fairness in Social Security payroll taxes by eliminating the contribution cap on taxable income—gradually, over seven years.

What does this mean? Currently, most Americans contribute 6.2 percent of their incomes toward Social Security payroll taxes. However, because of the contribution cap on taxable income, higher income earners will stop contributing to Social Security after their income reaches $129,500 in 2019. This means that many working and middle class families will contribute more of their income toward Social Security, while wealthy families will contribute less.

In fact, for the highest income earners, those in the “top 1 percent”, this week marks the point in the year when they will stop contributing to the program altogether for 2019. That does not seem fair, so our bill makes sure that everyone contributes their fair share to Social Security for the entire year, and that the wealthiest individuals and families in our country do not receive a tax break at the expense of working and middle class families.

Second, the bill provides an updated measure of inflation to reflect what seniors and other beneficiaries actually pay for things like medical care, prescription drugs, and energy costs, and increases their benefits based on this measure. The Social Security Administration has indicated that these changes, taken together, would increase Social Security benefits and extend the life of the combined Social Security trust fund by another 19 years—from 2034 to 2053.

These are modest but important steps that we can take to improve the program for current and future beneficiaries.

Locally in Hawaii, we recognize that whatever hurts the most vulnerable in our communities, hurts all of us. We each have a role to play in supporting our communities. That is why my colleagues and I have reintroduced this legislation to strengthen Social Security. We will continue fighting for working and middle class families who rely on Social Security and similar programs, and we will continue to oppose cuts to Social Security—which would be devastating for millions of Americans. We will continue fighting to make sure everyone contributes their fair share so that Social Security can deliver on its promise to the American people.

I thank my colleagues for joining me in reintroducing this important legislation as we continue our work to strengthen Social Security. I yield the floor.
SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 153—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

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the Syrian civil war, now in its eighth year, has forced 14,000,000 Syrians to flee, more than half of the country’s pre-war population, with 4,500,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) still within the country;

Whereas “Operation Good Neighbor” is a program of the Israel Defense Forces to provide humanitarian relief to Syrians;

Whereas United States nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to help forge unprecedented partnerships between the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and Syrian NGOs, which opened a new channel for the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

Whereas, as a result, food, fuel, medicine, ambulances, and medical supplies were flowing cross-border from Israel into southern Syria;

Whereas this new channel permitted these goods to arrive at Israeli ports, and be transported to the border with Syria;

Whereas, at the border, the IDF transferred these containers to Syrian NGOs for transport and distribution to IDPs and local residents in previously hard-to-reach locations in southern Syria;

Whereas United States NGOs, including faith-based organizations, facilitated the relationships between the Syrian NGOs and the IDF in order to lead overall coordination and support for this regional cooperation to help promote regional peace through a multifaceted humanitarian relief operation;

Whereas the program initially reached only villages along the border, but expanded to a broader area of southern Syria, and as deliveries continued on a sustained basis, the initiative ultimately reached an even greater population; and

Whereas, in addition to the value of the humanitarian relief itself, the Syrian-Israeli partnerships, created and reinforced through the success of the new channel, demonstrated the value of cooperation and continues to serve as a role model for strengthened positive relations between Syrians and Israelis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby reaffirms the unique collaboration between United States nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including faith-based organizations, and Syrian NGOs and the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) for having provided vital aid to internally displaced people and local residents of southern Syria while also countering generations of hostility, promoting dialogue between neighbors, and ultimately advancing long-term stability in the region.

SENATE RESOLUTION 154—RECOGNIZING THE WEEK OF APRIL 11 THROUGH APRIL 17, 2019, AS “BLACK MATERNAL HEALTH WEEK” TO BRING NATIONAL ATTENTION TO THE MATERNAL HEALTH CRISIS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY AMONG BLACK WOMEN

Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BERNSTEIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Black mothers serve 4 times the U.S. rate of the mortality rate of Black mothers; whereas Black women are 49 percent more likely than White women to deliver prematurely; whereas the high rates of maternal mortality among Black women span across—

(1) among the highest in the developed world; and
(2) increasing rapidly; whereas the United States has the highest maternal mortality rate among affluent countries, in part because of the disproportionate mortality rate of Black mothers; whereas Black women are 49 percent more likely than White women to deliver prematurely;

Whereas maternal mortality rates in the United States are—

(1) income levels; and
(2) education levels; and
(3) socioeconomic status; whereas structural racism, gender oppression, and the determinants of health inequities experienced by Black women in the United States significantly contribute to the disproportionately high rates of maternal mortality and morbidity among Black women;

Whereas racism and discrimination play a major role in maternal health care, experiences, and outcomes; whereas a fair distribution of resources, especially with regard to reproductive health care services and maternal health programming, is critical to closing the maternal health racial disparity gap; whereas, even as there is growing concern about improving access to mental health care services, Black women are least likely to have access to mental health screenings, treatment, and support before, during, and after pregnancy;

Whereas just-in-time, culturally congruent models of care are beneficial to Black women; and whereas an investment must be made in—
(1) maternal care for Black women; and
(2) policies that support and promote affordable, comprehensive, and holistic maternal health care for Black women that is free from gender and racial discrimination: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) that Black women are experiencing higher, disproportionate mortality and morbidity among Black women;

(2) that the alarmingly high rates of maternal mortality among Black women are unacceptable;

(3) that, in order to better mitigate the effects of systemic and structural racism, Congress must work toward ensuring that the Black community has—
(A) adequate housing; (B) transportation equity; (C) nutritious food; (D) clean water; (E) environments free from toxins; (F) fair treatment within the criminal justice system; (G) safety and freedom from violence; (H) a living wage; (I) equal economic opportunity; and (J) comprehensive, affordable health care; (4) that, in order to improve maternal health outcomes, Congress must fully support and encourage policies grounded in the human rights and reproductive justice frameworks that address Black maternal health inequity;

(5) that Black women must be active participants in the policy decisions that impact their lives;

(6) that “Black Maternal Health Week” is an opportunity—
(A) to raise national awareness of the state of Black maternal health in the United States;
(B) to amplify the voices of Black women, families, and communities;
(C) to serve as a national platform for—
(i) entities led by Black women; and
(ii) efforts on maternal health;
(D) to enhance community organizing on Black maternal health; and
(7) the significance of April 11 through April 17, 2019, as “Black Maternal Health Week”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 155—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 155

Whereas the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1922 and graduated from The Citadel and the University of South Carolina School of Law; whereas the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings served his country during World War II as an artillery officer in the Army, earning a Bronze Star; whereas the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1959 and oversaw the establishment of the nationally recognized South Carolina Technical College System; whereas the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings served South Carolina with devotion and dedication during his 38 years in Congress; whereas the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1959 and oversaw the establishment of the nationally recognized South Carolina Technical College System; whereas the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings served South Carolina with devotion and dedication in the United States Senate for 38 years; whereas the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings championed fiscal restraint throughout his
career and was the unheralded force behind the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

Whereas the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings was also a devoted husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather;

Whereas the service of the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings on behalf of the people of South Carolina and the United States earned him the respect and devotion of his colleagues; and

Whereas the death of the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings has deeply saddened South Carolina and the United States of one of the most outstanding Senators: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That:

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, former Senator for the State of South Carolina; and

(2) the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings.

SENATE RESOLUTION 156—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF TAKE OUR DAUGHTERS AND SONS TO WORK DAY

Mr. BURR (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 156

Whereas the Take Our Daughters To Work program was created in New York City as a response to research that showed that by the 8th grade, many girls were dropping out of school, had low self-esteem, and lacked confidence;

Whereas, as of 2003, the name of the program was changed to “Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work” so that boys who face many of the same challenges as girls could also be involved in the program;

Whereas, in 2019, the mission of the program, to develop “innovative strategies that empower girls and boys to overcome societal barriers to reach their full potential”, fully reflects the addition of boys;

Whereas the Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Foundation, a nonprofit organization, is one of the largest public awareness campaigns, with more than 40,000,000 participants annually, in more than 3,500,000 organizations and workplaces representing each State;

Whereas, in 2007, the Take Our Daughters To Work program transitioned to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, became known as the Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Foundation, and received national recognition for its dedication to future generations;

Whereas, every year, mayors, Governors, and other mayors and public officials sign proclamations and lend support to Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day;

Whereas the name of the Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work program has spread overseas, with requests and inquiries being made from around the world on how to operate the program;

Whereas 2019 marks the 26th anniversary of the Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work program;

Whereas Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day will be observed on Thursday, April 25, 2019; and

Whereas, by offering opportunities for children to experience activities and events, Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day is intended to continue helping millions of girls and boys on an annual basis to examine their opportunities and strive to reach their fullest potential: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the goals of introducing daughters and sons to the workplace; and

(2) commends all participants of Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day for—

(A) the ongoing contributions that the participants make to education; and

(B) the vital role that the participants play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 157—SUPPORTING THE FOUNDATION OF APRIL 2019 AS “PARKINSON’S AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. ISAKSON (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 157

Whereas Parkinson’s disease is a chronic, progressive neurological disease and the second most common neurodegenerative disease in the United States;

Whereas, although there is inadequate data on the incidence or prevalence of Parkinson’s disease, the disease is estimated to affect between 500,000 and 1,000,000 individuals in the United States, with that number expected to more than double by 2040;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Parkinson’s disease is the 14th leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas millions of individuals in the United States are greatly impacted by Parkinson’s disease, including the caregivers, family members, and friends of individuals living with Parkinson’s disease;

Whereas research suggests that the cause of Parkinson’s disease is a combination of genetic and environmental factors, but the exact cause of the disease in most individuals is still unknown;

Whereas, as of March 2019, there is no objective test or biomarker with which to diagnose Parkinson’s disease;

Whereas there is no known cure or drug to slow or halt the progress of Parkinson’s disease, and available treatments are limited in their ability to address the medical needs of patients and remain effective over time;

Whereas the symptoms of Parkinson’s disease vary from person to person and may include—

(1) tremors;

(2) slowness of movement and rigidity;

(3) problems with gait and balance;

(4) disturbances in speech and swallowing;

(5) cognitive impairment and dementia;

(6) mood disorders; and

(7) a variety of other nonmotor symptoms;

Whereas volunteers, researchers, caregivers, and medical professionals are working to improve the quality of life of—

(1) individuals living with Parkinson’s disease; and

(2) the families of those individuals; and

Whereas increased research, education, and community support services are needed—

(1) to find more effective treatments; and

(2) to provide access to quality care to individuals living with Parkinson’s disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2019 as “Parkinson’s Awareness Month”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Parkinson’s Awareness Month;

(3) continues to support research to find better treatments and a cure for Parkinson’s disease;

(4) recognizes the individuals living with Parkinson’s disease who participate in vital clinical trials to advance the knowledge of the disease; and

(5) commends the dedication of the organizations, volunteers, researchers, and millions of individuals across the United States who are working to improve the quality of life of—

(A) individuals living with Parkinson’s disease; and

(B) the families of those individuals.

SENATE RESOLUTION 158—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ATRIUM IN THE PHILIP A. HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG TAKE BACK DAY, A SEMIANNUAL EVENT OF THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 158

Resolved.

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ATRIUM IN THE PHILIP A. HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING FOR TAKE BACK DAY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The atrium in the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building is authorized to be used on April 24, 2019, for the National Prescription Drug Take Back Day, a semiannual event of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the event described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I have 14 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on child nutrition reauthorization.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on broadband.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the
Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS
The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 9:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Jeffrey A. Rosen, of Virginia, to be Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice; and Brian K. Venable Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Stephanie L. Haines, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and Brantley Starr, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on SBA’s international trade programs.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS
The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “VA Mission Act”.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY
The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on SBA’s international trade programs.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
The Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 10, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR
Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following individuals be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the Congress: Elliot Eichen, Marisa Morin, Pamela Reed, Katherine Rudell, Jackson Shaw-Hays, Sarah Harvey, Stephanie Bell, Sahah Darghir, Mattie Wheeler, Alec Cambi, Ebony Smith, Kristen Lunde, Briana Haus, and Rachel Swindle.

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

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE ERNEST F. HOLINGS, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 155, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:
A resolution (S. Res. 155) relative to the death of the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, former United States Senator for the State of South Carolina.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 155) was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY
Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 156, S. Res. 157, and S. Res. 158.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The resolutions (S. Res. 156 and S. Res. 157) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”

The resolution (S. Res. 158) was agreed to.

The resolution is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY
Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 16, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:
A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 16) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 16) was agreed to.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL HONOR GUARD AND PIPE BAND EXHIBITION
Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 19, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:
A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) was agreed to.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
April 10, 2019
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) was agreed to.

TARGET PRACTICE AND MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING SUPPORT ACT

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 18, S. 94.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 94) to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

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

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

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 94) was passed, as follows:

S. 94

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act’’.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the use of firearms and archery equipment for competitive, recreational, and marksmanship training activities on Federal land is allowed, except to the extent specific portions of that land have been closed to those activities;

(2) in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act, portions of Federal land have been closed to target practice and marksmanship training for many reasons;

(3) the availability of public target ranges on non-Federal land has been declining for a variety of reasons, including continued population growth and development near former ranges;

(4) providing opportunities for target practice and marksmanship training at public target ranges on Federal and non-Federal land can help—

(A) promote enjoyment of shooting, recreational, and hunting activities; and

(B) to ensure safe and convenient locations for those activities;

(5) Federal law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, including the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.), provides Federal support for construction and expansion of public target ranges by making available to States amounts that may be used for construction, operation, and maintenance of public target ranges; and

(6) it is in the public interest to provide increased Federal support to facilitate the construction or expansion of public target ranges.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to facilitate the construction and expansion of public target ranges, including ranges on Federal land supervised by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF PUBLIC TARGET RANGE.

In this Act, the term ‘‘public target range’’ means a specific location that—

(1) is identified by a governmental agency for recreational shooting;

(2) is open to the public;

(3) may be supervised; and

(4) may accommodate archery or rifle, pistol, or shotgun shooting.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (8) as paragraphs (3) through (9), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

‘‘(2) the term ‘public target range’ means a specific location that—

(A) is identified by a governmental agency for recreational shooting;

(B) is open to the public;

(C) may be supervised; and

(D) may accommodate archery or rifle, pistol, or shotgun shooting.’’;

(b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—Section 8(b) of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669g(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘(b) Each State’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—

‘‘(1) in general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each State shall—

(2) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking ‘‘construction, operation, and’’ and inserting ‘‘construction and operation’’;

(3) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘the non-Federal share’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share’’;

(4) in the third sentence, by striking ‘‘The Secretary’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary’’; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as designated by paragraph (1) of this subsection) the following:

‘‘(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the limitation described in paragraph (1), a State may pay up to 90 percent of the cost of acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range.’’

