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No. 72

## House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

Reverend Jonathan Falwell, Thomas Road Baptist Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Heavenly Father, we thank You for this great Nation that we call home. We thank You for blessing us so greatly through these 243 years of American history.

The Bible says: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." So, today, Father, we ask Your forgiveness for the sins that we as a people, and we as a nation, have committed which have led us away from You.

We pray that You grant wisdom and guidance to all who serve in this room. We ask You to give clear direction as they set the course for our Nation, and we pray that You lead them as they lead us. We ask You to protect those who serve this Nation both here and around the globe.

And we ask You to continue to bless this great Nation that we call home.

In Jesus' name we pray, amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

### WELCOMING REVEREND JONATHAN FALWELL

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize our guest chaplain, the Reverend Jonathan Falwell of Thomas Road Baptist Church in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Reverend Falwell has long been a leader in his community, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the United States. His sermons are delivered to thousands each week at Thomas Road, on television, and through the internet. Jonathan Falwell followed in the footsteps of his father, Dr. Jerry Falwell, as senior pastor of Thomas Road Baptist Church.

Jerry Falwell was founder of Liberty University, one of the largest Christian universities in the United States. In addition to his role as senior pastor at Thomas Road, Reverend Jonathan Falwell also serves as executive vice president of spiritual affairs at Liberty.

On this National Day of Prayer, I extend my thanks to Jonathan Falwell for his devotion to Christ, his family, and his community.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

### MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, last year was an abject failure in addressing the climate crisis. In both policy and real-world emission reductions in the U.S. and globally, we fell short. We cannot afford another year like it, and yet, 2019 is off to an ominous start.

The consequences of inaction on climate change are both dire and familiar. The lives and livelihoods of millions across the country and billions around the world are at risk.

Climate change is a national security threat, a food security threat, a housing issue, a transportation issue, an infrastructure issue, an immigration issue, a jobs issue, an energy issue, a financial issue, and a public health issue.

We cannot, in good conscience, claim to be adequately representing the people of our districts and our country and the world if we ignore or deny the dangers that climate change poses to the American public and the world.

I stand here in strong support of H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act, to reverse the shameful and dangerous course of the last 2 years and meet the challenge of climate change head-on.

### NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, today we observe the 68th annual National Day of Prayer, a day dedicated to bringing men and women of all faiths together in prayer for this great Nation.

Statistically, only about 14 percent of Americans read the Bible and pray on a daily basis. That is why this year's theme focuses on our love for one another, just as we learned in the teachings of Jesus in John 13:34: Love one another just as I have loved you.

This theme is just as important in our Nation today as it has been throughout our history. Right now,

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America is a divided nation, and we are fighting for the values that this great country was founded upon. More than anything else we need unity.

Mark 3:24 says: If a kingdom is divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand. But to find unity, we must put our faith before our politics. We must do what is right for the American people. Why? Because our faith unites us in Christ.

Jesus prayed for us, in John 21:17, that: All of them may be one, Father, just as You are in me and I am in You. May they also be in us, so that the world may believe that You have sent me.

I encourage all Americans to join me in celebrating the National Day of Prayer and humbly come before God to seek his guidance on how we may become one America.

#### A FIRST STEP TOWARDS THE FUTURE OF CLIMATE ACTION

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, it was an honor to preside over the House during the debate on H.R. 9 yesterday to uphold our commitment to the Paris climate accord, our first real piece of climate legislation in over 9 years. It may have been an honor, but it was jarring to listen to my Republican colleagues in denial.

For decades, Americans have seen with their own eyes rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and temperature increases, all terrifying prospects for our children and grandchildren, yet Republicans are defending the Trump administration's action to undercut and isolate the United States as the only country to withdraw from the climate accord, placing us firmly on the wrong side of history.

In contrast, I am thankful that today's action demonstrates that Democrats are on the side of protecting our children's future. H.R. 9 is a first step towards a future of climate action and climate justice, a Green New Deal for clean energy jobs, rebuilding and renewing our infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, and environmental justice.

We can't afford to wait, and neither can the planet.

#### HONORING BEN REIFEL

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in 1961, South Dakota's Ben Reifel became our Nation's first Lakota Indian in Congress.

He grew up dirt poor in a log cabin in rural Todd County. He dropped out after eighth grade but later graduated from South Dakota State and from Harvard.

Ben Reifel was respected in this Chamber. That gentleman was re-

spected in Indian Country. You see, throughout his career at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for a decade here in Congress, he worked tirelessly to further economic opportunity for American Indians. Ben Reifel celebrated education, hard work, and self-determination.

Yesterday, I filed a bill asking that Ben Reifel's name be placed on the Mission Post Office. It is my hope that young American Indian boys and girls will see that name and realize that great American leaders have come, and will come again, from that place.

#### ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act, to ensure that the U.S. remains part of the Paris climate agreement.

Report after scientific report has told us that, when it comes to climate change, we are on a precipice. The status quo leads us over the cliff. The only way back is with immediate and earnest action. That is all of us together.

The Paris Agreement was meant to be a collective first step toward beginning to address climate change. We have a duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the rest of the world to not only join in that step forward, but to lead it.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting H.R. 9.

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize May as National Foster Care Month. This is a time to recognize more than 400,000 foster youth in America. During this month, we renew our commitment to ensuring that every child has a safe and loving home.

Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth, and to this day, I have a foster brother as part of my family. I know firsthand how a loving, supportive home can make all of the difference in a young person's life.

More than 200,000 children enter the foster care system every year, which translates to a child entering care every 2 minutes.

All children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home. We have a responsibility to continue to create policies that will improve outcomes in the overall well-being of foster youth and their families.

I thank every foster parent, volunteer, and mentor who works to make sure that the needs of our children are

not only being met, but giving them the opportunity to thrive in a loving home.

#### LEAD ON THE CRISIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the opportunity we have today to lead on the crisis of climate change.

The climate change crisis is unlike any other that we have faced. It cannot be defeated on the battlefield; it cannot be cured; it cannot be wished away; and it, certainly, can no longer be denied.

What we can do is what we have always done and lead the community of nations to address a problem that would leave our children and their grandchildren with an unbelievable crisis and possibly a planet that they can no longer inhabit.

The Paris climate agreement was a set of targets that we developed that are not mandatory. The Paris climate agreement is about making a statement that this is a problem and a crisis, and that America will lead.

Today, this Chamber has an opportunity to say, yes, we will lead. We will not hide from the problem. We will not let this crisis distract us. We will lead.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 9 today and to send a statement to the world that, as we have always done, we will lead on this global crisis.

#### RECOGNIZING HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join our friends in Israel and in the Jewish communities around the world in recognizing Israel's Holocaust Remembrance Day.

President Trump took the unprecedented step of proclaiming this week Holocaust Remembrance Week, and solidarity is one of our strongest allies in the entire Jewish community.

With the recent rise in anti-Semitic rhetoric amongst some, even in this House, it is important that we remember just how horrific and dangerous these ideas truly are.

More than 6 million Jewish people died at the hands of the Nazis during the Holocaust. Many who survived will never be able to escape the horrors of their experience. They emerged into a world that has changed them forever.

But the world has changed since then, too. No longer is that sort of hatred and bigotry to be accepted, and that is what we must affirm on this National Day of Prayer, via prayer, via our actions, for Jewish people as well

as Christians being massacred around the world.

I thank the President for once again reaffirming America's commitment to supporting Israel and the Jewish people. This week, today, and always, we are with you.

□ 0915

#### HEALTHCARE

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

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss our work in the House to advance innovative solutions to improve access to affordable healthcare for people in my district in New Hampshire and across the country.

Over the past 2 weeks I have had the opportunity to visit with hospitals and providers throughout my district to discuss the challenges facing healthcare in my State. I have heard consistently that the efforts of the Trump administration to sabotage the Affordable Care Act are causing serious anxiety for patients and healthcare providers.

The American people have made clear they want Democrats and Republicans to work together to improve access to affordable healthcare and to abandon the partisanship that has seen protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions threatened and access to healthcare restricted.

I am excited that next week the House will pass innovative legislation that will have a real impact on the lives of hardworking families, including my bill to protect people with pre-existing conditions. We are advancing pragmatic solutions and stabilizing and strengthening the Affordable Care Act.

#### CELEBRATING OUR NATIONAL LIBRARIES

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, recently we celebrated our national libraries. I rise today to discuss the important role they play across many Kansas communities.

I have visited libraries throughout The Big First, stopping in Manhattan, Salina, Dodge City, Quinter, Great Bend, and Scott City. I recently visited the Marion City Library that was awarded the 2019 five-star honor for its welcoming facility with well-targeted programs.

Communities from Colby to Abilene have partnered with organizations such as the Library of Congress, National Archives, and Smithsonian Institution to shine a spotlight on the great qualities and rich history that is unique to Kansas. These programs, run by our local libraries, are vitally important to our small communities and reached more than 27,000 Kansans in 2018.

I am so proud of our Kansas libraries that are constantly going above and beyond.

#### CLIMATE ACTION NOW ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 9.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 329 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. 9.

Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN) kindly take the chair.

□ 0917

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 9) to direct the President to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and for other purposes, with Mr. CASTEN of Illinois (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, May 1, 2019, amendment No. 20 printed in House Report 116-42 offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. KIM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in House Report 116-42.

Mr. KIM. 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:

Page 7, line 25, strike “; and” and insert a semicolon.

Page 8, line 5, strike “Agreement.” and insert “Agreement; and”.

Page 8, after line 5, insert the following paragraph:

(3) how the Paris Agreement's loss and damage provisions would affect infrastructure resiliency in the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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

Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment to H.R. 9.

My amendment is straightforward. This bill requires the President to sub-

mit a plan to Congress to meet our obligations under the Paris accord. This amendment ensures that we do not forget the impact of our infrastructure when addressing the threat of climate change.

We know that climate change is real. We know that we are already feeling its effects and that it will only intensify. Strong scientific research tells us that storms are getting stronger and more frequent. Sea levels are rising, and this poses a direct threat to our coastal communities.

While this bill and the Paris accord take significant steps to address the root causes of climate change, we must be prepared to address the significant impact it is having on our Nation's infrastructure today.

My district in New Jersey was among the hardest hit by Superstorm Sandy. Toms River alone saw \$2.25 billion in property damages, the highest out of any township in New Jersey, and we are still recovering from that storm that hit our State years ago.

In 2017 we saw three of the five costliest storms in our history in Harvey, Maria, and Irma. Rising sea levels are increasing the severity and frequency of flooding and are contributing to beach erosion, posing a major threat to our coastal tourism economy.

Climate change isn't just measured by rising tides and rising temperatures. It is measured by the rising costs that will incur on our communities and the investment needed in infrastructure to keep our communities resilient in the face of that threat.

In the coming months, as we hopefully take up and pass a bold infrastructure package, this amendment will provide guidance towards achieving the infrastructure resiliency our communities need. We know that infrastructure improvements don't only need to come in the form of potholes fixed and bridges rebuilt, they need to lessen the impact of rising storm surges from the next big storm and make sure communities like mine in Ocean County can remain a place for people to raise a family, create jobs, and achieve the American Dream.