(c) FUNDING HUNTER EDUCATION AND SAFETY PROGRAM GRANTS.—Section 10 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669h–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(8) ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—Of the amount apportioned to a State for any fiscal year under section 4(b), the State may elect to allocate not more than 10 percent, to be combined with the amount apportioned to the State under paragraph (1) for that fiscal year, for acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range;’’;

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

‘‘(b) COST SHARING.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Federal share of the cost of any project under this section shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the activity.

‘‘(2) PUBLIC TARGET RANGE CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION.—The Federal share of the cost of acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range in a State on Federal or non-Federal land pursuant to this section or section 8(b) shall not exceed 90 percent of the cost of the activity.’’;

and

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking ‘‘Amounts made’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts made’’; and

(B) by striking at the end the following:

‘‘(B) EXCEPTION.—Amounts provided for acquiring land for, constructing, or expanding a public target range shall remain available for expenditure and obligation during the 5-fiscal-year period beginning on October 1 of the first fiscal year for which the amounts are made available.’’

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CO-OPERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that, consistent with applicable laws and regulations, the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management should cooperate with State and local authorities and other entities to carry out waste removal and other activities on any Federal land used as a public target range to encourage continued use of that land for target practice or marksmanship training.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

SUPPORTING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS IN BOLIVIA AND THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 58, S. Res. 35.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 35) supporting democratic principles and standards in Bolivia and throughout Latin America.

Whereas the nation of Bolivia proclaimed independence from Spain on August 6, 1825, with Simón Bolívar as its President; Whereas Bolivia endured more than a century of fragile governance and instability, with more than 150 changes of leadership since it gained independence; Whereas Bolivia experienced a succession of military coups that resulted in the irregular transfer of power between presidents and military junta during the period of 1952–1982; Whereas a transition to civilian democracy occurred in 1982, after the ruling military junta handed over power to a civilian government, which was managed to maintain control despite major economic upheavals and painful market reforms; Whereas elected President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada and his successor Carlos Mesa both resigned in the face of destabilizing protests in 2003 and 2005, respectively; Whereas, in 2005, Evo Morales won his first term as president, becoming Bolivia’s first indigenous citizen elected to the office;
Whereas Bolivia’s historically marginalized indigenous peoples represent approximately 41 percent of the country’s population, according to the 2012 Bolivian census;
Whereas, in 2003, the people of Bolivia elected a constituent assembly to write a new constitution recognizing greater political and economic rights for the country’s indigenous population, while many opposition parties boycotted the constituent assembly election;
Whereas, in 2008, a recall referendum on President Morales was rejected by 57 percent of voters in Bolivia;
Whereas, in 2008, amidst growing protests in the country and rising tensions between Bolivia and the United States, President Morales expelled the United States ambassador to Bolivia;
Whereas, in 2009, Bolivians approved, by a vote of more than 60 percent in a nationwide referendum, amendments that included a limit of two five-year presidential terms;
Whereas, in 2009, President Morales won re-election to a second term with more than 60 percent of the vote;
Whereas, in 2012, President Morales’ loyalists in Bolivia’s Legislative Assembly approved legislation allowing him to run for a third term—a law that the Latin American Court of Justice ruled in the Bolivian Constitutional Tribunal affirmed, ruling that the two-term limit in the country’s new constitution did not apply because President Morales’ first term was under the old constitution;
Whereas, in 2013, President Morales expelled the United States agency for International Development for trying to “conspire against Bolivia”;
Whereas, in 2014, President Morales won his third term as president, with 60 percent of the vote;
Whereas, in 2015, the Government of Bolivia called a national referendum to modify the constitution in order to allow for an additional term for Morales;
Whereas, that same year, more than half of voters in Bolivia rejected the proposed lifting of presidential term limits that would have allowed President Morales to run for a fourth term and serve at least 19 years in office;
Whereas, after the referendum, the Morales Administration increased its troubling rhetoric against opposition media and advanced a narrative suggesting a plot to prevent President Morales from staying in power;
Whereas, in 2017, President Morales’ loyalists on the Bolivian Constitutional Tribunal lifted constitutional term limits arguing that they violated the candidates’ human rights, citing the American Convention of Human Rights, and that the two-term limit in the country’s new constitution did not apply because the two-term limit in the country’s new constitution did not apply because President Morales’ first term was under the old constitution;
Whereas, in 2020, the Constituent Assembly approved legislation allowing him to run for a third term—a law that President Morales’ political allies in the Bolivian Constitutional Tribunal affirmed, ruling that the two-term limit in the country’s new constitution did not apply because President Morales’ first term was under the old constitution;
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) "There is no specific and distinct human right to be elected because they prevent an unlimited exercise of power in the hands of the President.";
(3) "The limits on a president’s reelection do not therefore unduly restrict his/her human and political rights.
Whereas the Morales era has seen many social and economic gains, but also a weakening and undermining of key democratic institutions in order to favor the ruling party: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) supports the important transitions to democracy and the regular peaceful transfer of power through elections that have taken place in the majority of Latin American and Caribbean countries in recent decades;
(2) recognizes the historic significance of Bolivia’s 2005 election;
(3) expresses concern for efforts to circumvent presidential term limits in the Bolivian Constitution;
(4) supports presidential term limits prevalent in Latin America as reasonable checks against a history of coups, corruption, and abuses of power;
(5) expresses the belief that the 2016 referendum vote to maintain presidential term limits reflected the legitimate will of the majority of voters in Bolivia;
(6) agrees with the Organization of American States Secretariat General’s interpretation of the American Convention of Human Rights as not applicable to presidential term limits;
(7) calls on the Government of Bolivia to respect, and where necessary restore, the independence of key electoral and governing bodies and administer the October 2019 election in adherence with international democratic norms and its own constitutional limits on presidential terms; and
(8) calls on Latin American democracies to continue to uphold democratic norms and standards among member states.
Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I know of no further debate.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.
The resolution (S. Res. 35) was agreed to.
Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
The committee-reported amendment to the preamble was agreed to.
The preamble as amended, was agreed to.
The resolution with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:
S. Res. 35
Whereas the nation of Bolivia proclaimed independence from Spain on August 6, 1825, with Simón Bolívar as its president;
Whereas Bolivia endured more than a century of fragile governance and instability, with more than 150 changes of leadership since it gained independence;
Whereas Bolivia experienced a succession of military coups that resulted in the irregular transfer of power between Presidents and military juntas during the period of 1964 to 1982;
Whereas a transition to civilian democracy occurred in 1982, when the ruling military junta handed over power to a civilian government, which managed to maintain control despite major economic upheavals and painful market reforms;
Whereas elected President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada and his successor Carlos Mesa were impeached in the face of mass demonstrations and violent protests in 2003 and 2005, respectively;
Whereas, in 2005, Evo Morales won his first term as president, becoming Bolivia’s first indigenous citizen elected to the top office;
Whereas Bolivia’s historically marginalized indigenous peoples represent approximately 41 percent of the country’s population, according to the 2012 Bolivian census;
Whereas, in 2006, the people of Bolivia elected a constituent assembly to write a new constitution recognizing greater political and economic rights for the country’s indigenous population, while key opposition parties boycotted the constituent assembly election;
Whereas, in 2008, a recall referendum on President Morales was rejected by 67 percent of voters in Bolivia;
Whereas, in 2008, amidst growing protests in the country and rising tensions between Bolivia and the United States, President Morales expelled the United States ambassador to Bolivia;
Whereas, in 2009, Bolivians approved, by a vote of more than 60 percent in a nationwide referendum, a new constitution that included a limit of two five-year presidential terms;
Whereas, in 2009, President Morales won re-election to a second term with more than 60 percent of the vote;
Whereas, in 2013, President Morales’ loyalists in Bolivia’s Legislative Assembly approved legislation allowing him to run for a third term—a law that President Morales’ political allies in the Bolivian Constitutional Tribunal affirmed, ruling that the two-term limit in the country’s new constitution did not apply because President Morales’ first term was under the old constitution;
Whereas, in 2013, President Morales expelled the United States agency for International Development for trying to “conspire against Bolivia”;
Whereas, in 2014, President Morales won his third term as president, with 60 percent of the vote;
Whereas, in 2015, the Government of Bolivia called a national referendum to modify the constitution in order to allow for an additional term for Morales;
Whereas, that same year, more than half of voters in Bolivia rejected the proposed lifting of presidential term limits that would have allowed President Morales to run for a fourth term and serve at least 19 years in office;
Whereas, after the referendum, the Morales Administration increased its troubling rhetoric against opposition media and advanced a narrative suggesting a plot to prevent President Morales from staying in power;
Whereas, in 2017, President Morales’ loyalists on the Bolivian Constitutional Tribunal lifted constitutional term limits arguing that they violated the candidates’ human rights, citing the American Convention of Human Rights, and that the two-term limit in the country’s new constitution did not apply because the two-term limit in the country’s new constitution did not apply because President Morales’ first term was under the old constitution;
Whereas, in 2018, President Morales was rejected by 67 percent of the vote;
Whereas, in 2018, amidst growing protests in the country and rising tensions between Bolivia and the United States, President Morales expelled the United States ambassador to Bolivia;
Whereas, in 2019, Bolivians approved, by a vote of more than 60 percent in a nationwide referendum, a new constitution that included a limit of two five-year presidential terms;
Whereas, in 2020, the Constituent Assembly approved legislation allowing him to run for a third term—a law that President Morales’ political allies in the Bolivian Constitutional Tribunal affirmed, ruling that the two-term limit in the country’s new constitution did not apply because President Morales’ first term was under the old constitution;
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) "Term limits...are a reasonable limit to the right to be elected because they prevent an
WHEREAS the Bolivian Constitutional Tribunal’s ruling rendered Bolivia one of a very small number of countries in the Western Hemisphere that does not place limits on presidential re-election;

WHEREAS the Secretary General of the Organization of American States said the cited clause “does not mean the right to perpetual power, and, in particular, presidential re-election was rejected by popular will in a referendum in 2016.”;

WHEREAS, in March 2018, a report commissioned by the Organization of American States specifically related to this issue stated that—

(1) “There is no specific and distinct human right to re-election;”;

(2) “Term limits...are a reasonable limit to the right to be elected because they prevent personalization of power in the hands of the President;” and

(3) “The limits on a president’s re-election do not therefore unduly restrict his/her human and political rights;” and

WHEREAS the Morales era has seen many social and economic gains, but also a weakening and undermining of key democratic institutions in order to favor the ruling party. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) “Supports the important transitions to democracy and the regular peaceful transfers of power through elections that have taken place in the majority of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the recent decades;

(2) Recognizes the historic significance of Bolivia’s 2005 election;

(3) Expresses concern for efforts to circumvent presidential term limits in the Bolivian constitution;

(4) Supports presidential term limits prevalent in Latin America as reasonable checks against a history of coups, corruption, and abuses of power; and

(5) Expresses the belief that the 2016 referendum vote to maintain presidential term limits reflected the legitimate will of the majority of voters in Bolivia;

(6) Agrees with the Organization of American States Secretary General’s interpretation of the American Convention of Human Rights as not applicable to presidential term limits;

(7) Calls on the Government of Bolivia to respect necessary, temporary, and reasonable independence of key electoral and governing bodies and administrator the October 2019 election in adherence with international democratic norms and constitution limits on presidential terms; and

(8) Calls on Latin American democracies to continue to uphold democratic norms and standards among member states.

EXPRESSION OF THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE IMPORTANCE AND VITALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ALLIANCES WITH JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 59, S. Res. 67.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 67) expressing the sense of the Senate on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment, and with an amendment to the preamble, as follows:

WHEREAS the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea share strong cooperative partnerships and personal friendships rooted in shared interests and the common values of freedom, democracy, and free market economies; Whereof, the United States and the Republic of Korea are all free societies committed to the principles of inclusive democracy, respect for human potential, and the belief that the peaceful resolution of these principles will result in a safer and brighter future for all of mankind;

WHEREAS the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are important partners in tackling global challenges and have pledged significant support for efforts to counter violent extremism, combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, prevent piracy, improve global health and energy security, promote human rights, address climate change, contribute to economic development around the world, and protect the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide;

WHEREAS the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea all share a commitment to free and open markets, high standards for the free flow of commerce and trade, and the establishment of an inclusive, transparent, and sustainable architecture for regional and global trade and development;

WHEREAS the United States-Japan and the United States-Republic of Korea alliances are the foundation of regional stability in Asia, including against the threat posed by the regime in Pyongyang;

WHEREAS cooperation between and among our nations spans economic, energy, diplomatic, security, and cultural spheres;

WHEREAS the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity; and

WHEREAS the relationship between the peoples of the United States and the Republic of Korea stretches back to Korea’s Chosun Dynasty, when the United States and Korea established diplomatic relations under the 1882 Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Navigation;

WHEREAS 2019 marks the 74th anniversary of the end of World War II, a conflict in which the United States and Japan were enemies, and the United States-Japan Alliance is a testament to the ability of great countries to overcome the past and to work together to create a more secure and prosperous future;

WHEREAS the United States-Korea alliance was forged in blood, with United States military casualties during the Korean War of approximately 35,574 killed, 1,289 wounded, and with Republic of Korea casualties of more than 217,000 soldiers killed, more than 429,000 soldiers wounded, and 1,000,000 civilians killed or missing;

WHEREAS, for the past 70 years, the partnership between the United States and Japan has played a vital role, both in Asia and globally, in ensuring peace, stability, and economic development;

WHEREAS, approximately 54,000 United States military personnel serve in Japan, along with some of the United States most advanced defense assets, including the 7th Fleet and the USS Ronald Reagan, the only United States aircraft carrier to be homeported outside the United States;

WHEREAS, since the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed in Washington on October 1, 1953, and formally ratified in Seoul on April 26, 1954, United States military personnel have maintained a continuous presence on the Korean Peninsula, and approximately 28,500 United States troops are stationed in the Republic of Korea in 2019;

WHEREAS the United States and the Republic of Korea have stood alongside each other in the four major wars the United States has fought outside Korea since World War II—in Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq;