The Paris Agreement's loss and damage provision recognizes the importance of updating our infrastructure to help communities deal with the adverse impacts of climate change. I urge that we include this amendment because it is crucial that there is an understanding from top to bottom of the threat that climate change poses and the impact that it will have toward infrastructure resiliency across our country.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and ensure we are not only protecting our climate but the infrastructure we need to support our communities, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), who is the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I commend him for his leadership.

This issue of infrastructure resiliency is so important. We are now discussing doing major infrastructure legislation to rebuild America in a way that is making it safer, by promoting commerce and improving the quality of life by decreasing the amount of time people have to spend in their cars. By increasing broadband and all of the things that enable people, whether it is healthcare, education, or commerce, the infrastructure is so central to that.

When we talk about infrastructure, we have to talk about resiliency; and when we talk about climate change, we have to talk about infrastructure. So this is a very important amendment, and I rise to support it.

I thank the gentleman for sharing his New Jersey experience in terms of the need for resiliency in this very wise amendment.

I also want to rise in support of H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act. I commend Chairwoman KATHY CASTOR who is the chair of our House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and also the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. ENGEL, for his leadership on this important issue which is under the jurisdiction of his committee. They bring vision, they bring values, and they bring the voices of Members and the American people to make a difference.

We thank our freshman Members, in particular, who have carried the priorities of their communities to Congress to demand climate action now. And I think it is very appropriate that the gentleman in the chair is on the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and has been a leader in the private sector, now in the public sector, on this important issue as we go forward.

It is time, Mr. Chairman, to end denial about this and start listening to the facts. This is about science, science, science. An overwhelming number, 86 percent, of Americans know that this is a crisis. They know that human behavior has an impact on it, and they want us to act.

We all have stories from our communities.

One of my constituents wrote:

My daughter has developed asthma. It wrenches me to see her used as a canary in a coal mine. We are literally choking on the denial and inaction.

Another writes:

Green jobs are guaranteed local jobs and will put people to work. Survival is now poised to become a viable economic sector.

Let me just say that this is about jobs, jobs, jobs. It is very important for our country to be preeminent in the world on the green technologies, and this legislation is in recognition of

that. It is about public health, about clean air and clean water, the air our children breathe and the water they drink, and it is about environmental justice in that regard as well that all children will be able to live in a safe, clean environment in which they can thrive.

It is about our national security. Over and over again the national security experts, the generals and the admirals, have come to us and said that this is a global security issue, because of what impact the climate change crisis is doing to the use of water and access to food and how natural disasters affect migration and also how that can lead to initiation of hostilities among people. It is a national security issue in terms of how we use our resources for our national security as well.

It is a moral issue. If you believe, as I and some in the evangelical community do, that this planet is God's creation and we have a moral responsibility to be good stewards of it, then you would be sure to be a good steward and sign up for climate action now.

But even if you don't share that religious belief, we all know that we have a moral responsibility to the next generation to pass this planet on in a better way than we found it in a very responsible way.

So it is we must take action. The bill demands action now, by keeping us in the only international agreement dedicated to ending the climate crisis and demanding a plan of action from the administration, and Mr. KIM has put forth that plan to recognize infrastructure resiliency as the administration comes forward.

We are sending a signal to the world that the U.S. is in denial about the overwhelming science about climate, but this bill is a step in the right direction.

I am very proud of the work the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and other committees of jurisdiction are doing. But it is a task for every committee of the Congress to look at the jurisdiction of the committee and to see how, in terms of jobs, public health, national security, and, again, our moral responsibility to our children and future generations—it is everybody's responsibility in the Congress. It is a Congress-wide responsibility.

I do thank the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis for the focus that it is placing on all of this. We will be able to accommodate so many entrepreneurial ideas, new thinking on the subject, being current on the data and on the science. So we have a tremendous generational opportunity and responsibility.

I thank all who are involved in this for their extraordinary leadership. Anyone who cares about our planet and our children's future is deeply in debt to those who have taken the lead on this.

Under President Bush's leadership when he was President and we had our

select committee then, we passed the biggest energy bill in history. While everyone was not in agreement on the climate crisis, we all agreed that we had to take action. President Bush signed the bill in a big ceremony, and it was the equivalent of taking tens of millions of cars off the road in how we raised the emissions standards. It was important, and that legislation was the basis for many of the executive actions that President Obama was able to take under the authority of that legislation.

So that was very important, and it was bipartisan. Hopefully, we can be bipartisan as we go forward for the next big steps that we have to take.

Technology has come a long way since then. Science informs us better. Current events have made it very clear: we have an imperative to have climate action now.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I urge our colleagues to vote for Mr. KIM's amendment to H.R. 9.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

□ 0930

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding. On behalf of both the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee, we support this amendment. It is a good amendment.

I also thank the gentleman for working with the committees on this amendment.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Chair, I reiterate that my amendment is straightforward. It recognizes the importance of safeguarding our communities and updating infrastructure to protect against the adverse impacts of climate change.

We can see that storms are getting worse and worse and costlier. The storms are not hitting just red States or blue States. They are hitting all of us.

I urge all my colleagues to stand behind my amendment and lend your support to ensure that our communities are resilient after the next big storm so that they can remain a place for people to raise a family, create jobs, and achieve the American Dream.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, it is, again, great to be here this morning. I appreciate Speaker PELOSI coming down and talking about bipartisan solutions and working together.

Obviously, on this piece of legislation, I think the terminology was demanding a plan for the administration. Well, that assumes that the administration would sign this bill. That also assumes that the Senate would pass this bill. Even if the President would sign a bill that he doesn't want to enact, he would probably then veto the bill he just signed. Then we would sustain his veto.

If we want to move forward, then we want to do things that can get through

the Senate and get to the President's desk. That is why, all afternoon yesterday, we talked about—and this amendment has some of those issues in it—adaptation, resiliency, grid modernization, and how do you adapt.

We appreciate the intent on which this amendment is being brought forward.

On another cautionary note, in the Paris accord, when it talks about addressing loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, it is referring to the Paris accord's provision for developing countries. That accord doesn't have provisions for developed countries.

Maybe as things move forward with my colleague from New Jersey, we can make sure we address that appropriately.

We would like to have these studies done before we go into international agreements when we don't know how they are going to respond, versus after the fact, just like the cart before the horse. Then we will know that this is a good deal, that we should do this, or maybe that we shouldn't.

We had a couple of amendments last night that talked about all the bad aspects but none of the positive aspects. We also had a couple that said let's look at the good and the bad.

I would suggest that, in an amendment, there may be some areas of the country in which the infrastructure is not going to be harmed. In fact, an area of the country might even benefit from these changes.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to vote against 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 Jersey (Mr. KIM).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MRS. FLETCHER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in House Report 116-42.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, after line 20, insert the following new subsection:

(d) TECHNOLOGY NEUTRAL.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to require or prohibit the inclusion of a specific energy technology or technologies in the plan required by this section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 4 minutes, and I rise in support of my amendment.

Innovation drives the energy industry, and it is important that we continue to follow a technology-neutral

approach that allows the best science to flourish and the best technologies to emerge.

When it comes to energy innovation, my home in Houston is its home. Houston, long known as the energy capital of the world, is the epicenter of our modern energy renaissance. Home to virtually every segment of the energy industry, including exploration, production, transmission, marketing, supply, and technology, we see opportunities for innovation in all sectors of the energy industry.

Over the last decade in particular, energy technology has enabled us to recover resources in new areas and new ways. Advances in technology that have transformed our energy economy have substantially reduced U.S. carbon emissions.

Replacing coal-fired plants with natural gas plants has led to the greatest reduction in carbon emissions in the last 30 years, and we are leading the way on new technologies critical to reaching our emissions reduction goals and combating climate change, like carbon capture technologies. Two plants are near my district in Houston.

We believe in an all-of-the-above approach to energy sources that reduces costs as well as emissions, and we see that in 'Texas' investment in wind energy.

In Texas, we have installed more wind power generation than any State, three times as much as the next leading State.

Houston is home to more than 100 solar-related companies.

These statistics may surprise some, but they should not because energy companies, whether renewable or hydrocarbon-based, are really technology companies that apply their technology to energy.

My amendment ensures that nothing in this act will favor one fuel source or one technology over another.

Climate change is a global threat. We need the input of a diverse and broad coalition of stakeholders that have the energy expertise we need to chart our path forward, and we need to encourage innovation and technology in every area.

Mr. Chair, it is for these reasons that I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for yielding to me.

On behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee, we support this amendment. It is a good amendment, and I

thank the gentlewoman for working with the committees on the amendment.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Chair, I urge support for my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, this is the perfect example of an amendment that, as we move something forward that might be able to be considered by the Senate and signed by the President, I think we would be very interested in dealing with.

Although, I guess I am a little confused. The amendment says we don't want to be technologically specific, although you mentioned the benefits of carbon capture, sequestration, and utilization, which is an amendment we had in the committee to try to say these are some good technologies we ought to consider.

A lot of folks on our side have been excited about the energy renaissance, the ability to recover more oil. We know the great stories of Texas and the ability to capture carbon and sequester it with utilization for money to help deal with other issues.

I think when we move in the direction of a bill that we plan to get through the Senate and the House, we should keep our communications open because I think there are some bipartisan solutions.

The Republicans have always talked about conservation, innovation, and adaptation. This is part of the innovation package.

We also have advanced nuclear in that package. We also have pump storage and batteries in that package. I think there are opportunities here.

We offered, as I said, in the committee, the value of nuclear and advanced nuclear energy, hydropower, carbon capture, and the production and export of natural gas. Part of my portfolio of volunteer activities is in the Eastern European bloc. Obviously, the ability to export natural gas has been a boon to these countries that don't want to be enslaved to Russian natural gas.

Again, there are things we can do. When we talk about innovation necessary to produce a strong economy, energy security, and lower emissions, we have to focus on the benefits of these technologies. While I can agree with the idea of this amendment, I think it falls short of what is necessary for Congress to assist our priorities.

Mr. Chair, I encourage a "no" vote, but I look forward to working with my colleague in the future, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER).

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

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in House Report 116-42.

Ms. PRESSLEY. 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:

Page 5, after line 19, insert the following paragraph:

(3) The Paris Agreement specifies the need for a strong global response to climate change and when taking action, the need to respect, promote, and safeguard the right to health now and for future generations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act.

My amendment is a commonsense amendment that reaffirms the interconnection between climate change and public health disparities plaguing communities across our country and throughout the globe.

Mr. Chair, despite arguments to the contrary by many, there is no such thing as planet B. This is the only Earth we have, and we need to act like it. H.R. 9 will ensure that this administration acts accordingly.

It has been said that politicians consider future elections while statesmen and -women consider future generations. It is our responsibility to consider future generations, to take the necessary actions to reestablish our Nation as a leader in the global fight to combat climate change.