WHEREAS Japan is the fourth-largest United States trading partner and together with the United States represents 30 percent of global exports; Japanese firms and the United States have invested approximately $498,000,000,000 in the United States;

WHEREAS, the economic relationship between the United States and its sixth-largest trading partner, the Republic of Korea, has been facilitated by the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS), which entered into force on March 15, 2012, and on January 1, 2019, includes 358,000 jobs in the United States that are directly related to exports to the Republic of Korea, and has resulted in approximately $51,800,000,000 in investments by Korean firms in the United States;

WHEREAS Japan and the Republic of Korea share comprehensive and dynamic partnerships and personal friendships rooted in a history of common interests; and

WHEREAS the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are committed to working together toward a world where the People’s Republic of Korea (in this preamble referred to as the “DPRK”) does not threaten global peace and security with its weapons of mass destruction, missile proliferation, and illicit activities, and where the DPRK respects human rights and its people can live in freedom; and

WHEREAS, in section 211 of the Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9231; Public Law 114-122) expresses the sense of Congress that the President “should . . . seek to strengthen high-level trilateral mechanisms for discussion and coordination of policy toward North Korea to continue the Government of the United States, the Government of South Korea, and the Government of Japan;” and

WHEREAS the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409) underscores the importance of trilateral defense cooperation and enforcement of multilateral sanctions against North Korea and calls for regular consultation with Congress on the status of such efforts; and

WHEREAS the United States and the Republic of Korea have made great strides in promoting trilateral cooperation and defense partnership, including ministerial meetings, information sharing, and cooperation on ballistic missile defense exercises to counter North Korean provocations;

WHEREAS Japanese Americans and Korean Americans have made invaluable contributions to the security, prosperity, and diversity of our Nation, including service as our elected representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS the United States Government looks forward to continuing to deepen our enduring partnership with the Republic of Korea on economic, security, and cultural issues, as well as embracing new opportunities for bilateral and trilateral partnerships and cooperation on emerging regional and global challenges; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate reaffirms the importance of—

(1) the vital role of the alliances between the United States and Japan and the United States and the Republic of Korea in promoting peace, stability, and security in the Indo-Pacific Region;

(2) the United States extended deterrence, and reaffirms the commitment of the United States
to defend Japan, including all areas under the administration of Japan, under Article V of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan, and the Republic of Korea under Article III of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea:

(2) a constructive and forward-looking relationship between Japan and the Republic of Korea for United States diplomatic, economic, and security interests and for open and inclusive architecture to support the development of a secure, stable, and prosperous Indo-Pacific region;

(3) strengthening and broadening diplomatic, economic, and defense-related initiatives; and

(4) developing and implementing a strategy to deepen the trilateral diplomatic and security cooperation between the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea;

(5) trilateral cooperation with members of the United Nations Security Council and other Member States to fully and effectively enforce international law against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as the “DPRK”) and evaluate additional and meaningful new measures toward the DPRK under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter;

(6) trilateral cooperation to support and uphold a rules-based trade and economic order and the global architecture of Asia, including the empowerment of women, which is vital for the prosperity of all our nations;

(7) supporting the expansion of academic and cultural exchanges among the three nations, especially efforts to encourage Japanese and Korean students to study at universities in the United States, and vice versa, to deepen people-to-people ties; and

(8) continued cooperation among the governments of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to promote human rights.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I know of no further debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 67) was agreed to.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I further ask that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, and the motions to consider and lay upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are all free societies committed to the principles of inclusive democracy, respect for human potential, and the belief that peace and security are the cornerstones of peace and prosperity, and the principles will result in a safer and brighter future for all of mankind;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are responsible partners in tackling global challenges and have pledged significant support for efforts to counter violent extremism, combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, prevent piracy, improve global health and energy security, promote human rights, address climate change, contribute to economic development around the world, and assist the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide;

Whereas the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea share comprehensive and dynamic partnerships and personal friendships rooted in shared interests and the common values of freedom, democracy, and free market economies;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are indispensable partners in the Indo-Pacific region to promote human security, economic development, peace, stability, and prosperity in the region and around the world;

Whereas the United States-Korea alliance is a testament to the ability of great nations to overcome the past and to work together for the better future for all of mankind;

Whereas the United States-Korea alliance was forged in blood, with United States military casualties during the Korean War of approximately 36,574 killed and more than 103,284 wounded, and with Republic of Korea casualties of more than 217,000 soldiers killed, more than 1,000,000 wounded, and 1,000,000 civilians killed or missing;

Whereas, for the past 70 years, the partnership between the United States and Japan has played a vital role in Asia and globally, in ensuring peace, stability, and economic development;

Whereas, approximately 5,000 United States military personnel serve in Japan, along with some of the United States most advanced defense assets, including the 7th Fleet and the USS Ronald Reagan, the only United States aircraft carrier to be homeported outside the United States;

Whereas, since the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea was signed on October 1, 1953, and ratified by the Senate on January 26, 1954, the United States military personnel have maintained a continuous presence on the Korean Peninsula; approximately 28,500 United States troops are stationed in the Republic of Korea in 2019;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea and other countries in the four major wars the United States has fought outside Korea since World War II—in Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq;

Whereas Japan is the fourth-largest United States trading partner and together with the United States is Japan’s largest trading partner, and United States gross domestic product, and Japanese firms have invested approximately $498,000,000,000 in the United States;

Whereas the economic relationship between the United States and its sixth-largest trading partner, the Republic of Korea, has been facilitated by the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS), which entered into force on March 15, 2012, and was amended as of January 1, 2019, including provisions in the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement that are directly related to exports to the Republic of Korea, and has resulted in approximately $35,100,000,000 in investments by Korean firms in the United States;

Whereas Japan and the Republic of Korea stand as strong partners of the United States in efforts to ensure maritime security and freedom of navigation, commerce, and over-flight and to uphold respect for the rule of law and to oppose the use of coercion, intimidation, or force to change the regional order or status quo in the maritime domains of the Indo-Pacific, which are among the busiest waterways in the world;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are working together towards a world where the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (in this paragraph referred to as “DPRK”) does not threaten global peace and security with its weapons of mass destruction, missile proliferation, and illicit activities, and where the DPRK respects human rights and its people can live in freedom;

Whereas section 211 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 9201; Public Law 114-123) expresses the sense of Congress that the President “should seek to strengthen high-level trilateral mechanisms for discussion and coordination of policy toward North Korea between the Government of the United States, the Government of South Korea, and the Government of Japan”;

Whereas the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) underscores the importance of trilateral defense cooperation and enforcement of multilateral sanctions against North Korea and calls for regular consultation with Congress on the status of such efforts;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea have made valuable contributions to the security, prosperity, and diversity of our Nation, including service as our elected representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas the United States Government looks forward to continuing to deepen our enduring partnerships with Japan and the Republic of Korea on economic, security, and cultural issues, as well as embracing new opportunities for bilateral and trilateral partnerships and cooperation on emerging regional and global challenges: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate reaffirms the importance of—

the vital role of the alliances between the United States and Japan and the United States and the Republic of Korea in promoting peace, stability, and security in the Indo-Pacific region; and the United States extended deterrence, and reaffirms the commitment of the United States
The preamble was agreed to.
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of March 5, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 2019

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I ask unanimous consent that the time for adjournment be agreed to, the preamble be printed in the RECORD of March 5, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned without passing any further business, the Senate proceeding to executive session and resuming consideration of the nomination referred to as the “DPRK” and evaluate administrative new measures toward the DPRK under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter;

trilateral cooperation to support and develop the relationship between the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, including through diplomatic engagement, regional development, energy security, scientific and health partnerships, educational and cultural exchanges, missile defense, intolerance, cyber, and other diplomatic and defense-related initiatives;

trilateral cooperation with members of the United Nations Security Council and other Member States to fully and effectively enforce sanctions against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as the “DPRK”) and evaluate administrative new measures toward the DPRK under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter;

trilateral cooperation to support and uphold a rules-based trade and economic order in the Indo-Pacific region, including the empowerment of women, which is vital for the prosperity of all our nations;

Expansion of academic and cultural exchanges among the three nations, especially efforts to encourage Japanese and Korean students to study at universities in the United States, and vice versa, to deepen people-to-people ties; and

continued cooperation among the governments of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to promote human rights.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, time and again over the past 2 years, we have seen a clear pattern in the types of people Donald Trump nominates to serve in his Cabinet.
They have extensive conflicts of interest. If confirmed, they work to advance the interest of former clients and special interests, and in doing so, they are often hostile to the very mission of the very Department they have been nominated to lead.
We have seen this time and again with the same disastrous results—from Scott Pruitt at the Environmental Protection Agency and Ryan Zinke at the Department of Interior to Andy Puzder at the Department of Labor and Tom Price at Health and Human Services.
Today, the majority leader and Senate Republicans are forcing through the nomination of David Bernhardt to serve as Secretary of the Interior—an other person who fits Trump’s pattern and interests. If confirmed, they work to advance the interest of former clients and special interests, and in doing so, they are often hostile to the very mission of the very Department they have been nominated to lead.

Bernhardt brings so many conflicts of interest to the job that he has to carry a list around in his pocket to remind himself of what they are. I am putting up this graphic poster that shows a card he carries around in his pocket to remind himself of the people he is not supposed to be interacting with or helping.

In normal times, a President would not nominate someone with David Bernhardt’s background as a superlobbyist who represented interests before the Department he was nominated to lead. In normal times, the majority leader would push back against a nominee who brings so many obvious conflicts of interest to the job. But these are not normal times, and the Senate is moving in an all-fired rush to confirm someone who shouldn’t have been nominated in the first place.

During his tenure as Deputy Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Bernhardt was well-placed to deliver results for the special interests who paid his firm millions of dollars to lobby on their behalf over the past decades.

Mr. Bernhardt, for example, spent years lobbying on behalf of an organization with a misleading name—the Center for Environmental Science, Accuracy & Reliability, or CESAR. Far from being a nonpartisan group, CESAR is an industry front group dedicated to, among other things, attacking and weakening the Endangered Species Act, the ESA.

As a lobbyist at Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, Bernhardt spearheaded CESAR’s efforts to gut the ESA through a disingenuous shell campaign to list the American eel as a threatened or endangered species.

Here is what they did. First, CESAR petitioned the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service to designate the American eel—a species whose habitat spans the entire east coast of the United States—as a threatened or endangered species. These Agencies are required to complete their review of such a position within 90 days, Both Agencies were unable to complete their review on such a short timeline, and CESAR filed a lawsuit in DC District Court.

CESAR did not undertake this campaign with the objective of protecting a threatened or endangered species. Instead, as an E&E News report made clear, CESAR tried to undermine the law by making it nearly impossible to enforce.

Why was this the case? Because the American eel has habitat all along the eastern seaboard, a listing and to conduct critical habitat designations would be a paralyzing undertaking that might force Congress to undergo a rewrite of the ESA.

Mr. Bernhardt did not just represent CESAR, he has lobbied on their board for many years. It was reasonable to conclude, therefore, that his sustained personal advocacy on behalf of his client to undermine the ESA would carry over to his work at the Department of the Interior, and, indeed, it has.

Last summer, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish and
Wildlife Service proposed some of the most drastic changes to the ESA in 20 years. These changes include allowing economic estimates during the listing process, changing the definition of "foreseeable future" to not allow for the consideration of climate change when determining whether to list a species and removing a blanket rule that protects threatened species. It certainly doesn’t seem like a coincidence that the Department is considering such radical changes to the ESA under the leadership of Mr. Bernhardt—someone who was paid by his clients to challenge it.

Over the past few weeks, we have also learned from reporting in the New York Times about Mr. Bernhardt’s efforts to suppress a Fish and Wildlife Service report on the impacts of certain pesticides on endangered species. This report was due to be released more than 1 1/2 years ago, and despite documents indicating that the Department had completed the report on time, it has yet to be released.

Last week, I, along with several of my colleagues, sent a letter to the Department’s deputy inspector general, requesting that she open an investigation into the report. Based on Mr. Bernhardt’s industry priorities and past attempts to weaken the ESA, I think it is prudent that we get to the bottom of what is going on at the Department before confirming him.

If the Department of the Interior’s mission is to “provide scientific and other information about natural resources,” then isn’t it Mr. Bernhardt’s job to ensure that scientific reports on the impacts of chemicals on endangered species are released in a timely manner, especially knowing that these species are threatened or endangered? Yet this report has been kept back for over 1 year.

Unfortunately, I don’t think he considers that a priority of his job. Instead, he seems to prioritize moving the levers within the Department that he was unsuccessful in moving while representing his clients as a lobbyist. This pattern of activity also extends to his former clients in the oil and gas industry. During the government shutdown, for example, Mr. Bernhardt recalled furloughed DOI employees in order to have them process and approve 267 offshore oil drilling permits and 16 leases for drilling on public land. His decisive action on behalf of oil and gas interests came as thousands of employees went without pay and critical Federal services were shuttered for over 1 month.

Is it really any wonder that executives from the Independent Petroleum Association of America were caught on tape bragging about the unprecedented access they have to Mr. Bernhardt at the Department?

The American people deserve an Interior Secretary devoted to the mission of the Department, not the narrow special interests of his former lobbyist clients.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this nomination and await the IG report before voting on this nomination.

One would hope that with all of these conflicts he has to carry around in his pocket, surely we can come up with someone who lead this Department who actually has the mission of the Department as his calling. That is not the case with Mr. Bernhardt. I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order and pursuant to S. Res. 155, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, April 11, and does so as a further mark of respect for Ernest "Fritz" Hollings, former Senator from South Carolina.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:14 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, April 11, 2019, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

KATIE MARIE BYRNES, OF FLORIDA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States air force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. ARNOLD W. BUNCH, JR.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 601 and 624:

To be admiral

ADM. WILLIAM F. MORAN

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment as vice chief of naval operations and appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 601 and 624:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. ROBERT F. BURKE

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The following named member of the foreign service of the United States to be a counselor in the diplomatic service of the United States of America; to be a plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of North Macedonia.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 10, 2019:

THE JUDICIARY

DAVID STEVEN MORALES, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CHRIS MARIE STANTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on April 10, 2019 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

KATE MARIE BYRNES, OF FLORIDA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA.
GET ADDITIVES OUT ACT

HON. GRACE MENG
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of the Get Additives Out Act. This legislation would require a GAO report on the physical and behavioral health risks of food additives on children.