The impacts of climate change are not some futuristic threat. The threats are imminent; we are being confronted by them daily; and we must act now.

Climate scientists have made clear that, if we are to continue down this path without action, it will be too late. We must act now. We must act today. We must act at this very moment.

Climate change and global warming are threatening all aspects of our society and increasing the risk to human lives and health today, particularly for vulnerable communities like Roxbury and Chelsea in my district. These communities are finding themselves on the front lines of the crisis.

For example, in Boston's Chinatown neighborhood, a predominantly immigrant and low-income community that falls at the crossroads of two major highways, my constituents breathe some of the most toxic air in all of Boston, air polluted with car exhaust and other irritants that are exacerbated by rising heat levels.

While these are largely invisible pollutants, the impacts are crystal clear. Over the last several years, asthma

rates at the Josiah Quincy Elementary School in the heart of Chinatown have jumped from 18 to 25 percent.

Mr. Chair, let me make this plain. Our children are breathing toxic air.

These climate injustices are far-reaching. According to a report released earlier this week by the American Lung Association, more than 141 million people in the U.S. live in communities with unhealthy levels of toxic pollution, including many living in my home State of Massachusetts where air quality has worsened each year.

The World Health Organization estimates that 7 million people around the world die each year as a result of these types of air pollution exposures. These toxic pollutants are affecting 9 out of 10 people, the vast majority of the world's population.

These statistics are staggering and, quite frankly, terrifying. If it seems that we are being fatalists, it is because the threat is a fatal one.

Again, my amendment recognizes the critical impact that climate change poses to our fundamental right to breathe clean air, to drink clean water, and to live in clean and safe communities.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me. Let me say, with pleasure, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and also the Energy and Commerce Committee, we support this amendment. It is a good amendment, and I thank the gentlewoman for working with the committees on this amendment.

□ 0945

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, first of all, we really don't need a Paris Agreement to meet substantial changes in the carbon dioxide, or, as my colleague was speaking, she was really referring to the Clean Air Act and the four criteria pollutants that we have so aggressively addressed since 1992.

Having said that, what is better for the poor and the downtrodden is to have a job. What is better for their health and economic opportunity is to have a job. What also helps is that they have a good paying job that provides great healthcare benefits.

So, from 2015 to 2018, out of the industrialized countries, the United States is the number one reducer of carbon dioxide—number one. We didn't have to do it with all these international accords. We do it through innovation, technology, and advancement.

But carbon dioxide emissions went up last year. That is a known fact. The question is why. Well, Mr. Chairman, we have one of the best economies that I have ever served in in the House of Representatives, where there are help wanted signs all over the place.

As the manufacturing sector grows, there is a need to address these emissions. That is why Republicans continue to look forward to the day when we can join with our Democratic colleagues on conservation, innovation, and adaptation, moving some bills and processes through the floor that will be received well in the Senate and to the President's desk.

I think, rather than focus on the finding, we should debate bipartisan solutions such as boosting research, advanced technologies, and promoting innovation. I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in House Report 116-42.

Ms. SCHRIER. 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:

Page 8, after line 20, insert the following new subsection:

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require or prohibit the President from including or considering voluntary agricultural practices to be undertaken by farmers and ranchers, thereby contributing to the development of soil organic matter, increasing carbon sequestration, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and contributing to meeting the goals and ambitions of the Paris Agreement.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

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

My amendment would support farmers and ranchers who employ agricultural practices that help us meet the goals and ambitions of the Paris Agreement.

In order to combat climate change, we are all going to have to work together. Ours is a country that has already banded together to take on the greatest challenges of our times, and this is no exception. This is a time for the United States to not just partner, but to lead the world in protecting this planet for our children and future generations.

Now, farmers and ranchers are on the front line of the climate crisis, and they are stepping up. Droughts, fires,

and floods are threatening their safety and their livelihoods. My time on the Agriculture Committee and time spent with growers in my district have shown me that farmers are deeply invested in addressing our climate and are eager to be part of the solution.

Farmers are already expanding no-till practices, rotating crops, and planting cover crops to sequester carbon, fix nitrogen and other soil nutrients, and reduce erosion. With that healthier soil packed with organic matter, they are decreasing their reliance on fossil fuel-based fertilizers, increasing yields, saving water, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

We must recognize and celebrate the contributions of our farmers who engage in sustainable ag practices. My amendment would support this agricultural ingenuity and creativity and prevent this administration from standing in the way of farmers and ranchers who are fighting climate change.

The climate crisis is an urgent matter, and there isn't one silver bullet. Let's recognize that the solution will require something from all of us and support our farmers who can make a tremendous dent in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Let me say with pleasure, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and also the Energy and Commerce Committee, I support this amendment. It is a good amendment, and I want to thank the gentlewoman for working with the committee on this amendment.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to reiterate that it is so important that we all step up.

When I hear my colleagues talking about jobs, needing to do other things, waiting, this is too advanced. It is frustrating to see that 2 years passed and we saw absolutely no legislation to protect our climate. Kicking the can down the road further just puts our future in peril, along with the future of our children.

So I would ask for that step of faith that we will protect jobs. I am happy to say that H.R. 9 specifically notes that, in addressing our changing climate, this will create jobs, clean energy jobs, and you can rest assured that our economy will flourish with addressing our climate.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, again, to my colleague, and I appreciate it. She has me at a disadvantage because

I have a huge ag district, 33 counties in southern Illinois, more pigs than people. I have corn, beans, and the like, so we appreciate this; and we appreciate this amendment because of the voluntary action of it and trying to incentivize and appreciate what our agriculture community has done because, as you know, other proposals out there that are debated in Washington might have some severe effects on agriculture.

I also want to take this time to say we did a lot in the last Congress. I think the misnomer is that if we don't say "climate change" and we move good public policy, that we haven't done anything.

Through the House, we passed:

The Energy Efficient Government Technology Act; that was actually voice voted and sponsored by ANNA ESHOO from California;

Advanced Nuclear Technology Development Act, BOB LATTA from Ohio;

Streamlining Energy Efficiency for Schools Act, which this is another thing we did in the last Congress;

Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2017, PETE OLSON from Texas;

Satisfying Energy Needs and Saving the Environment, the SENSE Act;

Blocking Regulatory Interference from Closing Kilns Act by BILL JOHNSON;

Responsible Disposal Reauthorization Act of 2017, another bill to reauthorize the West Valley Act.

Of course, I am a proud sponsor, with a huge bipartisan vote, for what was H.R. 3053, which was how do you deal with the nuclear waste provision.

So we actually moved a lot of bills in the last Congress, and many of those bills were in a bipartisan manner.

Yes, we do not carry the mantle of "Paris" or "climate," but not everything has to be a subtitle of that major provision, especially if you are doing what we are trying to do in the House, which is bring to the floor bills in a bipartisan manner.

Conservation, that would be like energy efficiency, new source review, forest management practices. Being from Washington State, the gentlewoman understands the forest issues and the concerns that we do more forest management practices. Maybe some of our fires would be less so.

Innovation; advanced nuclear power; carbon capture; utilization; sequestration, which we spoke about in an amendment previously; and also pump storage batteries.

Also, from Washington State, the gentlewoman knows the benefits of hydropower, and if we can pump that water back up and have a continuous cycle, that is a pretty green use of power.

Adaptation, grid modernization, resiliency, and things on GMO crops, crops that can change if the environment is changing, if the growing cycles change. Right now we have drought-resistant corn. We might have to have corn that grows in wetter conditions.

That is all part of the adaptation that we need to talk about.

So I appreciate the gentlewoman's amendment and the chance to discuss these issues. I support voluntary action. The idea of this amendment will be better served focusing on examining the costs of these commitments, like some of our Republican amendments try to do, as we move this bill outside of the committee.

I oppose this amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in House Report 116-42.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment. It is at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, after line 10, insert the following new subsection (and redesignate the subsequent subsection accordingly):

(C) EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The plan under this section shall be consistent with Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, which states "Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement."

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to require or prohibit the President from including in the plan under this section, consistent with the prohibition described in section 438 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232a), recommendations to support State and local educational agencies, in integrating instruction on human-caused climate change and the societal, environmental, and economic effects of such climate change into curricula taught in elementary and secondary schools under the control of such State and local educational agencies, in order to meet the goals and ambitions of the Paris Agreement to ensure climate education and awareness in schools.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Chairman, I am offering an amendment today to provide a pathway for the curriculum in our elementary and secondary schools to include information on the impacts of



climate change. Eighty percent of parents and 86 percent of teachers believe that schools should teach about climate change and its impacts on our environment, our economy, and our society.

As our future generations grow up in a world that is impacted by extreme weather events and a changing climate, it is essential that we educate them on the causes and impacts of the crisis, as well as equip them for finding solutions to combat it.

Climate change truly is an existential threat, in my view, that we must begin tackling head-on. Science is perfectly clear that we have a very short runway to avoid catastrophic consequences for our planet, and this moment requires bold action now. The solutions we find and the bold policies that our country requires to combat this current crisis must begin with education.

While it is our duty to get the ball rolling on policies and programs that will begin to mitigate climate change-related issues, make no mistake: It is our children who will feel the brunt of the effects that our scientific community has outlined time and time again.

When my daughter, Natalie, who is now 8 months old, is attending middle school, climate change and its impacts on our planet will be her reality. She should be equipped with every resource we are able to offer her at that time, and that begins with education.

This amendment underscores the importance of State and local efforts to teach our youth the causes and effects of climate change. Again, the science is clear, and it is of the utmost importance that the next generation is presented with the facts of this crisis.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I want to, first of all, thank the gentleman for yielding and say unequivocally, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee, we, both committees, support this very good amendment. I also want to thank the gentleman for working with the committees on this amendment.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Chairman, I again thank the chairman for his distinguished leadership in chairing the Foreign Affairs full committee and for his leadership in shepherding this important resolution to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that my colleagues across the aisle could come to consensus on this amendment. I

think it is a commonsense, reasonable amendment that ensures that our children, the next generation, are, as I said, well-informed about the causes and the effects of climate change so that they can work with all of us to try to stop it and to try to deal with the planetary crisis that we find ourselves in.

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

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Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, I appreciate my colleague bringing that up. I taught high school for 4 years, so education is key.

This whole provision of moving to the Paris accord was done without education of the Members of Congress. It was an executive branch decision.

We can debate whether the President had the authority or didn't have the authority, but we think what happened was that there was not total buy-in. Had it been presented as an agreement or had it been presented as a treaty, it wouldn't have passed either Chamber.

I do agree that education is very, very important. However, I also believe in local control. Republicans will always have a challenge with the Federal Government directing, dictating, and telling our local schools what their curriculum should be.

Mr. Chair, that is why I oppose this amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 26 printed in House Report 116-42.

Mr. VAN DREW. 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:

Page 6, after line 23, insert the following new paragraphs (and redesignate the subsequent paragraph accordingly):

(8) Article 8 of the Paris Agreement notes Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage such as strong winds from hurricanes and tropical storms, and flooding from storm surges and heavy rain, that inflict losses on various sectors of the United States economy.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, my amendment would add to the findings of the importance of averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of

climate change, including extreme weather events.

It is well known that extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and tropical storms, are some of the most devastating and costly consequences of a warming world, displacing thousands of people at a time and costing government billions of dollars to recover.

The good people of south Jersey know that climate change is occurring because our streets flood almost every time it rains in the coastal areas. Unfortunately, we also have the painful reminder of Superstorm Sandy.

On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy first struck the mainland near Brigantine, New Jersey, in my district, pounding our coast with winds of over 70 miles per hour and 13-foot storm surges, ultimately killing 147 people.

Superstorm Sandy was the most destructive natural disaster ever to strike the State of New Jersey and ranks among the five costliest natural disasters in our Nation's history.

Here is some of the damage caused by Sandy: Almost 350,000 homes were damaged. 1,400 vessels were sunk or abandoned. Seventy drinking water systems were affected. Eighty wastewater treatment plants suffered power loss or damage. The entire coastline experienced erosion. And untold billions were sucked out of our economy.

We need to recognize that climate change is exacerbating the intensity and the frequency of extreme weather events that often cause the loss of life, property, and security.

Staying in the Paris Agreement is good for jobs and good for the economy.

Investing in clean, low-carbon technologies will help us expand and develop the industries of the future and help us compete globally against other countries that are already making significant investments in these fields.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which simply acknowledges the need to reduce and avoid the human and economic toll brought on by the changing climate and that we need to develop our economy in a sustainable fashion.

Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding and say, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee, we support this amendment.

New York, which is just up from New Jersey, also suffered tremendously from Superstorm Sandy. In fact, a lot of the repairs that we are doing now to the New York City subway are a direct result of that, so I certainly appreciate the gentleman's words and concern.

This is a good amendment, and I thank the gentleman for working with the committees on this amendment.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.



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

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, we appreciate this amendment. A lot of these amendments are putting the cart before the horse. It would have been interesting to have these debates about resiliency and efficiencies prior to the administration going into the Paris accord. You do the research first and then you make a decision.

Now what we are trying to do is say, okay, we have this Paris accord that the President has stepped away from, so now let's evaluate what impacts are happening.

We did accept an amendment yesterday in this debate to look at both positive and negative aspects, which I think is a fair balance. There are going to be some areas of the country that are going to benefit; there are going to be some areas of the country that are going to be disadvantaged. So I think that is helpful in this debate.

There is a lot of talk about an infrastructure bill coming up. We hope that would be something we would move in a bipartisan manner. I know that it is always going to be asked how to pay for it.

I am willing to make the tough calls on how to pay for it. But in that infrastructure bill, it would be great if the resiliency of communities and these concerns that are being addressed could be wrapped up in something like that.

Again, for this bill, Leader McCONNELL just said on the floor that they are not going to address it. Even if they did, the President wouldn't sign it.

We will get to a point in time in this Congress when we will work together.

Republicans believe in conservation, innovation, and adaptation. This is part of the adaptation portfolio, and we look forward to working with you as we move forward.

This amendment does nothing to affect CO<sub>2</sub> reductions, so I will oppose the amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 27 printed in House Report 116-42.

Mr. LEVIN of California. 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:

Page 7, after line 5, insert the following new paragraph:

(9) The Paris Agreement has driven innovation in developing cleaner, more reliable, and more affordable forms of energy, demonstrating that addressing climate change and providing affordable energy to American consumers are not mutually exclusive. The Paris Agreement encouraged the United States to develop a Mid-Century Strategy for Deep Decarbonization, which was submitted on November 16, 2016. The Mid-Century Strategy for Deep Decarbonization stated that "energy efficiency improvements enable the energy system to provide the services we need with fewer resources and emissions. Over the past several years, the United States has demonstrated that programs and standards to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, appliances and vehicles can cost-effectively cut carbon pollution and lower energy bills, while maintaining significant support from U.S. industry and consumers."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Chair, I rise today to mark a monumental occasion for this body and offer an amendment to H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act.

After years of denial, outright lies, and inaction on the climate crisis under Republican leadership in the House, we are finally taking meaningful steps to protect our planet for future generations.

While the President denies climate change exists, promotes fake scientists who believe pollution is good, and pulls us backward, we are embracing the scientific consensus that climate change is real; it is driven by human action; and it is already having a detrimental impact on our health and our planet.

There are a lot of myths about climate change that we must dispel. One of the biggest myths I hear is that we cannot combat climate change, invest in clean energy, and grow our economy at the same time. We know that isn't true.

In California, we have seen strong GDP and per capita income growth while also leading the country in the fight to combat the climate crisis.

We also know that renewable energy options are often more affordable for consumers than traditional fossil fuels. That is why my amendment to the Climate Action Now Act adds three key facts about our ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and maintain affordable energy options at the same time.

First, the greenhouse gas emissions reductions spurred by the Paris Agreement have driven innovation for reliable and affordable forms of energy, which demonstrates that emissions reductions and affordable energy are not mutually exclusive.

Second, the United States' long-term greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy under the Paris Agreement touted energy efficiency improvements in buildings, appliances, and vehicles as a way to cost-effectively reduce emissions and lower energy bills.

Third, this strategy has had the support of both industry and consumers.

This amendment is very simple. It should not be controversial. Members of both parties should be able to agree that we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, invest in clean energy alternatives, and maintain affordable energy options at the same time.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to recognize this simple fact and support my amendment to H.R. 9.

Ultimately, this is about the planet we leave behind for our children and our grandchildren. With a 5- and 6-year-old at home, I am proud to co-sponsor the Climate Action Now Act and support bold and commonsense solutions to the climate crisis.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the distinguished chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me and want to gladly say, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and also the Energy and Commerce Committee, we support this amendment.

It is a very good amendment, an important amendment. I thank the gentleman for working with the committees on this amendment.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS).

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. LEVIN for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Representative LEVIN's amendment and H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act.

I know when you think of Minnesota, the first thing you think of is snow. It is true that we know how to handle a snowy winter. But this year, the Midwest was hit with record levels of snowfall, and when all that snow melted, it led to record levels of flooding.

Farms and homes across the entire region have been devastated, and it is because of climate change, one of the greatest threats of our time.

We must lead, and we must be on the right side of history, so I cannot understand why the President pulled us out of the Paris climate agreement.

I support H.R. 9 to recommit us to this agreement because we should be running toward sustainable solutions, not away from them.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, again, first of all, I appreciate my colleague, one whom I have gotten a chance to know. I look forward to working with him on some issues down the road.

I want to take this time to kind of reject the premise that nothing has been done. In the debate a little while ago, I mentioned the 15 or 20 bills that had passed the House in a bipartisan manner. These were signed into law, a lot of the hydroelectric extensions in H.R. 2122 and H.R. 2292 to extend the project of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission involving the Cannonsville dam. Hydroelectric power is clean, renewable. I can go through a whole list of things that were done.

As I said in debate earlier, just because we don't put the stamp of "Paris" or "climate change" on a piece of legislation doesn't mean that it is not going to help reduce our carbon exposure. In fact, our country has the largest reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> of any industrialized nation from 2015 to 2018.

Having said that, I also would readily admit, and the Chair has heard me say this many times, that in 2019, our emissions went up. But that was because we have a thriving economy with more manufacturing. So this debate is still very important.

This amendment suggests that the measures that the Obama administration were putting in place to meet the commitments in the Paris Agreement were affordable. A lot of us would reject that premise when you look at the cost per kilowatt hour of major generation, baseload versus the green.

We have always tried to be kind of an all-of-the-above. Actually, in part of my congressional district, which is very large, I have one of the biggest wind farms in Illinois. That is in the Champaign County, Vermilion County, Ford County area in southern Illinois.

□ 1015

Also, solar power. Because of the actions our State General Assembly has done, we have a lot of solar power construction going on in the State of Illinois. An all-of-the-above approach is what we would hope for.

We look forward to the time when this, too, shall pass, this debate on this bill, which will then go to the Senate and die, and then we work back with my friends in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Chairman ENGEL is also on the Energy and Commerce Committee, so he knows that we will eventually get to the aspect where we can move in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on 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 California (Mr. LEVIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 28 printed in House Report 116-42.

Mr. CROW. 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:

Page 7, after line 5, insert the following:

(9) In its nationally determined contribution, the United States notes that pursuant to Executive Order 13693 (2015), the Federal Government has committed to reduce emissions 40 percent below 2005 levels by 2025, and reaffirmed the Department of Defense's goal to procure renewable energy across military installations and operations "to drive national greenhouse gas reductions and support preparations for the impacts of climate change".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to highlight the continuing work at the Department of Defense to procure renewable energy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and make our military more resilient in the face of climate change.

The American military is the strongest in the world. It is also the world's biggest consumer of energy. In 2017, our Armed Forces consumed over 85 million barrels of fuel to power ships, aircraft, combat vehicles, and bases. As a combat veteran, I know firsthand that our reliance on fossil fuels at home and on the battlefield makes us very vulnerable.

Moreover, current and former DOD civilian and military leaders have argued that climate change presents a rising threat to our force readiness and has exposed vulnerabilities of critical operations. They have argued that climate change is an urgent national security threat, and I agree.

Warming oceans lead to higher tides, putting our Nation's critical infrastructure at risk. Severe weather has already wrought havoc on military assets, including Tyndall Air Force Base, which will likely require \$5 billion in repairs after Hurricane Michael. Climate change is already causing mass migrations that affect the stability of nations and will put our national security and that of our allies at risk.

The purpose of my amendment is to make the DOD's contributions to the government sustainability efforts a part of the conversation surrounding H.R. 9. And the DOD's accomplishments should be lauded: the DOD has invested heavily in microgrids, renewable energy resources, and fuel-efficient vehicles.

Additionally, last year's NDAA required the military to build on its obligations to address climate change by incorporating energy and climate resiliency efforts into its installation and operational planning.

The DOD has done a lot so far and is a model for the rest of the U.S. Government, but there is more to be done.

Going forward, we have a unique opportunity to support sustainable poli-

cies, while also securing our bases, saving taxpayer money, and protecting the environment. One of the best examples is Fort Hood, Texas. Fort Hood has invested in technology to harness renewable energy and ensure that power is being efficiently managed. It is estimated that the combination of microgrids and renewable energy will save Fort Hood \$100 million in energy costs. It is also hardened against potential vulnerabilities in the electrical grid, which is a win for our security.

We must scale smart, practical solutions, like those at the DOD, to make our force more resilient, agile, and efficient.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the chairman.

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

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to say that on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee we support this amendment. It is a very good amendment. I also thank the gentleman for working with our committees on this amendment.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. CROW. Mr. Chairman, simply put, the Federal Government cannot meet its obligations under the Paris Agreement without DOD's past, ongoing, and future contributions to this effort. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to recognize this fact and support my amendment.

This is very simple. This is an opportunity for a win-win-win, which is often hard to come by these days, but this is good for the American taxpayers. It will save us hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars by promoting these efforts and increasing energy resiliency and efficiency. It is a win for our national security, because it is one of our largest vulnerabilities. Our bases are subject to cyberattack and are very vulnerable to continuity decreases in our operations. And it is a win for the environment.