As a mom of two boys, I am committed to ensuring more transparency in the foods that we eat. The effects of food additives, both in food products and in the packaging that touches food products, are dramatically under studied, particularly the impact on children as they enter critical stages of development.

I urge my colleagues to join me in calling for more accountability on the foods that we consume and that we feed to our children. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Get Additives Out Act.

RECOGNIZING CHRIS MCGUINN OF PLAINS

HON. GREG GIANFORTE
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Chris McGuigan of Plains whose work with the Sanders County Fair and Rodeo has attracted the world’s top professional competitors.

After years of volunteering at the fair, Chris began serving on the Sanders County Fair Board in 2001 and became its chairman a decade later. In 2017, Chris was appointed fair manager, a position from which he recently stepped down. Over the years, he estimates he has volunteered at least 1,000 hours to help make the fair and rodeo a success.

A retired Sanders County sheriff’s deputy with 25 years of service, Chris helped lead many improvements to the fairgrounds, including upgrading the livestock facilities, improving the rodeo surface, constructing a 4-H horse arena and crow’s nest, and making the arena ADA accessible.

The vision and accomplishments of the Sanders County Fair Board under Chris’s leadership have brought the fair and rodeo wide acclaim for its excellence. In fact, the Women’s Professional Rodeo Association seven times recognized the rodeo arena surface as having the best footing in the region.

“Hands down, the Sanders County Rodeo is one of the top-notch rodeos in Montana, and Chris has been the right-hand man there for years,” said Lori Franzen, co-owner of Powder River Rodeo, which produces the rodeo in Plains as well as 90 professional rodeo events across the country. “Last year in the bull riding event alone, 10 of the top 15 cowboys in the professional circuit were competing in Plains.”

Madam Speaker, for his more than two decades of service and outstanding dedication to improving the Sanders County Fair and Rodeo, I recognize Chris McGuigan for his spirit of Montana.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, thirty years ago today, on April 10, 1989, one of the most critically important federal ethics laws in our history, the Whistleblower Protection Act (WPA), was enacted. As we mark the anniversary of the WPA, I would like to give special recognition to this federal statute that has empowered Congressional oversight and assisted our work over the years.

The WPA protects whistleblowers who work for the federal government from retaliation for reporting activity constituting a violation of law, rules, or regulations, or mismanagement, fraud, waste, and abuse, or substantial danger to public health and safety. A federal agency that violates the WPA if it takes or threatens to take a retaliatory personnel action against an employee who makes a protected disclosure.

On this 30th anniversary of the WPA, we honor the contributions of the brave men and women who report wrongdoing despite great risks to their careers and personal lives as a result of retaliation.

Without the WPA, very few whistleblowers would be willing to come forward. Congress relies on the WPA to fulfill its Constitutional duty to provide checks and balances on the Executive Branch—the very root of our democracy. This past February, my Committee issued an interim staff report raising serious concerns about White House efforts to rush the transfer of highly sensitive U.S. nuclear technology to Saudi Arabia in potential violation of the Atomic Energy Act and without Congressional review as required by law. The Committee’s investigation was based on information that we received from multiple whistleblowers.

We also rely on the WPA to help safeguard our national security. Recently, a whistleblower working inside the White House Security Office was interviewed by the Committee about the dysfunctions in the White House that presented dangers to national security. This whistleblower informed the Committee that during the Trump Administration, she and other career officials adjudicated denials of dozens of applications for security clearances that were later overturned.” She explained the reason she came forward, stating: “I would not be doing a service to myself, my country, or my children if I sat back knowing that the issues that we have could impact national security.”

My Committee would not have been able to conduct these oversight investigations without these whistleblowers, and these whistleblowers would not have come forward if they did not have the protections of the WPA.

We have made significant progress in protecting public servants who shine a light on corruption in the federal government, but we are not satisfied with the status quo. Congress must continue to ensure that agencies are following the existing law and also identify ways to improve the law to better serve the needs of our country.

HONORING DAN HAIFLEY

HON. JIMMY PANETTA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Dan Haifley for his decades of service to the Santa Cruz community as the Executive Director of O’Neill Sea Odyssey, and to congratulate him on his retirement.

Mr. Haifley has been at the helm of O’Neill Sea Odyssey, a cornerstone of the Santa Cruz community and maritime education, since 1999. Through his years of dedication to environmental education and our environment, Mr. Haifley made an immeasurable impact on our community on the central coast of California.

During his tenure of twenty years with O’Neill Sea Odyssey, the organization grew into a pillar of the Santa Cruz community as it offered free oceanography and ecology programs for grade school children, often from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Mr. Haifley also championed the integration of oceanography into formal educational institutions, making the subject matter accessible to youth of diverse backgrounds.

Under Mr. Haifley’s direction, over one hundred thousand children had the opportunity to receive hands on marine biology, ecology, and navigation lessons aboard Team O'Neill’s ‘Catamaran’ yacht. Mr. Haifley’s leadership was integral to the extraordinary performance of O’Neill Sea Odyssey, which has received numerous awards and recognition on multiple occasions for outstanding environmental leadership and education.

Mr. Haifley’s conservation efforts did not begin with O'Neill, but rather span throughout his career. He was also the executive director of Save Our Shores, where he played a vital role in the creation of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. In addition, he led a successful campaign against offshore oil drilling throughout California and actively writes columns about the importance of our oceans.

Mr. Dan Haifley exemplifies what it means to be a conscientious and engaged citizen of the Central Coast. Mr. Haifley influenced generations of citizens to cherish and preserve the environment and through them he leaves a legacy of respect and admiration for our planet. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to
stand here today in recognition of Mr. Dan Halley’s accomplished career. I have no doubt that he will continue serving his community and giving a voice to our oceans.

RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL 4-H COUNCIL’S 2019 YOUTH IN ACTION AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. JAMIE RASKIN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important work of the National 4-H Council, our country’s largest youth development organization, as well as Clyde Van Dyke, the national winner of the 2019 4-H Youth in Action Award. Clyde, who also won the 4-H Youth in Action STEM Pillar Award, was honored at the National 4-H Council’s Legacy Awards in Washington, D.C., and is being awarded $10,000 in scholarships for higher education.

The 4-H Youth in Action Award recognizes Clyde for his resilience and commitment to using technology to spark community change. Clyde faced many challenges during his childhood, including the loss of his mother at a young age. He was further discouraged in elementary school when he was told that most kids with his background “wouldn’t succeed.” These feelings of defeat led him to put forth little effort in school. Everything changed for Clyde when a friend invited him to a 4-H technology club meeting. Not only did the 4-H program provide Clyde with access and exposure to technology, it also helped him develop important life skills that altered his perspective and boosted his drive to succeed.

4-H empowers nearly 6 million young people like Clyde across the United States through experiences that develop critical life and career skills. Through a network of 110 public universities and more than 3,000 local extension offices, 4-H serves every county and parish in the United States. Globally, 4-H collaborates with independent programs to empower approximately 1 million young people in 50 countries. Young people who take part in the research-backed 4-H experience are four times more likely as their peers to contribute to their communities; twice as likely to make healthier life choices; twice as likely to be civically active; and twice as likely to participate in STEM programs.

I commend 4-H for its ongoing work to educate and engage our young people and I salute Clyde Van Dyke for his exemplary perseverance, civic engagement, and ingenuity.

CONGRESSIONAL TEACHERS AWARDS
AWARDS, FL 16

HON. VERN BUCHANAN
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of outstanding public school teachers in Florida’s 16th Congressional District.

I was once told that children are 25 percent of the population, but they are 100 percent of the future. And it’s true. The education of a child is an investment, not only in that student, but in the future of our country.

Therefore, I established the Congressional Teacher Awards to honor educators for their ability to teach and inspire students. An independent panel has chosen the following teachers from Manatee and Sarasota counties for Florida’s 16th District 2019 Congressional Teacher Award for their accomplishments as educators: Marissa Dobbert for her accomplishments as a 7th Grade Math Teacher at Sarasota Military Academy Prep; Elizabeth Harris for her accomplishments as a 3rd, 4th, and 5th Grade Interventionist at Myakka City Elementary School; Chris King for his accomplishments as a 6th-9th Grade Special Education Teacher at Haile Middle School; Kate Kramer for her accomplishments as an Exceptional Student Education Liaison for PK and Autism at Fruitville Elementary School; Kari McMillan for her accomplishments as a Math Teacher at Palmetto High School; Ashlee Middleton for her accomplishments as an 11th and 12th Grade English and Reading Teacher at High School; Nancy Miller for her accomplishments as a 3rd Grade Teacher at Ballard Elementary School; Kymberli Rivers for her accomplishments as a Literature and English Teacher at Manatee High School; Maria Underhill for her accomplishments as an 8th Grade Reading Teacher at Braden River Middle School.

On behalf of the people of Florida’s 16th District, I congratulate each of these outstanding teachers and offer my sincere appreciation for their service and dedication.

HONORING THE BELLWOOD-ANTIS GIRLS’ BASKETBALL TEAM ON THEIR PIAA CLASS 2A STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. JOHN JOYCE
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bellwood-Antis High School girls’ basketball team who secured their second consecutive PIAA Class 2A state championship with a 66–57 victory over West Middlesxx.

The Lady Blue Devils started the game down 0–7, but with the help of Alli Campbell’s game high 24 points which included four of the team’s extraordinary twelve three-points, they were able to come out on top. Winning one state championship is no easy task, and winning back-to-back titles is an even more impressive feat. I am incredibly proud of these girls.

Please join me in congratulating the Lady Blue Devils.

RECOGNIZING JEAN BYE

HON. JIM HAGEDORN
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. HAGEDORN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jean Bye, President and CEO of Dotson Iron Castings in Mankato, Minnesota.

Jean began her career with Dotson Iron Castings in the 1970s. With her strong work ethic, commitment to excellence and keen technical knowledge, she advanced in her career and held various management positions. In 2010, she became Dotson’s President and CEO; the first woman and non-family member to run this century old manufacturer. Today, over 100 tons of ductile iron castings are melted daily, with 1,500 different metal castings produced for over 150 customers across the world.

In April, Jean was presented with The Manufacturing Institute’s Science, Technology, Engineering and Production (STEP) Ahead Award, which recognizes women who have demonstrated excellence and leadership in their careers and serve as role models in inspiring young women to pursue careers in manufacturing.

Jean is known within the metalcasting industry. Since 2011, she has served on the Board of Directors of the American Foundry Society (AFS), the industry’s trade association. Jean will be concluding her 3 year term as AFS President at the end of April. She became the first woman in the association’s over 100-year history to be chosen by her peers to serve in this role.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in congratulating Jean Bye on receiving the 2019 STEP Ahead Award and completing her term leading the metalcasting industry trade association. I wish her continued success.

IN HONOR OF KARL B. MCMILLEN

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Karl B. McMillen, a Marine, a successful business owner and entrepreneur, and a generous philanthropist. Karl’s life can be broken down into 3 distinct parts. The first part was to study hard and get educated. Then came working hard and building a successful business. And now he’s giving back.

Karl McMillen was born September 19, 1928, in Miami, Arizona. In 1929, when Karl was just a year old, his family moved to California, seeking relief from the Great Depression. In the years that followed, Karl’s father Mac instilled a strong work ethic in his son—through his childhood and teen years, Karl helped Mac with odd jobs, mining and other pursuits. After graduating from Pasadena Junior College in 1946, Karl joined the Marine Corps. After two years with the Corps, he left the service and began work at a plumbing company to earn some money. Seeking to advance his education, in the fall of 1949, Karl enrolled at the University of New Mexico (UNM). One summer, during a break back home to Pasadena, he met a young woman named Thelma Mastragra. After their six month courtship Karl knew that Thelma was the woman for him, and they married in the fall of 1950. From there, the married couple went back and forth from Southern California and New Mexico for Karl to continue his education at UNM. During breaks, both worked hard to earn a decent living.

Over the next couple years, Karl became a water-softening wizard and started a small...
business with his fraternity brother installing lawn sprinklers. He eventually transferred to the University of Southern California (USC) for his junior year in 1952, where he gained the necessary tools to run his plumbing business with the mentality of a businessman. Karl graduated from USC in 1954 with a B.S. in Finance. From there, he worked at Kohler and then created Cobabe Plumbing. By 1964, the company employed 150 journeymen, operated a fleet of 76 trucks, and was performing 7,000 jobs a year in Southern California.

In 1968, Karl started a new plumbing supply business with his friend Ralph Todd called Todd Pipe & Supply. Their winning theory was simple: treat your customers as people. This golden touch playbook led to the small company in Hawthorne, California growing to nine highly-respected facilities in California and Nevada, including San Diego. Karl’s success as a business owner was the result of hard work, honesty, integrity, and respect for others. Karl served as Co-Founder and Chairman of the company before he sold it in 2004. It still successfully operates in Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties.

Karl’s amazing story of business success is counterbalanced by the emotional deaths of his first wife to alcohol and cancer, and both his sons who lost both of their lives to substance abuse. Karl, too, has struggled with alcoholism and proudly has over 20 years sobriety today.

When Karl retired from the plumbing industry, he knew he was not done making an impact. Karl’s golden touch playbook continued and his persistence to help others made an even greater turn. More determined than ever in his war against addiction, Karl established the Thelma McMillen Center for Alcohol and Drug Treatment, named in memory of his late wife, at Torrance Memorial Medical Center. His gift to the hospital greatly expanded their existing program, including the creation of an teen outpatient program, which was important to him after what happened to his sons.

Karl and his new wife Carol also started the McMillen Family Foundation. The foundation made an immediate impact in the Southern California community and the fight against substance abuse. To date the foundation has helped over 60 organizations and has donated millions of dollars. Organizations that have benefited include the Thelma McMillen Center at Torrance Memorial Medical Center, the House of Hope, Pathways to Independence, the Friendly House, the Beacon House, 1st Step, Lynn House, the Shawi House and 2 Alano Clubs.

Karl has seen to it the foundation will go on in perpetuity, by giving 20 percent of all profits from his existing business as well as all his current assets to the foundation upon his death.

Karl’s persistence to help his family, employees, customers, and those in need highlight his courage and dedication in changing lives for the better. Karl is no regular guy. He’s a champion of Southern California and who we are as Californians.

HONORING AMERICAN LEGION NEW JERSEY COMMANDER RAY MILLER

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Madam Speaker, Raymond A. Miller, of Ocean County, N.J. is a dedicated American hero who has served our country in wartime and peace. Ray donned the uniform first as a member of the U.S. Air Force to serve and protect his country. After success in the military, Ray put on a different uniform that was no less important—serving and protecting the citizens of New Jersey during a long and distinguished career in law enforcement, all-the-while and even to this very day, never forgetting his fellow veterans.

Born in Jersey City and raised in Trenton, N.J., Ray went on to join the Air Force in 1963, completing both basic training and Air Police School as part of four years of active duty in Germany, as well as two years in the reserves. He entered the State Police Academy in 1969, and after 30 years as a New Jersey State Trooper, he retired as a lieutenant. Ray continues to work for the NJ State Police as a part-time background investigator of applicants to law enforcement.

Ray married his loving wife Laurinda in 1971, and together they raised two wonderful daughters, Kimberley and Natalie in Manchester Township, N.J. in my district. Laurinda has served the Unit 129 Auxiliary for 28 years and is the current president of the Ocean County American Legion Auxiliary. Ray and Laurinda have four grandchildren: Kailee Lynn, Kyle, MacKenzie and Brooke. Today Ray and Laurinda live in Island Heights, Ocean County, N.J.

As a trooper Ray was decorated for valor twice; first for helping apprehend a murderer who killed two police officers and permanently maimed another in Mount Holly, N.J., and later for selflessly and courageously saving a Westfield police officer who was being assaulted by two escaped murderers.

A dedicated husband and trooper, Ray’s service was complemented by his tireless efforts to aid his fellow veterans—the core of the mission of the American Legion.

I have known Ray Miller for a long time. He is a friend. One of our many, many meetings was last year at the New Jersey American Legion’s Centennial Gala in Point Pleasant, N.J., where we kicked off the celebration of the successful and awesom...
highest levels of the FBI at the origin of the probe of President Trump’s campaign.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the link, www.dougcollins.house.gov/jamesbaker, so the American people can review the transcript of day two of James Baker’s interview. Out of an abundance of caution, this transcript has a limited number of narrowly tailored redactions, relating only to confidential sources and methods, non-public information about ongoing investigations, and non-material personal information.

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DINA TITUS
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I was absent April 8, 2019. If I were present, I would have voted on the following: Roll no. 157—H. Con. Res. 19, On motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution: “yea”; Roll no. 158—H.R. 1331, On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill: “yea”; and Roll no. 159—JOURNAL, On approving the Journal: “yea”.

HONORING THE BERLIN BROTHERSVALLEY GIRLS’ BASKETBALL TEAM FOR EARNING A BID TO THE 2019 NCAA MEN’S HOCKEY NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. JOHN JOYCE
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Berlin Brothersvalley High School girls’ basketball team who won their first PIAA Class 1A state championship.

The Lady Mountaineers emerged victorious over Lourdes Regional 41–32. The Lady Mountaineers got ahead early, ending the first quarter with an 11–0 lead. Alexis Yanosky had a team high 12 points and Zoie Smith added another 10 points. The hard work the girls put in during the season paid off in Hershey.

High school athletics is a great way for students to build character and form a lasting bond with teammates. Please join me in congratulating the Lady Mountaineers.

IN RECOGNITION OF BGSU HOCKEY’S NCAA TOURNAMENT APPEARANCE

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Bowling Green State University Hockey team for earning a bid to the 2019 NCAA Men’s Hockey National Championship Tournament. Their admittance to this year’s “Big Dance” follows a 29-year absence and marked the program’s 10th appearance.

While this year’s campaign saw the Falcons’ fourth consecutive 20+ win season and fifth consecutive winning season, it was the first tournament appearance in nearly three decades. The team ranked in the top ten in scoring in the country, while also maintaining an impressive defense—ranking second in goals allowed in the NCAA.

The Falcons made the school, the city, and the entire community proud. Once again, congratulations to the Falcons on their NCAA Tournament appearance. Great job, Bowling Green Hockey.

REMEMBRANCE OF MICHAEL PRATT

HON. RODNEY DAVIS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Michael Pratt, a former football player at the University of Maryland, who passed away on March 30th of this year. Mike Pratt worked as a Logistics and Support Specialist under the Chief Administrative Officer since November 2006. During those years, he worked diligently throughout the U.S. Capitol in his support role providing special event and furniture moving services to the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center.

Mike was a well-known face throughout the Capitol for his superior work supporting major events, such as multiple State of the Union Addresses, Presidential Inaugurations, Congressional Gold Medal Ceremonies, Congressional Transitions, and various other events that took place here in our nation’s capital. However, what ingratiated Mike to the many offices and employees in the Capitol was his commitment to his day-to-day tasks. It is the dedication of Mike and his colleagues that allow the U.S. House of Representatives to function seamlessly on a daily basis. Mike is survived by his long-time girlfriend, Renika Bridges and son, Caliea “Spunky” Hill. We remember him as a true professional and remain grateful for his many years of service to Congress. I extend my deepest condolences to his family, friends, and co-workers. He will be missed.

VIOLANCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

SPEECH OF HON. KENDRA S. HORN
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 3, 2019

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1585) to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and for other purposes:

Ms. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, I am honored to have supported the 2019 reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). This vitally important legislation continues and expands critical protections for families and women facing abuse.

As an Oklahoman and member of the Native American Caucus, I am grateful this legislation expands protection for our Native women, children, and law enforcement. House Resolution 1585 improves tribal access to federal crime information databases. It creates new mechanisms to hold non-Native abusers of Natives accountable. It reaffirms that tribal governments can prosecute those non-Natives in cases of domestic and intimate partner violence, and it expands those protections to children. Native children are 50 times more likely to be abused, according to the National Congress of American Indians, and 60 percent of the non-Native-on-Native abuse crimes tried since 2013 have involved children.

Health care is one of the most important issues in my district. H.R. 1585 creates more opportunities and access to survivors. It reauthorizes critical grants providers use to treat patients, and it broadens the reach of these grants to develop services to address the safety, medical, and mental health needs of survivors, while maintaining the grants’ local focus on providing funds to state domestic and sexual violence coalitions.

We need to work every day to support survivors and provide the services they and their families need. When we work with survivors, though, we must examine the root of the problem and study long-term effects. We, as policymakers, understand survivors have undergone trauma, but we do not focus enough on the lasting effect trauma can have on health—both mental and physical. We need to acknowledge Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

ACE scores are determined through a ten-question quiz that is based on a list of experiences people might see or undergo before turning 18. It includes sexual abuse, neglect, and incarceration of a parent or family member.

If a person has experienced four or more of these adverse experiences, they are 700 percent more likely to be diagnosed with depression. They are more likely to have attempted suicide. Severe obesity, diabetes, cancer, and stroke all become more likely the higher one’s ACE scores. Oklahoma’s average score is 4.8. It is no coincidence that we rank poorly for health outcomes.

I am proud of our local providers in my own district including the Palomar Family Justice Center, that use ACEs data to interrupt the cycle of abuse. I am also proud of the Potts Family Foundation, which has been a leader in our community on the conversation about trauma. We must take an evidence-based approach. We must understand the nature and impact of trauma to best serve those who have suffered.

COMMENORATING NATIONAL WEEK OF CONVERSATION

HON. STEVE STIVERS
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. STIVERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the citizens of Ohio’s 15th Congressional District to commemorate the National Week of Conversation, a week that seeks to encourage all individuals to have meaningful conversations with one another, and to respect differing opinions.
There are 300 million people in our country who are struggling with a tumultuous time and how to communicate with each other when they disagree. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said: “We must live together as brothers, or perish together as fools.” It is that example of compassion and love that Congresswoman Joyce Beatty (D-OH) and I strive to demonstrate as Founders and Co-Chairs of the Civility and Respect Caucus. We created our caucus not to change people’s opinions, beliefs, or political affiliation, but to show that by coming together, we can find solutions and build a better policy. From combating youth homelessness and human trafficking, to supporting our veterans and promoting financial literacy—every issue that we have collaborated on begins with a conversation. That is why I am honored to commemorate the National Week of Conversation. Viliifying one another or attacking another’s motives will not solve problems, but conversation and discussion alone can make us better. As Dr. King also said, “people fail to get along because they do not know each other, and the do not know each other because they have not communicated with each other. In the spirit of the National Week of Conversation, I would encourage everyone to have a conversation with someone new, and to show that it is possible to disagree without being disagreeable.

CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF MT. RONA MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the legacy of Mt. Rona Missionary Baptist Church in Effingham, South Carolina. This historic church has served its faithful congregation and the community for 150 years. During its remarkable history, Mt. Rona has seen tremendous change and growth and provided extraordinary service to those in need.

The founders of Mt. Rona began meeting in the small community of Friendfield under a bush arbor in 1869. The congregants continued this tradition until in 1905 when they were given the former Mt. Hebron Church as its congregation moved to a new sanctuary. Reverend J.R. Brooks led the transition to Mt. Rona’s new home, and the congregation flourished.

Over the years physical improvements were made to the church. Reverend Frank Ham oversaw the installation of a steeple and bell tower with a chime. He also added new pews and electricity. Reverend James Hall, Jr., created the first pastor’s study and an inside baptismal pool. Reverend J.L. Lewis and Reverend James Anderson led the bricking of the church, and installed carpet and an intercom system.

When Reverend Tart became the church’s leader, he changed the worship service from twice monthly to every Sunday. The church purchased additional land, built the T.C. Tart Fellowship Hall, added stained glass windows, paved the parking lot, and added new restrooms. His vision was to build a new church, and in July 2010 construction began. Reverend Tart passed away before he saw the church completed, and Pastor Parrish Brown saw the project through to completion and became the first to serve as the leader of the new Mt. Rona. It was dedicated on April 10, 2011.

Throughout the physical and leadership changes Mt. Rona Missionary Baptist Church has held true to its mission to be an outreach ministry that provides support and relief to those in need. The church’s dedication to help the least of these is a reflection of the Biblical teaching that “faith without works is dead.” I congratulate the Mount Rona Missionary Baptist Church on this landmark 150th anniversary and know that the church will continue to be a beacon in Florence for many years to come.

CABIN AIR SAFETY ACT OF 2019

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I introduce the “Cabin Air Safety Act of 2019,” to protect commercial airline passengers and crew from toxic air onboard commercial aircraft.

All Americans have the right to expect safe, clean air when travelling or reporting to work. I am deeply concerned by the documented cases where pilots, flight attendants, and other airline crewmembers have been incapacitated or even hospitalized following exposure to toxic cabin air.

The “Cabin Air Safety Act” takes commonsense steps to protect airline passengers and crew, including installing carbon monoxide detectors in commercial aircraft. I thank Senator Blumenthal (D-CT) for leading this UMENTL community Congress and look forward to working with him to advance this critical legislation.

“Toxic fume” events occur when air contaminated by engine exhaust, fuel fumes, deicing fluids, and ozone enters the aircraft cabin through the jet-engine intake. Exposure to even low levels of these contaminants can incapacitate passengers and crew and long-term exposure could lead to serious, debilitating health issues.

Our bicameral legislation would better protect airline passengers and crew by: mandating training regarding toxic fumes on aircraft, requiring the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to record and monitor reports of toxic fume events, ensuring that investigations occur following toxic fume events, and installing carbon monoxide sensors on aircraft.


Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to co-sponsor the “Cabin Air Safety Act.”

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. GREG STANTON OF ARIZONA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, in its most recent annual infrastructure report card, the American Society of Civil Engineers gives our nation’s drinking water and wastewater systems a grade of D and D—respectively, meaning they are in fair to poor condition. For the state of Arizona, drinking water and wastewater systems rank slightly better, C— and C respectively.

Over the next 20 years, Arizona will have $1.93 billion in drinking water and $6.77 billion in wastewater infrastructure needs. Unfortunately, small and rural communities across Arizona often lack the financial resources to do the necessary repairs and replacement of their aging infrastructure. To help address these infrastructure challenges, I am introducing the Environmental Infrastructure Assistance Act to provide federal assistance through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the communities in Arizona.

The bill would provide financial assistance to public entities, in the form of design and construction for water-related environmental infrastructure, and resources protection and development projects. Projects could include: wastewater treatment and related facilities; water supply, storage, treatment and related facilities; environmental restoration; and surface water resource protection and development. Additionally, funds could be used for technical assistance for water planning and access to water resources.

The Environmental Infrastructure Assistance Act would provide another resource for communities to use to meet their wastewater infrastructure needs, and I am pleased to have the support of the Rural Water Association of Arizona and the Arizona Water Association for this legislation.

It is my hope that as we focus on infrastructure this Congress that we make sure investments are not only made in our roads, bridges and airports, but that we also address water infrastructure needs of communities in Arizona and across the country.

IN MEMORY OF DR. BETTYE MYERS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS OF TEXAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Bettye Myers, an invaluable member of the Texas Woman’s University community. Dr. Myers, a longtime Denton resident, taught at TWU as a Professor of Kinesiology for more than half a century. She recently passed away at the age of 92.

Before she was a professor, Myers began her time at the university as a student. After
MY colleagues to join me and pass the Infant chances with what we feed our babies, I urge of the products they buy in their stores. 

ated substance can incur fines and other pen- 
egorize expired infant formula as "adulter-
imula Protection Act of 2019, which would cat-
shelves even though the products are out-
ed law that prohibits the sale of the product 
rely on the safety of products, like formula,
mula Protection Act. 

continued the 11th grade, she enrolled at TWU and earned her bachelor’s degree in Health, Physical Education & Recreation, with a minor in Government-Sociology, in 1946. The following year, she completed a master’s degree at TWU and in 1960 earned a Ph.D. in counseling psychology from the University of Michigan. Dr. Myers returned to TWU as a faculty member in 1961. After completing 54 years of faithful service to the university, she retired in 2015. In honor of her service, TWU dedicated the Dr. Bettye Myers Butterfly Gar- den in 2016. Throughout her career, Dr. Myers was an involved and beloved member of the Denton community. She was actively involved in many organizations, including the TWU Alumni As- sociation, the Kiwanis, AIDS Services of North Texas, the United Way of Denton County, and the Denton Independent School District Board of Trustees. In recognition of her service and contributions, the City of Denton declared September 26, 2006, her 80th birthday, as “Bettye Myers Day.” Dr. Myers received more than 30 awards for education and civic participation; however, she is most remembered for her kindness and dedication. Her legacy will continue on at Myers Middle School, where generations of North Texans will learn about her lifelong ded- cation to education as students at the school that bears her name.