This is something that we have to do and that we have an obligation to do in support of our national security.

Mr. Chairman, again, I urge everyone to join in supporting this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I want to make sure I also thank my colleague for his service. I, too, served in the Army infantry during the Cold War. They are a band of brothers, and we do appreciate his service to the country.

Also, I do appreciate that the National Defense Authorization Act, passed in the last Congress, has been helpful. That is another example of, it

wasn't couched in climate change, but it was couched in national defense. That is where, again, I will continue to make the arguments and the comments that things have been going on. I don't want to read the first list of bills and stuff that we have passed over the last Congress.

The military is also looking at small modular nuclear reactors in some isolated locations. That will be part of the issues in the innovation area that Republicans could be very, very supportive of. We look forward to having those debates.

I also know forward operating bases of solar technology and of solar power help keep our warfighters prepared and able to communicate. It is just the smart thing to do versus trying to haul crude oil or generators and stuff to places where it would not be in the best interest of our warfighters to have.

So the focus is good. The Republicans, again, believe in conservation, innovation, and adaptation. When we move a bill that will get a chance to be heard by the Senate and that we work together, the goal would be to get something on the President's desk that he will sign. This is not the venue, because the Senate is not going to move it and the President is not going to sign it. But I would encourage my colleagues to stay engaged, not just with the Armed Services Committee, but the Energy and Commerce Committee, and colleagues on this side because I do think there is merit to the debate. Acknowledgement of what the Department of Defense has done was focused on by the previous Commander in Chief.

The Paris climate mandates instituted by the Obama administration through the Paris Agreement and the outdated executive order would have increased energy prices and wasted taxpayer dollars. As a result, we cannot support the amendment that would condone and reinstitute some of these costly measures.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on 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 Colorado (Mr. CROW).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 29 printed in House Report 116-42.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of the gentleman from California (Mr. COX), I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 7, line 25, strike "and".

Page 8, line 5, strike the period and insert "; and".

Page 8, after line 5, insert the following new paragraph:

(3) how the plan takes into consideration populations, regions, industries, and con-

stituencies that could be affected by nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and the failure to meet such contribution, including but not limited to—

(A) American jobs, wage, and pay;

(B) the cost of energy, such as electricity and gasoline, for consumers; and

(C) the ability to develop and deploy new, innovative, domestically-produced technologies.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I want to say very strongly that on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and also the Energy and Commerce Committee, we support this amendment. It is a very good amendment.

The Paris Agreement, signed in 2015, is the first truly universal agreement among nations to tackle climate change. Rarely is there consensus among nearly all nations on a single topic. But with the Paris Agreement, leaders from around the world collectively agreed that climate change is driven by human behavior, that it is a threat to the environment and all of humanity, and that global action is needed to stop it.

It also created a clear framework for all countries to make emission reduction commitments. At present, 197 countries—every nation on Earth, with the last signatory being war-torn Syria—have adopted the Paris Agreement. This agreement includes a series of mandatory measures for the monitoring, verification, and public reporting of progress towards a country's emission reduction targets.

The emission reduction targets themselves are voluntary. Each nation sets their own, respectful of national sovereignty, and there is no penalty for missing the targets. The idea is to create a culture of accountability and maybe some peer pressure to get countries to reduce emissions.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. COX), the author of this amendment.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Chairman, I am honored to be here today to introduce my amendment to H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act. My amendment takes into consideration the various populations, regions, industries and communities affected by climate change, while reducing any possible impacts on American jobs.

We all know that climate change has impacted countries and communities throughout our country and the world. Over the past few years, we have seen the devastating effects of it on the waters of the Caribbean Sea, fueling powerful storms, like Hurricane Maria, which devastated Puerto Rico and took the lives of close to 3,000 people and displacing another 300,000 from their homes.

In my home State of California last year, it led to the deadliest wildfire

season in history. According to the National Climate Assessment, rural communities, like the ones I serve, face challenging obstacles in responding to climate change because they are so highly dependent on natural resources.

My constituents, the people of California's Central Valley, live in one of the most economically distressed parts of our country. We have been forgotten and left behind. But it is my constituents who have seen the direct impacts of climate change with our recent heat waves and droughts. It is only going to get worse if we don't work together and address this issue head-on.

H.R. 9 is the first step we must take in addressing this challenge. This would prohibit Federal funds from being used to take any action in advancing the withdrawal of the U.S. from the Paris Agreement.

The U.S. committed to joining the Paris Agreement because we are a leading nation. It is unfortunate that this President is taking us backward.

□ 1030

Instead of fighting climate change, the President and his administration have proposed to slash funding from the Department of Energy's Efficiency and Renewable Energy offices by over 85 percent, and they even propose to cut energy funding from our States.

My amendment would help create a clean energy economy that would provide good paying jobs to millions of Americans, cleaner air for everyone, and a safe, sustainable future for our children and grandchildren.

What we continue to hear from our Republican colleagues is that a number of coal jobs will be taken away from Americans. And I can tell you, as somebody who has worked in the mining industry, who has worked underground, I know it is not the way to go.

While we know that mining jobs and underground jobs are honorable jobs and provide for families, at one time so was whaling, but we need to be innovative in looking towards the future. The more time we waste on clinging to jobs of the past, the more time we waste on not making progress.

Nationally, there are over 240,000 jobs in the solar industry alone, and only about 53,000 coal mining jobs. Reports find that the Paris Agreement would generate over 24 million jobs worldwide.

In the State of California, we have over 519,000 clean energy jobs, and it is critical, more than ever, that we continue to connect workers to these jobs that we are creating for the 21st century. My amendment does just that by requiring any climate plan to consider the impact on jobs, wages, and pay.

We have the opportunity to be global leaders in the clean energy economy, ensure that so many of these jobs are created right here in the United States—not in other countries, not in India, not in China.

We cannot afford to take steps back on the fight on climate change, and we

must keep our word to the rest of the world. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois has the only time remaining. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I will read into the RECORD a statement. This is from the International Energy Agency, Global Energy and CO<sub>2</sub> Status Report 2018, published March of 2019, so it is pretty much fresh off the press. It addresses some of these issues that I have mentioned during this debate today about how we have been doing things; how, overall, missions are decreasing; and how public policy has helped, and the like.

This is on page 10: "In the United States, the emission reductions seen in 2017 were reversed with an increase of 3.1 percent in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2018."

That is what we addressed about the economy going up, more CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

"Despite this increase, emissions in the United States remain around their 1990 levels, 14 percent and 800 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> below their peak in 2000. This is the largest absolute decline among all countries since 2000."

So I think that is instructive when we are here debating a bill that is not going to be reviewed by the Senate and the President is not going to sign it.

We look forward to working with my colleagues on the Committee on Energy and Commerce on things that we can do to work together to even make better strides than what we already have in this country.

We don't get a lot of credit because we don't couch it in, as I said before, Mr. Chairman, "climate change," "Paris accord."

But, you know, facts are important, data is important, and the Energy Information Agency is an independent agency underneath the Department of Commerce, so it is evaluating all countries and all emissions.

Republicans believe in conservation, which would be energy efficiency, new source review, force management, innovation, advanced nuclear power, carbon capture, sequestration, utilization.

To the colleague who brought the amendment up, I don't believe coal will be dead. I think if we bring technology and we use carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration and get it captured, we can still have a coal mining sector. We can still have energy electricity generated by coal. I hope so, because I am from a coal mining region, and I am not going to walk away from the jobs in southern Illinois.

And the adaptation which we have had a lot of debate about today, which

is grid modernization, resiliency, crops, and the like.

The amendment of my colleague is opposite to what Dr. BURGESS and I tried to do in the committee when we marked up this bill. We wanted to have the research and the analysis done before we go back to a climate agreement.

I mean, what good does it do if you go to an agreement and then you find that jobs have been lost, wages have gone down? It is too late. You are in the agreement.

So let's do the research prior, which was our amendment, Dr. BURGESS and I—it wasn't made in order for the floor—to say let's do this research.

So if we are going to move and go back into the climate Paris accord, if we are going to affect jobs in the economy negatively, we should know that beforehand. This amendment does not do that.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a "no" vote on this 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. ENGEL).

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PHILLIPS) assumed the chair.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Lasky, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is required:

S. 406. An act to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent Resolution reaffirming the United States commitment to Taiwan and to the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

#### CLIMATE ACTION NOW ACT

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHY

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CASTEN of Illinois). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in House Report 116-42.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. 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:

Page 6, after line 18, insert the following paragraph:

(7) Essential in achieving this target is a thriving clean energy industry in the United States, which currently employs over 500,000 Americans.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 329, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of amendment No. 30 to the Climate Action Now Act.

We are already seeing the economic benefits of taking action on climate change. In the United States, we have already created millions—I say millions—of jobs in the clean economy, from installing wind turbines and solar panels, to retrofitting buildings to make them more energy efficient, to assembling fuel-efficient vehicles and manufacturing the component parts for all of these clean energy technologies that can help drive down emissions.

My amendment acknowledges the important role clean energy jobs play in meeting the United States' commitment under the Paris Agreement.

There are currently more than 500,000 jobs in the renewable job industry alone, just an example of the millions of jobs we are creating in the clean economy as we work to meet our emissions reductions target.

By taking a leadership role in global climate action, we can harness these benefits and see even more economic growth and opportunities for communities everywhere, including in southern Illinois. And we need to make sure we do this in a way that not only creates jobs, but creates good family-sustaining jobs for working families throughout the country, including in my home State of Illinois and in the Eighth District of Illinois.

Economic growth, workforce development, and climate leadership go hand in hand. As cofounder and co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Solar Caucus, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend for yielding, and I want to say unequivocally, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee, we strongly support this amendment. It is an excellent amendment. I also want to thank the gentleman for working with the committees on this amendment.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York for his excellent remarks.

I have no further comments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from southern Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I think that is the first time I have been directed to my region of the State of Illinois, and I appreciate it.

Illinois has 102 counties. I represent 33 of those, or parts of 33, so it is a little different than north of I-80, as the Chairman knows and as does the author of this amendment. And, of course, you had me at a disadvantage because I have great kinship and friendship with my colleague who is offering this amendment.

I would pause to say sometimes we have a hard time defining “clean.”

What is clean energy? For me, some of this debate is no CO<sub>2</sub> or very limited CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. I think that is in the Paris accord, in the climate change, global warming debate. It is all about CO<sub>2</sub>. We have some colleagues come here and talk about the four criteria pollutants and stuff, but this is really about CO<sub>2</sub>.

So we also think not just solar, but we ought to make sure we do geothermal provisions. We ought to look at pump storage provisions. We should do the hydroelectric provisions.

As my colleagues know, Mr. Chairman, the Chicagoland area of Illinois has the largest production of electricity through the use of nuclear power—six locations, 11 reactors. How much does it emit of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere? Zero. Major baseload energy that is beneficial in this debate, because we can't meet these standards unless we have some major generation, some major baseload.