I am grateful for Dr. Myers’ many contribu- tions to TWU and Denton. A true North Texas legend, she will be remembered by those whose lives she touched. I offer my condo- lences to her many friends and family upon this great loss.

INFANT FORMULA PROTECTION ACT OF 2019

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of the Infant Formula Protection Act.

As a mom, I know all too well the fear and the pressure that comes with caring for a newborn; all a new parent wants is to make sure their baby is healthy. Busy parents need to be able to rely on the safety of products, like formula, that they buy in grocery stores to make sure their newborns are well-fed and healthy. Gro- cery stores that stock expired formula—even by just a few days—pose real health risks to infants.

Although regulations require expiration dates to be placed on formula, there is no fed- eral law that prohibits the sale of the product after it has expired. As a result, many stores continue to keep the expired items on their shelves even though the products are out-dated.

That is why I have introduced the Infant Formula Protection Act of 2019, which would cat- egorize expired infant formula as “adulter- ated.” A grocery store that stocks an adulter- ated substance can incur fines and other pen- alties. Parents must be able to trust the safety of the products they buy in their stores.

Madam Speaker, we cannot take any chances with what we feed our babies. I urge my colleagues to join me and pass the Infant Formula Protection Act.

COMMEMORATING THE 160TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL

Hon. James R. Langevin
Of Rhode Island

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, this year marks the 160th anniversary of the founding of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Providence, Rhode Island. St. Michael’s parish reflects the vibrancy and diversity of Rhode Is- land, and its social programs continue to make a positive impact in the community.

In 1859, St. Bernard’s Parish, which would become St. Michael’s, was founded in Rhode Island. Within a year, it became the home of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, serving Irish immigrants who fled the Great Famine. This was the start of St. Michael’s dedication to community service, a tradition that has contin- ued for 160 years.

Since its founding, St. Michael’s has pro- vided a welcoming and inclusive community for the successive waves of immigrants who have arrived in Rhode Island. Beginning with Irish, Italian, Portuguese, and other Western European immigrants, the St. Mi- chael’s community has expanded to include members of more than 40 nationalities or countries of origin, with mass celebrated in five different languages. The multicultural, mul- tilingual community exemplifies Rhode Island’s founding principles of inclusion, acceptance, respect, religious tolerance, and the celebration of our common humanity.

St. Michael’s mission of service has long brought parishioners together to meet the needs of its members and of the broader com- munity. Through their tireless advocacy, com- mitment to service, and partnerships with local nonprofits and other faith-based organizations, the people of St. Michael’s have helped count- less individuals and made an indelible mark on the state.

St. Michael’s 160th anniversary is an incred- ible milestone for one of the spiritual and char- itable pillars of Rhode Island, and I look for- ward to congratulating the parish on many more anniversaries to come.

HONORING THE CAREER AND AC- COMPLISHMENTS OF MS. MARY ANN MELCHERS

Hon. Elaine G. Luria
Of Virginia

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the career and accomplishments of Mary Ann Melchers. Mary Ann Melchers has been a female pioneer during the 54 years that she has been an active member and vol- unteer in the credit union movement. She began her relationship with credit unions as a volunteer with Norfolk Naval Base Federal Credit Union following a merger with Amphib- ious Base Federal Credit Union in Hampton Roads, Virginia. Today, the credit union is known as ABNB Federal Credit Union and is the largest community credit union in South- eastern Virginia.

Her credit union volunteer career is well documented. In 1965, she became a member of the Credit Committee at Naval Base Norfolk Federal Credit Union. This was an especially significant achievement considering that women were unable to obtain credit in their own name at that time in history. Despite those obstacles, she began her lifelong quest to ensure that all people of modest means re- gardless of gender, race or creed have the access to credit and the other vital financial services they need.

In succeeding years, deregulation dramati- cally changed the face of the financial services industry. In the late 1970’s, Mary Ann guided the credit union’s evolution and then expanding the growth of products and services offered to members from simple sav- ings accounts and small loans to full-service fi- nancial offerings. Through her leadership, she also made history as the first woman elected to the office of Chairperson of the Board of Di- rectors at Naval Base Federal Credit Union.

This achievement came at a time when women were rarely participants in American business boardrooms let alone serving in leader- ship roles. As chair she was instrumental in successfully consummating the 1996 merger of Naval Base and Amphibious Base Federal Credit Unions, resulting in what is now known as ABNB Federal Credit Union.

At ABNB Federal Credit Union, Mary Ann has held numerous leadership positions serv- ing as Vice Chair of the Board from 1996 to 1998. In 1999, she was elected Chair of the ABNB FCU Board, beginning a 20-year volun- teer career as chair and only the second woman to hold that position in ABNB’s history. Under her leadership ABNB grew from 32,615 to 59,469 members and from $182 million to well over $575 million in assets.

Through her stewardship, the credit union also expanded its field of membership from solely serving military personnel on the Naval Base and Amphibious Base into the largest full-service community credit union. Today, the credit union serves over 60,000 members across Hampton Roads and Northeastern North Carolina with 18 branches and 24 sur- charge-free ATM’s. In addition, she was the 2016 recipient of the Virginia Credit Union League’s highest honor, the James P. Kirsch Lifetime Achievement Award. This award is given annually to recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to the credit union movement over the course of their career.

In summary, Mary Ann was able to deliver on her promise ensuring that people of mod- est means have access to credit and other af- fordable financial services. During her 54-year volunteer career she was instrumental in guid- ing a credit union that would eventually serve everyone in Hampton Roads and beyond with low cost and high-quality financial services.

CELEBRATING GENOA HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING FOR WINNING DUAL MEET AND TEAM STATE TITLES

Hon. Robert E. Latta
Of Ohio

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I rise to rec- ognize the Genoa High School Comets for winning the Ohio School Athletic Association
In the state dual meet, the Comets fought to ensure that the community was knowledgeably and purposefully engaged. In working to ensure that the neighborhood with him. In working to ensure that the neighborhood was knowledgeably and purposefully engaged. In working to ensure that the neighborhood was knowledgeably and purposefully engaged.
was an activist working to reduce gun violence in the community, hosting demonstrations and symposiums over the years. He was slated to meet with the Los Angeles Police Department about reducing gun violence in the community the day after he was murdered.

He taught and reminded our community that the power we have is the power we come from and that awareness of our power is something no one can take from us. Nipsey Hussle will be remembered as a visionary, as a protector, as an inspiration, as a philanthropist, as a father, as a brother and as 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.

CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Trinity Baptist Church in Florence, South Carolina as it celebrates its 150th anniversary and to congratulate Reverend Dr. Calvin E. Robinson, Jr. and his congregation on this significant milestone in the life of the church and congregation. This historical congregation was founded during the Reconstruction Era and throughout its history has been a beacon in times of joy and sorrow for the Florence community.

Trinity Baptist Church had its humble beginnings in a home on Front Street. Thereafter a group of faithful Christians came together and purchased the lot adjoining the present edifice and the first framed building was constructed. The structure allowed the church to continue to grow and flourish under the leadership of Reverend Wesley J. Parnell.

After a period of significant growth, the church moved to its current location where membership nearly doubled in the first few years. On one occasion two hundred members were baptized on the same day.

Under the pastorate of Reverend Charles T. Taylor the church organized the Missionary Society and an outstanding field effort to establish Morris College in 1908, which is owned by the Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina—an organization that Trinity Baptist helped to found and organize. I am particularly pleased with this effort because both my parents obtained degrees from Morris.

Under the leadership of a previous pastor, Reverend William P. Diggs, the church experienced unprecedented growth, greatly increasing its giving to missions, benevolences and education. In 1968, the church was expanded to include an education building and the sanctuary was extensively renovated. This new renovation and expansion helped the church to grow its education mission. It also provided the church with a choir room and a fellowship hall. The church has grown other missions including the Junior Missionary Society, Gospel Choir, Sunday School, and the Young Women’s Alliance.

Madam Speaker, I invite you and my colleagues to join me in commending Trinity Baptist Church for one hundred fifty years of faithful service. Its members continue to be beacons of hope in Florence, providing compassion and care for, not only its members, but also the least among us. I congratulate Trinity Baptist Church for its rich history and look forward to continue witnessing the good works of the church as it continues to grow and serve.

GLASS-STEAGALL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Return to Prudent Banking Act of 2019, a bill to reinstate the Glass-Steagall Act. In the wake of the Great Depression, the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act was passed in order to separate commercial and investment banks, and prevent Wall Street from gambling with the head-earned money of the American people.

Tragically, the big banks and their cronys lobbyists pushed Congress to repeal the law in 1999. This deeply misguided deregulation may have benefitted a few wealthy bankers. However, it opened the floodgates to the growth of financial institutions that are too big to fail and encouraged the type of risky behaviors that led to the crash of the American financial system in 2008.

Although we made significant progress with the Dodd-Frank Act, large commercial and investment banks are still tied together in an institutional risk which poses dramatic systemic risk to the financial well-being of our country. I urge my colleagues to join me in passing the Prudent Banking Act to reimplement the vital protections of the Glass-Steagall Act that serve to ensure the security and stability of our financial system.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE REVEREND DR. MARCUS J. GIBSON

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding Man of Achievement, he is an outstanding mentor, strong in tradition, he is a fellow who is a faithful servant of God.

Reverend Gibson is a native of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, graduated from Watson Chapel High School. As a U.S. Army officer from 1995 to 1999, after graduating from Morris College and a Master of Divinity degree from the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, a Master of Divinity degree from the Morehouse School of Religion, and a Doctorate of Ministry in Preaching from the McCormick Theological Seminary. Over the years, he has continued to encourage others to pursue advanced education through his service as an Adjunct Professor of Biblical and Religious Studies at the Beulah Heights University Columbus extension site.

Always seeking to improve the craft of Christian ministry and discipleship, Rev. Gibson has served as President of the Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Association Congress of Christian Education, President of the Metro-Columbus Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, and Dean of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia Congress of Christian Education.

Not one to rest on his laurels, Rev. Gibson is an active member of many civic organizations where he continuously devotes his time and energy to his community. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. and is a Master Mason in Electric Light Lodge No. 45, Arkansas Jurisdiction (Prince Hall Affiliation). Furthermore, Rev. Gibson has served as a member of the Muscogee County (Georgia) Sheriff’s Advisory Board; a member of the Mayor’s Commission on Unity, Diversity, and Prosperity; a member of the Citizens Trust Bank Columbus Advisory Board; and has worked with numerous other community-based organizations within the Columbus, Georgia area.

Rev. Gibson has achieved much in his life, but none of it would be possible but for the Grace of God and the love and the support of his son, MarDanus; and his daughter, Markayla.

Madam Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join my wife, Vivian; and me, along with the congregation of Greater Shady Grove Missionary Baptist Church and more than 730,000 residents of Georgia’s Second Congressional District, to extend our sincerest congratulations to Reverend Dr. Marcus J. Gibson on this joyous occasion. A man of great accomplishment, he is an outstanding mentor, strong leader, and prominent community activist, but above all, he is a faithful servant of God.

MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS RIGHT TO KNOW ACT OF 2019

HON. GRACE MENG
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of the Menstrual Products Right to Know Act. This legislation would make menstrual hygiene products safer by ensuring that women know what they are putting in their bodies. This bill would require manufacturers of commonly used menstrual hygiene products, such as scented and unscented pads, cups, and scented and unscented tampons, to label the ingredients in these items, and list them in descending order of concentration.

We can easily see the ingredients used in the shampoo we put in our hair; these same transparency requirements should apply to products that touch, or are inserted to, sensitive female anatomy. Consumers are being denied access to crucial information, which affects their safety and impacts their ability to make informed choices.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Menstrual Products Right to Know Act.
HONORING LAURA HABR ON BEING NAMED FIRST CITIZEN OF VIRGINIA BEACH

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize Laura Habr on being named the First Citizen of Virginia Beach. This is an amazing accomplishment.

This award recognizes Laura’s lifetime of service and commitment to the welfare of our community. Laura’s commitment to her business, Croc’s, and her role as a civic leader is inspiring to many. Her business and leadership are well known in Virginia Beach. Additionally, her input on boards and committees—such as the Old Beach Farmers Market, Green Resort Ecofriendly Neighbors, and the Resort Advisory Commission—is invaluable.

Laura’s dedication to inclusion and to strengthening the community is truly inspiring. I am proud to honor and recognize Laura for her leadership and the role she plays in making our community a better place. Virginia Beach has significantly benefited from her presence.

CONGRATULATING DR. STEPHEN MITROS ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER FOUR DECADES OF SERVICE

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Stephen Mitros on his retirement from his orthopaedic surgery practice after 43 years.

Dr. Mitros has served the South Bend community for generations. His commitment to excellent care goes beyond treatment and recovery. He has always shown his patients he truly cares about each individual and wants to treat their pain in a way that works best for them. The team at Mitros Orthopaedics in South Bend, a true family practice, demonstrates unparalleled expertise, compassion, and dedication to their work. Family has always been central to Dr. Mitros’s practice. His wife, Janet, was the office manager and a registered nurse, and their daughter Kellye was a medical assistant. He shared the lessons his father, Dr. Paul Mitros, taught him about caring for patients, and I have no doubt this legacy will continue far into the future.

Dr. Mitros has been a leader in addressing the opioid epidemic by focusing on a non-narcotic approach. He began to see a vast difference in his patients’ health and well-being, as well as in their rate of recovery. He has been a guiding light in the orthopaedic community, and he has devoted time and energy outside of his practice to researching new techniques and training physicians across the country. Though Dr. Mitros said he “did not do it with any crusading idea about cutting down on my own drug, or the opioid crisis,” his leadership in promoting non-opioid alternatives to pain management truly did transform his practice and made a lasting difference in people’s lives.

On behalf of 2nd District Hoosiers, I am grateful to Dr. Mitros for his years of dedicated service and for the innovative approach he took to caring for each patient and identifying comprehensive treatment options that put their health and well-being first. I look forward to continuing to work with providers like Dr. Mitros to address the opioid epidemic by advocating for patient-centered care.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Mitros and thanking him for all he has done to improve lives and advance the practice of orthopaedic medicine.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LOCAL JUROR NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2019

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Local Juror Non-Discrimination Act of 2019. This bill would clarify that D.C. residents may not be excluded or disqualified from jury service in the D.C. Superior Court based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Specifically, my bill would clarify that “sex,” which is a protected class under the non-discrimination law that currently applies to local D.C. jurors, includes sexual orientation and gender identity. Under the Home Rule Act, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over Title 11 of the D.C. Code (relating to organization and jurisdiction of the local D.C. courts).

The District has one of the strongest non-discrimination laws in the country, including protecting individuals based on sexual orientation and gender identity. However, under the Home Rule Act, the District does not have the authority to make this non-discrimination law applicable to local jurors. Therefore, until the District is given complete control over the jurisdiction and organization of its local courts, an act of Congress is required to make this important change to protect the rights of all D.C. residents. I will soon be introducing a bill to give the District local control of its courts.

In the meantime, however, the District of Columbia Local Juror Non-Discrimination Act of 2019 is necessary to protect D.C. jurors from discrimination.

My bill is based on H.R. 874, the Juror Non-Discrimination Act of 2019 (H.R. 874), which would make the same changes to federal jury law. I am a proud original cosponsor of that bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

HONORING THE CAREER OF MARY MACKBEE

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mary Mackbee on a remarkable 53-year career in public education as she prepares to retire as principal of Saint Paul’s Central High School. Mary is a highly gifted educator, and far more—a civic leader in Minnesota’s Capital City, a mentor to students, teachers, and parents alike and a model of what it means to be an engaged and caring member of the community.

Growing up in New Orleans, Mary attended segregated schools. Her teachers became vital to her life, so much so that by the time she was in 9th grade she knew that being a public educator was her life’s calling. After attending Xavier University of Louisiana where she studied Social Studies and English, Mary was recruited to begin her teaching career here in Minnesota. So it was in September of 1966 that she embarked on what would become a career spanning more than five decades, primarily in Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Mary began as a classroom teacher before moving to positions as principal and district administrator in the Saint Paul Public Schools. She ultimately returned to the role she loved more than any other in 1993. As principal of Saint Paul’s Central High School, the oldest continuously operating high school in the state of Minnesota, she has overseen the education of an estimated 13,000 students during her tenure. She has earned a reputation as an ardent advocate for the arts and extracurricular programs, and is a frequent attendee of Central’s various arts and athletic events beyond regular school hours.

Principal Mackbee has demonstrated resilient leadership through tumultuous changes in technology, demographics and traumatic events in the community and the “Central family.” When difficult situations affect students and teachers at Central, she sets the tone by listening and leaning into what she believes is her school’s strength—the diversity of the community. Mary notes that, “It (Central High School) always drew a very, very diverse population, from the black community of Rondo, the Jewish community of Highland, the rich community of Summit Avenue . . . I think that’s what makes us strong.” Through it all, Central High School has been successful in recruiting and retaining excellent teachers and maintaining outstanding academic, athletic and fine arts programs. This would not have been possible without the leadership and strong advocacy Mary has provided. The results show that this playbook is working—Central High School consistently ranks among the top high schools in the state for academic achievement and graduation rates.

Mary often starts her days at 6:30 in the morning and often doesn’t leave the campus until after eight o’clock. Staff and former students often remark about how there is no task too small for her to do when it comes to Central. Whether it be attending meetings with parents or students to wipe down cafeteria tables, Mary Mackbee knows what it takes to keep Central High School running and strong. Because of Mary, generations of students received outstanding instruction in a vibrant and supportive environment at Saint Paul’s Central High School.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the remarkable 53-year career of one of our communities most respected and beloved leaders, Principal Mary Mackbee.
Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is my honor and pleasure to extend my personal congratulations and best wishes to an exceptional community leader and outstanding citizen, Mrs. Patricia “Patty” Parker Cullen, on the occasion of her retirement as the Executive Director of the River Valley Regional Commission.

A native of Phenix City, Alabama, Patty received both her bachelor’s degree in Home Economics and her master’s degree in Community Planning from Auburn University.

For almost four decades, she has been a well-respected leader in the community development industry in the Chattahoochee Valley region. She has built quite an impressive career, which began with her position as an Economic/Energy Planner for the Lower Chattahoochee Area Planning and Development Commission. During her extensive tenure in the community development industry, Patricia has held several leadership roles within the Lower Chattahoochee Area Planning and Development Commission, the Lower Chattahoochee Regional Development Center, and the River Valley Regional Commission. Patty has done a tremendous job in upholding the highest standards of achievement, service and public distinction.

Throughout her career, Patty has served on a number of boards and was affiliated with several associations including the Advisory Council at Auburn University; the American Planning Association; the Georgia Association of Regional Commissions; the Georgia Planning Association; and Kappa Kappa Gamma Alumni Association.

Patty has accomplished much throughout her life, but none of this would have been possible without the Grace of God and the love and support of her late husband, George; and her stepdaughter, Sally.

Sir Winston Churchill often said: “You make your living by what you get; you make your life by what you give.” The Lower Chattahoochee Valley area is a better place because Patty Cullen gave so much to so many to make our community stronger. As a woman of great integrity, her efforts, her dedication, and her expertise are unparalleled, but her heart for helping others utilizing these qualities has made her life’s work truly special.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join my wife, Vivian; and me, along with the more than 730,000 citizens of Georgia’s Second Congressional District, in extending our sincerest appreciation and best wishes to Patricia “Patty” Parker Cullen upon the occasion of her retirement from an outstanding career of public service.
I offer my congratulations to Clean Fuels National on all of their achievements, and best wishes for continued success in the years to come.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF EMINENCE, MISSOURI

HON. JASON SMITH
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Sesquicentennial of Eminence, Missouri. Located in Shannon County, Eminence began as a small settlement along the Current River near Round Spring. In 1868, after the courthouse was burned in the Civil War, it was determined the town and county seat should be moved to a more centrally-located area. County Judges Alfred Deatherage, Thomas J. Chilton, and William Freeman commissioned William S. Chilton to find the new location. Utilizing the help of his brother, Thomas J. Chilton, they moved the town to its current location.

The early structures in Eminence were constructed out of log and plain lumber. The first businesses in town, a saloon, store, and post office, were constructed by Colonel Thomas Freeman and A.J.P. Deatherage.

Today, Eminence is known for its canoeing, trail riding, hunting, fishing, and camping. It is also the home of four space shuttle missions and former Principal of Eminence High School. The people of Eminence have shown their resiliency through the years by overcoming fires, floods, and other obstacles. This resiliency has made Eminence what it is today. It is my honor to acknowledge this historic birthday before the United States House of Representatives.

CONGRATULATING DAVE AND KATHLEEN SPARKS ON 50 YEARS AT McDOUGAL’S

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dave and Kathleen Sparks on 50 years of growth, innovation, and leadership at McDonald’s.

Dave began his career at McDonald’s as a cashier in college. In the beginning, he needed strong math skills, good customer service, and knowledge of the menu. These skills taught Dave the lessons that would stay with him through the launch of his career and would help shape his success as an owner-operator. His continued commitment to our community has helped grow our economy and provide good jobs for hardworking Hoosiers for decades. Dave’s contributions to our state’s workforce and franchise economy have been invaluable, and his entrepreneurial spirit and exceptional drive are inspirational to future generations.

Dave and his wife Kathleen have not only transformed the lives of their employees and other McDonald’s owner-operators across the state, they have also been intimately involved with the northern Indiana Ronald McDonald House Charities. Their teamwork, leadership, and business acumen exemplify the strong Hoosier values that move our state forward, and they display the compassion that connects us all.

It is truly a privilege to represent Hoosier job creators like Dave and Kathleen, who never stop building opportunities for others and making Indiana a better place to live, work, and thrive.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dave Sparks on his 50th anniversary at McDonald’s, and in thanking him for setting a positive example for business owners and franchisees across the country. I look forward to the incredible things that lie ahead for Dave, his family, and our nation’s love of McDonald’s, and I wish him all the best in this next chapter.

IN RECOGNITION OF BISHOP C. JAMES KING, JR.

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Bishop C. James King, Jr., the Presiding Bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, which spans the state of Alabama. On Thursday, April 11, 2019, Bishop King will be the distinguished preacher for the Annual Conference at St. James A.M.E. Church located at 1002 Sixth Avenue in Columbus, Georgia.

Bishop Charles James King, Jr. was born on May 15, 1948, to the union of the late Mr. Charles James King, Sr. and Mrs. Ruthie Mae Middlebrooks King. The Columbus, Georgia native is the eldest of 12 children and was reared by his grandparents. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Paine College in 1974, his Master of Divinity degree in the Old Testament from The Interdenominational Theological Center in 1979, and his Doctor of Ministry degree in Educational Administration with a special concentration in Program Development from Ashland Theological Seminary in 1994.

During his career, Bishop King has pastored several congregations including Murray Memorial CME Church in Chicago; Bunton Institutional CME Church in Washington, D.C.; Brown Memorial CME Church in Kentucky; Trinity Church and Murchison Tabernacle CME Church in Indiana; as well as Peoples Church and Phillips Memorial CME Church, and St. Phillips CME Church in Ohio. He has also played a leading role in several religious and community-based organizations including President Elder of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis District in the Ohio-Central Indiana Region; the Episcopal Director of Faith-Based and Community-Based Ministries in the Second Episcopal District covering churches from Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina; and a member and vice chair of The General Board of Personnel Services for the CME Church, before being elected as Bishop of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 2014. Bishop King has always been a staunch advocate for helping economically disadvantaged adolescents and youth. As the President, CEO, and Founder of Project One, Inc., a faith-based non-profit corporation, he has helped over 15,000 youth become engaged in meaningful summer employment and after-school programs. He has also raised substantial amounts of funding for youth through Project One programs like The Annual Summer Jobs Campaign; The Summer Employment and Enrichment Program; The Fatherhood Program; The Talented and Gifted Scholars (TAG) Program; and The After School University at the Alice Lucille Martin Educational Academy. Bishop King is the first C.M.E. preacher to serve as the Chair of the Board of Trustees for The Interdenominational Theological Center and has used his position to raise funds for the growth and expansion of the school.

Madam Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the congregation of St. James AME Church and the more than 730,000 residents of Georgia’s Second Congressional District, in recognizing and commending a Columbus native son, Bishop C. James King, Jr., for his outstanding accomplishments in the ministry and his service to humankind. He is a man of great accomplishment, an outstanding mentor, and a prominent community leader, but above all, he is a faithfull servant of God.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 11, 2019 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 20

4 p.m. Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

5 p.m. Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Airland
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.
5:30 p.m.  Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Strategic Forces
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

MAY 21
9:30 a.m.  Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

11 a.m.  Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on SeaPower
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

2:30 p.m.  Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Personnel
Business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

3:30 p.m.  Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

MAY 22
9 a.m.  Committee on Armed Services

MAY 23
12 noon  Committee on Armed Services
Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2349–S2398

Measures Introduced: Thirty-nine bills and six resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1101–1139, and S. Res. 153–158.

Measures Reported:

S. 195, to require the Director of the Government Publishing Office to establish and maintain a website accessible to the public that allows the public to obtain electronic copies of all congressionally mandated reports in one place, with an amendment. (S. Rept. No. 116–31)

S. 196, to save taxpayer money and improve the efficiency and speed of intragovernmental correspondence, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 116–32)

S. 387, to prohibit Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, with an amendment. (S. Rept. No. 116–33)

S. 383, to support carbon dioxide utilization and direct air capture research, to facilitate the permitting and development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

S. 747, to reauthorize the diesel emissions reduction program.

S. 1061, to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Measures Passed:

Relative to the death of former Senator Ernest F. Hollings: Senate agreed to S. Res. 155, relative to the death of the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, former United States Senator for the State of South Carolina.

Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 156, supporting the goals and ideals of Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day.

Parkinson's Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 157, supporting the designation of April 2019 as “Parkinson’s Awareness Month”.

National Prescription Drug Take Back Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 158, authorizing the use of the atrium in the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building for the National Prescription Drug Take Back Day, a semiannual event of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 16, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 19, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act: Senate passed S. 94, to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

Bolivia and Latin America: Senate agreed to S. Res. 35, supporting democratic principles and standards in Bolivia and throughout Latin America.

United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea: Senate agreed to S. Res. 67, expressing the sense of the Senate on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests.

198th anniversary of the independence of Greece: Senate agreed to S. Res. 95, recognizing the 198th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States.

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:
Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency originally declared in Executive Order 13536 on April 12, 2010 with respect to Somalia; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–9)  

Bernhardt Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of nomination of David Bernhardt, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Interior.  

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 56 yeas to 41 nays (Vote No. EX. 76), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, April 11, 2019; and that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business and Leader remarks count post-cloture on the nomination.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 53 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 70), Cheryl Marie Stanton, of South Carolina, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

By 92 yeas to 7 nays (Vote No. EX. 71), John P. Abizaid, of Nevada, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

By 56 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 73), Holly A. Brady, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana.

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 56 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 72), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

By 56 yeas to 41 nays (Vote No. EX. 75), David Steven Morales, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas.

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 57 yeas to 41 nays (Vote No. EX. 74), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Kate Marie Byrnes, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of North Macedonia.

2 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Foreign Service.

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Kate Marie Byrnes, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Macedonia, which was sent to the Senate on January 16, 2019.

Messages from the House:

Measures Placed on the Calendar:

Executive Communications:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Privileges of the Floor:

Record Votes: Seven record votes were taken today. (Total—76)

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:45 a.m. and adjourned, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late former Senator Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina, in accordance with S. Res. 155, at 7:14 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, April 11, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S2397.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine perspectives on child nutrition reauthorization, after receiving testimony from Brandon Lipps, Acting Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture, Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service; Kathryn A. Larin, Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; Joshua Mathiasmeier, Kansas Public Schools, Kansas City; Michael J. Halligan, God’s Pantry Food Bank, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Lauren Waits, Atlanta Community Food Bank, Atlanta, Georgia; Kati Wagner, National CACFP Sponsors Association, Round Rock, Texas; and Olanrewaju Falusi, American Academy of Pediatrics, Washington, D.C.
APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Justice, after receiving testimony from William P. Barr, Attorney General, and Lee Lofthus, Chief Financial Officer, both of the Department of Justice.

APPROPRIATIONS: NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2020 for the National Guard and Reserve, after receiving testimony from General Joseph L. Lengyel, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Lieutenant General Charles D. Luckey, Chief of the Army Reserve, Lieutenant General Richard W. Scobee, Chief of the Air Force Reserve, Vice Admiral Luke M. McCollum, Chief of the Navy Reserve, and Major General Bradley S. James, Commander of the Marine Corps Forces Reserve, all of the Department of Defense.