So I think if we look forward to moving forward with a bill that would have a chance to move to the Senate floor that we eventually want to get to the President, we actually look forward to working with my colleagues on provisions and helping us grapple with the definition of clean.

If the definition is little to no CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, solar is great; wind is great. They are small parts of a large portfolio of nuclear energy and hydroelectric, which are the predominant clean energy electricity producers if that definition is CO<sub>2</sub>.

So, with that, I ask my colleagues to vote “no” on the amendment, respectfully.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 116-42 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. ESPAILLAT of New York.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 19 by Ms. PORTER of California.

Amendment No. 22 by Mrs. FLETCHER of Texas.

Amendment No. 24 by Ms. SCHRIER of Washington.

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. VAN DREW of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 29 by Mr. ENGEL of New York.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. ESPAILLAT

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 237, noes 185, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 175]

AYES—237

Aguilar	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
Ailred	Davis, Danny K.	Huffman
Axne	Dean	Jackson Lee
Barragán	DeFazio	Jayapal
Bass	DeGette	Jeffries
Beatty	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)
Bera	DelBene	Johnson (TX)
Beyer	Delgado	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	Demings	Katko
Blumenauer	DeSaulnier	Keating
Blunt Rochester	Deutch	Kelly (IL)
Bonamici	Dingell	Kennedy
Boyle, Brendan	Doggett	Khanna
F.	Doyle, Michael	Kildee
Brindisi	F.	Kilmer
Brown (MD)	Engel	Kim
Brownley (CA)	Escobar	Kind
Bustos	Eshoo	King (NY)
Butterfield	Espaillat	Kirkpatrick
Carbajal	Evans	Krishnamoorthi
Cárdenas	Finkenauer	Kuster (NH)
Carson (IN)	Fitzpatrick	Lamb
Cartwright	Fletcher	Langevin
Case	Foster	Larsen (WA)
Casten (IL)	Frankel	Larson (CT)
Castor (FL)	Fudge	Lawrence
Castro (TX)	Gabbard	Lawson (FL)
Chu, Judy	Gallego	Lee (CA)
Cicilline	Garamendi	Lee (NV)
Cisneros	Garcia (IL)	Levin (CA)
Clark (MA)	Garcia (TX)	Levin (MI)
Clarke (NY)	Golden	Lewis
Clay	Gomez	Lieu, Ted
Cleaver	Gonzalez (TX)	Lipinski
Clyburn	Gottheimer	Loeb
Cohen	Green (TX)	Lofgren
Connolly	Grijalva	Lowenthal
Cooper	Haaland	Lowe
Correa	Harder (CA)	Luján
Costa	Hayes	Luria
Courtney	Heck	Lynch
Cox (CA)	Herrera Beutler	Malinowski
Craig	Higgins (NY)	Maloney,
Crist	Hill (CA)	Carolyn B.
Crow	Himes	Maloney, Sean
Cuellar	Hollingsworth	Matsui
Cummings	Horn, Kendra S.	McAdams
Cunningham	Horsford	McBath
Davids (KS)	Houlahan	McCollum

McEachin	Quigley	Speier
McGovern	Raskin	Stanton
McNerney	Rice (NY)	Stevens
Meeks	Richmond	Suozi
Meng	Rose (NY)	Swalwell (CA)
Moore	Roybal-Allard	Takano
Morelle	Ruiz	Thompson (CA)
Moulton	Ruppersberger	Thompson (MS)
Mucarsel-Powell	Rush	Tlaib
Murphy	Ryan	Tonko
Nadler	Sablan	Torres (CA)
Napolitano	San Nicolas	Torres Small
Neal	Sánchez	(NM)
Neguse	Sarbanes	Trahan
Norcross	Scanlon	Trone
Norton	Schakowsky	Underwood
O'Halleran	Schiff	Van Drew
Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Veasey
Omar	Schrader	Vela
Pallone	Schrier	Velázquez
Panetta	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Pappas	Scott, David	Waltz
Pascrell	Serrano	Wasserman
Perlmutter	Sewell (AL)	Schultz
Peters	Shalala	Waters
Peterson	Sherman	Watson Coleman
Phillips	Sherrill	Welch
Pingree	Sires	Wexton
Pocan	Slotkin	Wild
Porter	Smith (WA)	Wilson (FL)
Pressley	Soto	Yarmuth
Price (NC)	Spanberger	

NOES—185

Aderholt	Gooden	Palazzo
Allen	Gosar	Palmer
Amash	Granger	Pence
Amodei	Graves (GA)	Perry
Armstrong	Graves (LA)	Posey
Babin	Graves (MO)	Radewagen
Bacon	Green (TN)	Ratcliffe
Baird	Griffith	Reed
Balderson	Grothman	Reschenthaler
Banks	Guest	Rice (SC)
Barr	Guthrie	Riggleman
Biggs	Hagedorn	Roby
Bishop (UT)	Harris	Rodgers (WA)
Bost	Hartzler	Roe, David P.
Brady	Hern, Kevin	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (AL)	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (IN)	Higgins (LA)	Rouzer
Buchanan	Hill (AR)	Roy
Buck	Holding	Rutherford
Bucshon	Hudson	Scalise
Budd	Huizenga	Schweikert
Burchett	Hunter	Scott, Austin
Burgess	Hurd (TX)	Sensenbrenner
Byrne	Johnson (LA)	Shimkus
Calvert	Johnson (OH)	Simpson
Carter (GA)	Johnson (SD)	Smith (MO)
Carter (TX)	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Chabot	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NJ)
Cheney	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Cline	Kelly (MS)	Spano
Cloud	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Cole	King (IA)	Stefanik
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger	Steil
Collins (NY)	Kustoff (TN)	Steube
Comer	LaHood	Stewart
Conaway	LaMalfa	Stivers
Cook	Lamborn	Taylor
Crenshaw	Latta	Thompson (PA)
Curtis	Lesko	Thornberry
Davidson (OH)	Long	Timmons
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Tipton
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Turner
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Upton
Duffy	Marshall	Wagner
Duncan	Massie	Walberg
Dunn	Mast	Walden
Emmer	McCarthy	Walker
Estes	McCaul	Walorski
Ferguson	McClintock	Watkins
Fleischmann	McHenry	Weber (TX)
Flores	McKinley	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	Meadows	Wenstrup
Foxx (NC)	Meuser	Westerman
Fulcher	Miller	Williams
Gaetz	Mitchell	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Moolenaar	Wittman
Gianforte	Mooney (WV)	Womack
Gibbs	Mullin	Woodall
Gohmert	Newhouse	Wright
Gonzalez (OH)	Norman	Yoho
González-Colón	Nunes	Young
(PR)	Olson	Zeldin



NOT VOTING—15

Abraham Crawford Rooney (FL)  
 Adams Hastings Rose, John W.  
 Arrington Loudermilk Rouda  
 Bergman Payne Titus  
 Bilirakis Plaskett Vargas

□ 1109

Mr. WEBER of Texas changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 175.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. BONAMICI). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 234, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 176]

AYES—189

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

Rouzer  
 Roy  
 Rutherford  
 Scalise  
 Schweikert  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Shimkus  
 Simpson  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smucker  
 Spano  
 Stauber  
 Steil

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

NOES—234

García (TX)  
 Golden  
 Gomez  
 Gonzalez (TX)  
 Gottheimer  
 Green (TX)  
 Grijalva  
 Haaland  
 Harder (CA)  
 Hayes  
 Heck  
 Higgins (NY)  
 Hill (CA)  
 Himes  
 Hollingsworth  
 Horn, Kendra S.  
 Horsford  
 Houlihan  
 Hoyer  
 Huffman  
 Jackson Lee  
 Jayapal  
 Jeffries  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (TX)  
 Kaptur  
 Katko  
 Keating  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kennedy  
 Khanna  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kim  
 Kind  
 Kirkpatrick  
 Krishnamoorthi  
 Kuster (NH)  
 Lamb  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Lawrence  
 Lawson (FL)  
 Lee (CA)  
 Lee (NV)  
 Levin (CA)  
 Levin (MI)  
 Lewis  
 Lipinski  
 Loebsack  
 Lofgren  
 Lowenthal  
 Lowey  
 Lujan  
 Luria  
 Malinowski  
 Maloney,  
 Carolyn B.  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Matsui  
 McAdams  
 McBath  
 McCollum  
 McEachin  
 McGovern  
 McNeerney  
 Meeks  
 Meng  
 Moore  
 Murrell  
 Moulton  
 Mucarsel-Powell  
 Murphy  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse  
 Norcross  
 Norton

Watkins  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Williams  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Tipton  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Wright  
 Yoho  
 Young  
 Zeldin

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham Lieu, Ted Rooney (FL)  
 Adams Loudermilk Rouda  
 Armstrong Lynch Titus  
 Crawford Payne Vargas  
 Hastings Plaskett

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1115

Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 234, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 177]

AYES—189

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

Rutherford  
Schalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smucker  
Spano  
Stauber  
Steil  
Steube

Stewart  
Stivers  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Turner  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Watkins

Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yoho  
Young  
Zeldin

Abraham  
Adams  
Crawford  
Eshoo  
Hastings

NOT VOTING—14  
Lee (NV)  
Loudermilk  
Peters  
Plaskett  
Raskin

Rooney (FL)  
Rouda  
Titus  
Vargas

Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moore  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
Norton

O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rose (NY)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Sablan  
San Nicolas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill

Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth  
Zeldin

NOES—234

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

García (IL)  
García (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gottheimer  
Green (TX)  
Grijalva  
Haaland  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Heck  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (TX)  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
Norton

O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Rose (NY)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sablan  
San Nicolas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stefanik  
Stevens  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1121

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

Stated against:  
Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Chair, I was  
unavoidably detained on rolcall 177. Had I  
been present, I would have voted "nay" on  
rolcall No. 177.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
business is the demand for a recorded  
vote on the amendment offered by the  
gentlewoman from California (Ms. POR-  
TER) on which further proceedings were  
postponed and on which the ayes pre-  
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

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 de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 262, noes 163,  
not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 178]  
AYES—262

Aguilar  
Allred  
Axne  
Bacon  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brindisi  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa

Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españillat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Poster  
Foord (NC)  
Frankel  
Frank  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
García (IL)  
García (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bishop (UT)  
Bost  
Brady  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Cook  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson (OH)  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gianforte  
Gibbs

NOES—163

Gohmert  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill (AR)  
Holding  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (PA)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
Kinzinger  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
McCarthy  
McClintock  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)

Mullin  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perry  
Posey  
Radewagen  
Ratcliffe  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smucker  
Spano  
Stauber  
Steube  
Stewart  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walker  
Walorski  
Watkins  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams



Wilson (SC) Woodall Young  
Wittman Wright  
Womack Yoho

## NOT VOTING—12

Abraham Hastings Rouda  
Adams Loudermilk Ryan  
Brooks (AL) Plaskett Titus  
Crawford Rooney (FL) Vargas

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1127

Messrs. GALLAGHER and DAVIDSON of Ohio changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MRS. FLETCHER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 305, noes 121, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 179]

AYES—305

Aguilar Connolly Frankel  
Allred Cook Fudge  
Amash Cooper Gabbard  
Armstrong Correa Gaetz  
Axne Costa Gallagher  
Bacon Courtney Gallego  
Barragan Cox (CA) Garamendi  
Bass Craig Garcia (IL)  
Beatty Crist Garcia (TX)  
Bera Crow Golden  
Beyer Cuellar Gomez  
Bilirakis Cummings Gonzalez (OH)  
Bishop (GA) Cunningham Gonzalez (TX)  
Blumenauer Curtis Gottheimer  
Blunt Rochester Davids (KS)  
Bonamici Davis (CA)  
Boyle, Brendan Davis, Danny K.  
F. Davis, Rodney  
Brindisi Dean  
Brooks (IN) DeFazio  
Brown (MD) DeGette  
Brownley (CA) DeLauro  
Buchanan DelBene  
Bustos Delgado Heck  
Butterfield Demings Herrera Beutler  
Carbajal DeSaulnier Higgins (LA)  
Cárdenas Deutch Higgins (NY)  
Carson (IN) Dingell Hill (CA)  
Carter (GA) Doggett Himes  
Cartwright Doyle, Michael  
Case F.  
Casten (IL) Duffy Hollingsworth  
Castor (FL) Dunn Horsford  
Castro (TX) Engel Houlihan  
Chu, Judy Escobar Hoyer  
Cicilline Eshoo Hudson  
Cisneros Espallat Huffman  
Clark (MA) Evans Huizenga  
Clarke (NY) Finkenauer Jackson Lee  
Clay Fitzpatrick Jayapal  
Cleaver Fletcher Jeffries  
Clyburn Flores Johnson (GA)  
Cohen Fortenberry Johnson (TX)  
Collins (GA) Foster Joyce (OH)  
Collins (NY) Foxx (NC) Joyce (PA)

Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lesko  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MD)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe y  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Miller  
Mooney (WV)  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell

## NOES—121

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amodei  
Arrington  
Babin  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bishop (UT)  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks (AL)  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Cole  
Comer  
Conaway  
Crenshaw  
Davidson (OH)  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duncan  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson

Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
Norton  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Olson  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Radewagen  
Raskin  
Reed  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rose (NY)  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sablan  
San Nicolas  
Sanchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)

Massie  
McCarthy  
McClintock  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mullin  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunes  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Ratcliffe  
Reschenthaler  
Roby  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose, John W.  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Steube  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Walker  
Watkins

Weber (TX)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman

Williams  
Wittman  
Womack

## NOT VOTING—11

Abraham Loudermilk Rouda  
Adams Marshall Titus  
Crawford Plaskett Vargas  
Hastings Rooney (FL)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1132

So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 295, noes 132, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

AYES—295

Aguilar Cooper Golden  
Allred Correa Gomez  
Amash Costa Gonzalez (OH)  
Axne Courtney Gonzalez (TX)  
Bacon Cox (CA) Gottheimer  
Barragan Craig Graves (LA)  
Bass Crist Green (TX)  
Beatty Crow Griffith  
Bera Cuellar Grijalva  
Beyer Cummings Grothman  
Bishop (GA) Cunningham Haaland  
Bishop (UT) Davids (KS) Harder (CA)  
Blumenauer Davis (CA) Hayes  
Blunt Rochester Davis, Danny K. Heck  
Bonamici Davis, Rodney Herrera Beutler  
Boyle, Brendan Dean Higgins (LA)  
F. DeFazio Higgins (NY)  
Brindisi Brindisi DeGette Hill (AR)  
Brooks (AL) DeLauro Hill (CA)  
Brooks (IN) DelBene Himes  
Brown (MD) Delgado Hollingsworth  
Buchanan Demings Horn, Kendra S.  
Budd DeSaulnier Horsford  
Burchett Deutch Houlihan  
Bustos Diaz-Balart Hoyer  
Butterfield Dingell Hudson  
Carbajal Doggett Huffman  
Cárdenas Doyle, Michael Jackson Lee  
Carson (IN) F. Jayapal  
Carter (GA) Engel Jeffries  
Cartwright Escobar Johnson (GA)  
Case Eshoo Johnson (LA)  
Casten (IL) Espallat Johnson (TX)  
Castor (FL) Evans Joyce (OH)  
Castro (TX) Finkenauer Kaptur  
Chu, Judy Fitzpatrick Katko  
Cicilline Eshoo Fletcher Keating  
Cisneros Espallat Fortenberry Kelly (IL)  
Clark (MA) Evans Foster Kennedy  
Clarke (NY) Finkenauer Foxx (NC) Khanna  
Clay Fitzpatrick Frankel Kildee  
Cleaver Fletcher Fudge Kilmer  
Clyburn Flores Gabbard Kim  
Cohen Fortenberry Gaetz Kind  
Collins (GA) Foster Gallagher King (NY)  
Collins (NY) Foxx (NC) Gallego Kirkpatrick  
Cook Garcia (IL) Garamendi Krishnamoorthi  
Garcia (TX) Kuster (NH)  
Lamb

Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
Norton  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar

Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Radewagen  
Raskin  
Reed  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rose (NY)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sablan  
San Nicolas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin

Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Suo zzi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thornberry  
Tipton  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Viscosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth  
Zeldin

NOES—132

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bost  
Brady  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cloud  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson (OH)  
DesJarlais  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fulcher  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert

González-Colón  
(PR)  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Holding  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (PA)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
Kinzinger  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
McCarthy  
McClintock  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar

Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Ratcliffe  
Reschenthaler  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Scalise  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Steube  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Timmons  
Walker  
Watkins  
Weber (TX)  
Westerman  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yoho  
Young

Abraham  
Adams  
Crawford  
Hastings

Loudemilk  
Plaskett  
Rooney (FL)  
Rouda

Titus  
Vargas

NOT VOTING—10

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1136  
Mr. WATKINS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."  
Mrs. RODGERS of Washington changed her vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) 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 amend-

RECORDED VOTE  
The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.  
A recorded vote was ordered.  
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.  
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 257, noes 167, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 181]  
AYES—257

Aguilar  
Allred  
Armstrong  
Axne  
Bacon  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan F.  
Brindisi  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Gabbard  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
García (IL)  
García (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Cox (CA)

Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaunier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españillat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy (NC)  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
García (IL)  
García (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gottheimer

Graves (LA)  
Green (TX)  
Grijalva  
Haaland  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Heck  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (TX)  
Joyce (OH)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis

Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
Norton  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne

Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rose (NY)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sablan  
San Nicolas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin

Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Suo zzi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (CA)  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Viscosky  
Walden  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth  
Zeldin

NOES—167

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Arrington  
Babin  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks (AL)  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Cardo  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Cook  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson (OH)  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
González-Colón  
(PR)  
Gooden

Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill (AR)  
Holding  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (PA)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
Kinzinger  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Newhouse

Norman  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perry  
Posey  
Radewagen  
Ratcliffe  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Scalise  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smucker  
Spano  
Steube  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Turner  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walker  
Walorski  
Watkins  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yoho  
Young

## NOT VOTING—13

Abraham	Loudermilk	Thompson (MS)
Adams	Plaskett	Titus
Crawford	Rooney (FL)	Vargas
Hastings	Rouda	
Jackson Lee	Speier	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1141

So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

## 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 de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 259, noes 166,  
not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 182]

AYES—259

Aguilar	Davidson (GA)	Heck
Allred	Davis (CA)	Herrera Beutler
Axne	Davis, Danny K.	Higgins (NY)
Bacon	Davis, Rodney	Hill (CA)
Barragán	Dean	Himes
Bass	DeFazio	Hollingsworth
Beatty	DeGette	Horn, Kendra S.
Bera	DeLauro	Horsford
Beyer	DelBene	Houlahan
Bishop (GA)	Delgado	Hoyer
Blumenauer	Demings	Huffman
Blunt Rochester	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee
Bonamici	Deutch	Jayapal
Boyle, Brendan	Dingell	Jeffries
F.	Doggett	Johnson (GA)
Brindisi	Doyle, Michael	Johnson (TX)
Brooks (IN)	F.	Joyce (OH)
Brown (MD)	Engel	Kaptur
Brownley (CA)	Escobar	Katko
Buchanan	Eshoo	Keating
Bustos	Españolat	Kelly (IL)
Butterfield	Evans	Kennedy
Carbajal	Finkenauer	Khanna
Cárdenas	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Carson (IN)	Fletcher	Kilmer
Cartwright	Fortenberry	Kim
Case	Foster	Kind
Casten (IL)	Foxx (NC)	King (NY)
Castor (FL)	Frankel	Kirkpatrick
Castro (TX)	Gabbard	Krishnamoorthi
Chu, Judy	Gaetz	Kuster (NH)
Ciциlline	Gallagher	Lamb
Cisneros	Gallego	Langevin
Clark (MA)	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Clarke (NY)	Garcia (IL)	Larson (CT)
Clay	Garcia (TX)	Lawrence
Cleaver	Gianforte	Lawson (FL)
Clyburn	Golden	Lee (CA)
Cohen	Gomez	Lee (NV)
Cannolly	Gonzalez (OH)	Levin (CA)
Cooper	Gonzalez (TX)	Levin (MI)
Correa	Gonzalez-Colón	Lewis
Costa	(PR)	Lieu, Ted
Courtney	Gottheimer	Lipinski
Cox (CA)	Graves (LA)	Loebsack
Craig	Green (TX)	Loftgren
Crist	Grijalva	Lowenthal
Crow	Grothman	Lowe
Cuellar	Haaland	Lujan
Cummings	Harder (CA)	Luria
Cunningham	Hayes	Lynch

Malinowski	Porter
Maloney,	Pressley
Carolyn B.	Price (NC)
Maloney, Sean	Quigley
Matsui	Raskin
McAdams	Reed
McBath	Rice (NY)
McCullum	Richmond
McEachin	Rodgers (WA)
McGovern	Rose (NY)
McNerney	Roybal-Allard
Meeks	Ruiz
Meng	Ruppersberger
Moore	Rush
Morelle	Ryan
Moulton	Sablan
Mucarsel-Powell	San Nicolas
Murphy	Sánchez
Nadler	Sarbanes
Napolitano	Scanlon
Neal	Schakowsky
Neguse	Schiff
Norcross	Schneider
Norton	Schrader
O'Halleran	Schrier
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)
Omar	Scott, David
Pallone	Serrano
Panetta	Sewell (AL)
Pappas	Shalala
Pascarell	Sherman
Payne	Sherrill
Perlmutter	Sires
Peters	Slotkin
Peterson	Smith (NJ)
Phillips	Smith (WA)
Pingree	Soto
Pocan	Spanberger