APPROPRIATIONS: GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE AND CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2020 for the Government Accountability Office and Congressional Budget Office, after receiving testimony from Gene Dodaro, Comptroller General of the United States, Government Accountability Office; and Keith Hall, Director, Congressional Budget Office.

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2020 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation within the Department of Interior, after receiving testimony from R.D. James, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, and Lieutenant General Todd T. Semonite, Chief of Engineers, Army Corps of Engineers, both of the Department of Defense; and Brenda Burman, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, and Timothy R. Petty, Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, both of the Department of the Interior.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on SeaPower concluded a hearing to examine Marine Corps ground modernization and naval aviation programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from James F. Geurts, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, Lieutenant General David H. Berger, USMC, Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration, Lieutenant General Steven R. Rudder, USMC, Deputy Commandant for Aviation, Headquarters United States Marine Corps, and Rear Admiral Scott D. Conn, USN, Director, Air Warfare, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, all of the Department of Defense.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE CYBERSECURITY POLICY

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity concluded a closed hearing to examine defense industrial base cybersecurity policy, after receiving testimony from Kevin M. Fahey, Assistant Secretary for Acquisition, James F. Geurts, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, Garry P. Reid, Director for Defense Intelligence (Intelligence and Security), Office of the Under Secretary for Intelligence, and Major General Thomas E. Murphy, USAF, Director, Protecting Critical Technology Task Force, Office of the Secretary, all of the Department of Defense.

BROADBAND MAPPING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine broadband mapping, focusing on challenges and solutions, after receiving testimony from Tim Donovan, Competitive Carriers Association, and Jonathan Spalter, USTelecom, both of Washington, D.C.; Mike McCormick, Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, Jackson; Mike Oblizalo, Hood Canal Communications, Shelton, Washington; and Chip Strange, Ookla, LLC, Seattle, Washington.

PIPELINE SAFETY

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Transportation and Safety concluded a hearing to examine pipeline safety, focusing on Federal oversight and stakeholder perspectives, after receiving testimony from Howard Elliott, Administrator, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation; Robert Sumwalt, Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board; Paul R. Amato, Iroquois Pipeline Operating
Company, Shelton, Connecticut, on behalf of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America; and Robin Rorick, American Petroleum Institute, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S.383, to support carbon dioxide utilization and direct air capture research, to facilitate the permitting and development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines;

S.747, to reauthorize the diesel emissions reduction program;

An original bill entitled, “John F. Kennedy Center Reauthorization Act of 2019”; and

8 General Services Administration resolutions.

TAX FILING SEASON
Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the 2019 tax filing season and the 21st century Internal Revenue Service, after receiving testimony from Charles P. Rettig, Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUDGET
Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of State, after receiving testimony from Mike Pompeo, Secretary of State.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT
REAUTHORIZATION
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine reauthorizing the Higher Education Act, focusing on strengthening accountability to protect students and taxpayers, after receiving testimony from Tressie McMillan Cottom, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond; Adam Looney, Brookings Institution Center on Regulation and Markets, Washington, D.C.; David A. Tandberg, State Higher Education Executive Officers, Boulder, Colorado; and Belle Wheelan, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges, Decatur, Georgia.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN COUNTRY
Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine building out Indian country, focusing on tools for community development, after receiving testimony from Tara Mac Lean Sweeney, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs; Jodie Harris, Director, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury; Henry Childs II, National Director, Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce; Jacki Ponti-Lazaruk, Chief Innovation Officer, Rural Development, Department of Agriculture; and Mark Thompson, Acoma Pueblo, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on behalf of the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center and Indian Pueblos Marketing, Inc.

NOMINATIONS
Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Jeffrey A. Rosen, of Virginia, to be Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, who was introduced by Senator Portman; and Jeffrey Vincent Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Stephanie L. Haines, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, who was introduced by Senator Toomey, and Brantley Starr, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

FREE SPEECH
Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution concluded a hearing to examine free speech, focusing on technological censorship and the public discourse, after receiving testimony from Carlos Monje, Twitter, Inc., Washington, D.C.; Neil Potts, Facebook, Menlo Park, California; Chuck Konzelman, Unplanned, Los Angeles, California; Francesca Tripodi, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Marilyn Musgrave, Susan B. Anthony List, Fort Morgan, Colorado; Eugene Kontorovich, George Mason University Antonin Scalia School of Law, Arlington, Virginia; and Robert Parker, Brush Prairie, Washington.

SBA’S INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROGRAM
Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee concluded a hearing to examine reauthorization of the Small Business Administration’s international trade programs, after receiving testimony David M. Glaccum, Associate Administrator, Office of International Trade, Small Business Administration; Manny Mencia, Enterprise Florida, on behalf of the State International Development Organizations, and Daniel J. Pische, First American Bank, both of Coral Gables, Florida; Signe Pringle, Maryland Department of Commerce, Baltimore, on behalf of the State International Development Organizations; and Scott Gornall, BAON Enterprises, LLC, Chester-town, Maryland.
VA MISSION ACT

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine VA MISSION Act, focusing on implementing the Veterans Community Care Program, after receiving testimony from Richard A. Stone, Executive in Charge, Kameron Matthews, Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Community Care, and Jennifer MacDonald, VA MISSION Act Lead, all of the Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; Sharon M. Silas, Acting Director, Health Care, Government Accountability Office; Adrian Atizado, Disabled American Veterans, Washington, D.C.; and Merideth Randles, Milliman, Inc., Seattle, Washington.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 97 public bills, H.R. 2195–2291; and 15 resolutions, H.J. Res. 56; H. Con. Res. 33; and H. Res. 302–314 were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H3251–56

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cisneros to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Rev. Jesse Bernard Bilberry, Jr., Mount Pilgrim Baptist Church, Baton Rouge, LA.


Rejected the Walden motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of 204 ayes to 216 noes, Roll No. 166.

Agreed to:

- Davids (KS) amendment (No. 7 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–37) that requires that within 1 year of enactment, the GAO shall produce a report examining the FCC’s efforts to assess competition in the wireline and wireless broadband internet access markets, and how the FCC can better assess competition, and what steps, if any the FCC can take to better increase competition in the wireless and wireline broadband internet access markets; Pages H3224–26

- Stanton amendment (No. 8 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–37) that directs the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to engage tribal stakeholders and providers to ensure accessible and affordable broadband on tribal lands; Pages H3229–32

- Trone amendment (No. 9 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–37) that finds that annual FCC reports on the state of broadband deployment are important to fostering further deployment and that Congress relies on the accuracy of these reports; requires that 1) the FCC may not release such a report based on information it knows to be inaccurate and 2) the Commission use its best efforts to ensure all future reports are accurate and to correct past inaccuracies prior to the report’s release; Pages H3229–30

- Brindisi amendment (No. 10 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–37) that requires the GAO to produce a report about the ways in which the U.S. government can promote the deployment of broadband Internet access service, especially to rural areas and areas currently unserved by high-speed broadband access; Pages H3230–32

- Spanberger amendment (No. 11 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–37) that requires the GAO to determine the accuracy and granularity of broadband maps produced by the FCC, and to submit to Congress a report that identifies programs and actions restored under 2(b) that rely on these maps and that makes recommendations for how the FCC can produce more accurate maps; Pages H3232–33

- Delgado amendment (No. 4 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–37) that was debated on April 9th that requires GAO to produce a report, within 1 year, reviewing the benefits to consumers of broadband internet access providers offering broadband internet access service on a standalone basis and what steps Congress can take to increase the availability of standalone broadband internet access service to consumers, particularly those living in rural areas (by a recorded vote of 363 ayes to 60 noes, Roll No. 163); Page H3235

- Wexton amendment (No. 6 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–37) that was debated on April 9th that 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 on Form 477 of data regarding the deployment of broadband Internet access service (by a recorded vote of 376 ayes to 46 noes, Roll No. 164); and

McAdams amendment (No. 12 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–37) that affirms that ISPs can still block unlawful content, such as child pornography or copyright-infringing materials (by a recorded vote of 423 ayes with none voting “no”, Roll No. 165).

H. Res. 294, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 1644) and (H.R. 2021) was agreed to yesterday, April 9th.

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, April 12th.

Investigative Subcommittees of the Committee on Ethics—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker’s appointment of the following Members of the House to be available to serve on investigative subcommittees of the Committee on Ethics for the 116th Congress: Representatives Bonamici, Higgins (NY), Keating, Krishnamoorthi, Perlmutter, Raskin, Sewell (AL), Soto and Titus.

Investigative Subcommittees of the Committee on Ethics—Appointment: Read a letter from Representative McCarthy, Minority Leader, in which he appointed the following Members of the House to be available to serve on investigative subcommittees of the Committee on Ethics for the 116th Congress: Representatives Flores, Rose (TN), Olson, Wagner, Katko, Cline, Huizenga, Rouzer, Rutherford and Hartzler.

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency with respect to Somalia that was declared on April 12, 2010 is to continue in effect beyond April 12, 2019—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 116–27).

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and four recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3235, H3236–37, H3238–39, and H3239. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Chairman McGovern, and Representative Escobar, Carter of Georgia, Johnson of Louisiana, Williams, Scanlon, Khanna, and Rouda.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARMERS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Economic Opportunities for Farmers through Sustainable Agricultural Practices’. Testimony was heard from Kevin Norton, Acting Associate Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture; and public witnesses.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies held a hearing on the Department of Transportation. Testimony was heard from Elaine L. Chao, Secretary, Department of Transportation.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2020 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of the Navy”. Testimony was heard from Richard Spencer, Secretary of the Navy, U.S. Navy; Admiral John Richardson, Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. Navy; and General Robert Neller, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.

EXAMINING THE POLICIES AND PRIORITIES OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Examining the Policies and Priorities of the U.S. Department of Education”. Testimony was heard from Betsy DeVos, Secretary, Department of Education.

INVESTING IN AMERICA’S ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE: IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CREATING A DIVERSE WORKFORCE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled “Investing in America’s Energy Infrastructure: Improving Energy Efficiency and Creating a Diverse Workforce’. Testimony was heard from Daniel R. Simmons, Assistant Secretary, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy; and James E.
Campos, Director, Office of Economic Impact and Diversity, Department of Energy.

PRICED OUT OF A LIFESAVING DRUG: GETTING ANSWERS ON THE RISING COST OF INSULIN

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Priced Out of a Lifesaving Drug: Getting Answers on the Rising Cost of Insulin”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

HOLDING MEGABANKS ACCOUNTABLE: A REVIEW OF GLOBAL SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT BANKS 10 YEARS AFTER THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Holding Megabanks Accountable: A Review of Global Systemically Important Banks 10 years after the Financial Crisis”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE IMPORTANCE OF U.S. ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL AMERICA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Importance of U.S. Assistance to Central America”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE SPENDING PRIORITIES AND MISSIONS OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands held a hearing entitled “Examining the Spending Priorities and Missions of the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management”. Testimony was heard from Victoria Christiansen, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and Brian Steed, Deputy Director, Policy and Programs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SBA 7(A) BUDGET PROPOSAL AND THE IMPACT OF FEE STRUCTURE CHANGES

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access held a hearing entitled “SBA 7(a) Budget Proposal and the Impact of Fee Structure Changes”. Testimony was heard from Tim Gribben, Chief Financial Officer and Association Administrator for Performance Management, U.S. Small Business Administration; and public witnesses.

THE COST OF DOING NOTHING: WHY FULL UTILIZATION OF THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND AND INVESTMENT IN OUR NATION’S WATERWAYS MATTER

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing entitled “The Cost of Doing Nothing: Why Full Utilization of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and Investment in our Nation’s Waterways Matter”. Testimony was heard from Rick Goche, Commissioner, Port of Bandon, Oregon; Eugene Seroka, Executive Director, Port of Los Angeles, San Pedro, California; and public witnesses.

COMPREHENSIVE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS TO ENHANCE SOCIAL SECURITY

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Social Security held a hearing entitled “Comprehensive Legislative Proposals to Enhance Social Security”. Testimony was heard from Stephen C. Goss, Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 2019

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Agriculture, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2020 for the National Institutes of Health, 10 a.m., SD–124.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the proposal to establish a United States Space Force, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation, and the Internet, to hold hearings to examine illegal robocalls, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine opportunities for energy innovation and other potential solutions to help address global climate change, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Kate Marie Byrnes, of Florida, to
be Ambassador to the Republic of North Macedonia, Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland, and David Michael Satterfield, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, all of the Department of State, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

House

No hearings are scheduled.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Thursday, April 11

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of David Bernhardt, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Interior, post-cloture.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2:30 p.m., Friday, April 12

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 2:30 p.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Banks, Jim, Ind., E450
Bass, Karen, Calif., E447
Bishop, Sanford D., Jr., Ga., E448, E450, E451
Buchanan, Vern, Fla., E442
Burgess, Michael C., Tex., E445
Clyburn, James E., S.C., E446, E448
Collins, Doug, Ga., E443
Cummings, Elijah E., Md., E441
Davis, Rodney, Ill., E444
Davis, Susan A., Calif., E450
Garamendi, John, Calif., E445
Gianforte, Greg, Mont., E441
Hagedorn, Jim, Minn., E442
Horn, Kendra S., Okla., E444
Hunter, Duncan, Calif., E442
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E447
Joyce, John, Pa., E442, E444
Kaptur, Marcy, Ohio, E448
Lang, James R., R.I., E446
Latta, Robert E., Ohio, E444, E446
Loftgren, Zoe, Calif., E447
Lucas, Elaine G., Va., E446, E449
McCollum, Betty, Minn., E449
Meng, Grace, N.Y., E441, E446, E448
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E449
Panetta, Jimmy, Calif., E441
Raskin, Jamie, Md., E442
Smith, Christopher H., N.J., E443
Smith, Jason, Mo., E451
Stanton, Greg, Ariz., E445
Stivers, Steve, Ohio, E444
Suozzi, Thomas R., N.Y., E450
Trits, Ilisa, Nev., E444
Walorski, Jackie, Ind., E449, E451

The Congressional Record (USPS 087-390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. "Public access to the Congressional Record is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at www.govinfo.gov, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the Congressional Record is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Phone 202-512-1800, or 866-512-1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, contactcenter@gpo.gov. To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, or phone orders to 866-512-1800 (toll-free), 202-512-1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202-512-2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. Following each session of Congress, the daily Congressional Record is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the Congressional Record. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Record, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.