## NOES—166

Aderholt	Graves (GA)	Palazzo
Allen	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Amash	Green (TN)	Pence
Amodei	Griffith	Perry
Armstrong	Guest	Posey
Arrington	Guthrie	Radewagen
Babin	Hagedorn	Ratcliffe
Baird	Harris	Reschenthaler
Balderson	Hartzler	Rice (SC)
Banks	Hern, Kevin	Riggleman
Barr	Hice (GA)	Roby
Bergman	Higgins (LA)	Roe, David P.
Biggs	Hill (AR)	Rogers (AL)
Bilirakis	Holding	Rogers (KY)
Bishop (UT)	Hudson	Rose, John W.
Bost	Huizenga	Rouzer
Brady	Hunter	Roy
Brooks (AL)	Hurd (TX)	Rutherford
Buck	Johnson (LA)	Scalise
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Schweikert
Budd	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Burchett	Jordan	Sensenbrenner
Burgess	Joyce (PA)	Shimkus
Byrne	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Calvert	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	King (IA)	Smith (NE)
Carter (TX)	Kinzinger	Smucker
Chabot	Kustoff (TN)	Spano
Cheney	LaHood	Staubert
Cline	LaMalfa	Steube
Cloud	Lamborn	Stewart
Cole	Latta	Stivers
Collins (GA)	Lesko	Taylor
Collins (NY)	Long	Thompson (PA)
Comer	Lucas	Thornberry
Conaway	Luetkemeyer	Timmons
Cook	Marchant	Tipton
Crenshaw	Marshall	Wagner
Curtis	Massie	Walberg
Davidson (OH)	Mast	Walker
DesJarlais	McCarthy	Walorski
Diaz-Balart	McCaul	Watkins
Duffy	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Duncan	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Dunn	McKinley	Wenstrup
Emmer	Meadows	Westernman
Estes	Meuser	Williams
Ferguson	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Fleischmann	Mitchell	Wittman
Flores	Moolenaar	Womack
Fulcher	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
Gibbs	Mullin	Wright
Gohmert	Newhouse	Yoho
Gooden	Norman	Young
Gosar	Nunes	
Granger	Olson	

## NOT VOTING—12

Abraham	Hastings	Rouda
Adams	Loudermilk	Thompson (MS)
Crawford	Plaskett	Titus
Fudge	Rooney (FL)	Vargas

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MCGOVERN)  
(during the vote). There is 1 minute re-  
maining.

□ 1146

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no  
further amendments, under the rule,  
the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose;  
and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms.  
BONAMICI) having assumed the chair,  
Mr. MCGOVERN, Acting Chair of the  
Committee of the Whole House on the  
state of the Union, reported that that  
Committee, having had under consider-  
ation the bill (H.R. 9) to direct the  
President to develop a plan for the  
United States to meet its nationally  
determined contribution under the  
Paris Agreement, and for other pur-  
poses, and, pursuant to House Resolu-  
tion 329, he reported the bill back to  
the House with sundry amendments  
adopted in the Committee of the  
Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under  
the rule, the previous question is or-  
dered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any  
amendment reported from the Com-  
mittee of the Whole? If not, the Chair  
will put them en gros. The question is  
on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I have a  
motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. BARR. I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The  
Clerk will report the motion to recom-  
mit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Barr moves to recommit the bill H.R.  
9 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with  
instructions to report the same back to the  
House forthwith, with the following amend-  
ment:

At the end of the bill, add the following  
new section:

**SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This Act shall take effect on the date that  
the President certifies that meeting the na-  
tionally determined contribution of the  
United States under the Paris Agreement  
will not result in a net transfer of jobs from  
the United States to China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gen-  
tleman from Kentucky is recognized  
for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, this is  
the final amendment to the bill. It

would not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill would immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

This motion makes a small but important change to the bill, a change that is necessary to preserve the economic strength of the United States.

The amendment simply states that the act shall not take effect until the President certifies that the United States will not, on net, lose jobs to China as a result of meeting the emissions commitments required under the Paris Agreement.

If, as the majority believes, the Paris Agreement will improve America's economic and technological competitiveness, this should not be a problem.

Madam Speaker, I do not disagree with my colleagues that climate change is a problem that this Nation and other nations need to address. In fact, I believe it is important that we continue to have discussions about serious solutions on how to mitigate these risks through American innovation, conservation, adaptation, and preparation. But, Madam Speaker, H.R. 9 is not a serious solution to these problems.

The truth of the matter is the Paris Agreement would hurt our economy, cost millions of American jobs, weaken our sovereignty, and put us at a disadvantage among international competitors, especially China.

My home State of Kentucky relies heavily on fossil fuels, and the coal industry provides our State with thousands of jobs and delivers over 83 percent of our power. This enables Kentuckians to enjoy some of the lowest-cost electricity rates in the country.

Kentucky is not the only State that relies on carbon-based fuels for its energy. Nationally, our energy mix is made up of about 80 percent fossil fuels, as compared to only 5 percent intermittent and unreliable sources, such as solar and wind.

Let's think about the feasibility of hitting the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement to cut greenhouse emissions by 26 to 28 percent by 2025 or, to push the debate even further, those goals outlined in the Democrats' other climate proposals, such as the Green New Deal, to eliminate fossil fuels completely, a proposal that just yesterday every member of the majority voted against bringing up for debate. That is because the Green New Deal is nothing more than an absurd socialist fantasy that would devastate our economy.

As policymakers, our goal should not be to embrace at all costs the greenest energy. Our goal should be to promote the best energy, the most effective energy, the most reliable energy, and the most affordable energy.

Despite massive technological advances and innovations, any drastic move away from fossil fuel consumption is dangerous. It would mean increased energy prices and decreased reliability. Household electricity expenditures would increase up to 20 percent.

It would mean manufacturing and energy-intensive jobs moving offshore. On average, we would see a shortfall of nearly 200,000 manufacturing jobs and 400,000 jobs overall.

It would mean economic decline and stagnation in communities, yielding an aggregate GDP loss of over \$2.5 trillion and a total income loss for a family of four of over \$20,000.

It is only common sense that we ensure that these economic outcomes will never come to fruition before entering into this agreement, which is what this simple amendment would do.

Remember, between 2000 and 2014, the United States reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 18 percent without being subject to any international agreement.

We should continue to focus on reducing emissions, developing and exporting clean coal technologies, and making our communities more resilient, but 1,000 more pages in the Federal Register will not change the weather. Scientific and technological innovation fueled through free enterprise can.

Finally, if we want to be serious about a global solution to climate change, we need to address the world's largest carbon emissions offenders that have refused to meet the agreement's goals. This agreement fails to address those real polluters.

China, the number one country in the world for greenhouse gas emissions, is perhaps our greatest strategic economic adversary. It is a nation that has been growing in manufacturing and industrial dominance.

Under the Paris Agreement, China has been allowed to increase emissions until 2030. This gives China a leg up. They will spend that decade stealing our jobs. That hits people in my district the hardest. It hits those who can least afford it.

As we confront China economically, we must be sure our environmental goals do not put us at a strategic disadvantage or force us to commit economic self-destruction. We must ensure that our policies do not raise electric rates and drive energy-intensive businesses offshore. We must make sure that China, with its rapacious appetite for dominating all industry and its sweeping efforts to steal U.S. ideas, does not have new reasons to take advantage of American workers.

Madam Speaker, socialism and central planning will never solve the problems of the human race. Vote "yes" on the motion to recommet.

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion.

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, our Republican colleagues are right about one thing: China is taking advantage of us. But it is not taking advantage of America being in the Paris

accord. It is taking advantage of our retreat.

China is our strategic competitor. It should pain all of us that everywhere around the world, China is being treated like the leader in fighting climate change. It should pain us that China is investing more money in renewable energy than any other country. It should pain us that they are surging ahead of us in electric vehicles. It should pain us that they are racing to dominate the global market in lithium batteries, that they have two-thirds of the world's high-speed rail and have spent over \$100 billion on it in 2018.

Why is China spending hundreds of billions of dollars to make the transition to clean energy? Let me tell you, it is not because the Chinese Communist Party loves trees. It is because they want to win the future.

I want America to win the future. I want us to reap the economic benefits and the jobs that will go to whoever wins the race to a clean energy future.

How do our Republican colleagues propose to win that race? I have looked at their record in the years when they controlled this House. I searched in vain for one free-market-based plan.

What did I find? Nothing, apart from a tax bill filled with giveaways to oil companies to allow more oil drilling, and legislation to allow methane emissions, to gut the Clean Air Act, and to roll back the Clean Power Plan.

That is it. That is all our Republican colleagues did.

Do they know who has left them behind? Do they know who wants us to stay in the Paris accord because they know that our economic future depends on it? I will tell you who. The Dow Chemical Company wants us to stay in Paris. Bank of America wants us to stay. DuPont wants us to stay. Procter & Gamble wants us to stay. General Electric wants us to stay. Cargill wants us to stay. Citigroup wants us to stay. Johnson & Johnson wants us to stay. Coca-Cola wants us to stay. ExxonMobil wants us to stay. The Walt Disney Company wants us to stay.

Not a lot of socialists on their boards, though I do have my doubts about Goofy from time to time.

So that is our choice. We can cling to the past, we can let China win this race, or we can stand with our American companies, our American scientists, and our American innovators and let them lead us into the future.

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

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, as a former ocean engineer, I rise on behalf of South Carolina's First Congressional District, the Low Country. And I rise, quite frankly, as someone who typically votes with Republicans on these motions.

But not today.

I had hoped that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would want

to engage in a constructive dialogue that addresses the devastating impacts of flooding, intensifying storms, and rising sea levels.

But not today.

This is not the way that it used to be. President Teddy Roosevelt established 150 national forests and five national parks. President Reagan signed into law 38 bills that added more than 10.6 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System, all with the support of the distinguished Members of the Grand Old Party.

But not today.

The Grand Old Party has an illustrious history with environmental conservation, a history it should be proud of.

But not today.

This Republican body does a disservice to that environmental record by turning a blind eye to science and facts. There are certain things that go beyond politics, impacts that touch each and every one of us, regardless of partisanship, regardless of ideology. Climate change is one of them. The Low Country knows this more than most.

In downtown Charleston, our medical district, which is home to Charleston's VA hospital and our medical university, is the area that is most prone to flooding. During a recent hurricane, the Medical University of South Carolina was forced to float surgeons across the campus in jon boats to treat patients, including our veterans and our children.

Parris Island is one of the only two bases that makes enlisted marines, and the only base that makes female enlisted marines in our country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

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. BARR. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 214, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

AYES—206

Aderholt	Granger	Palazzo
Allen	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Amodei	Graves (LA)	Pence
Armstrong	Graves (MO)	Perry
Arrington	Green (TN)	Peterson
Babin	Griffith	Posey
Bacon	Grothman	Ratcliffe
Baird	Guest	Reed
Balderson	Guthrie	Reschenthaler
Banks	Hagedorn	Rice (SC)
Barr	Harder (CA)	Riggleman
Bergman	Harris	Roby
Biggs	Hartzler	Rodgers (WA)
Bilirakis	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Bishop (UT)	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Higgins (LA)	Rose (NY)
Brindisi	Hill (AR)	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Holding	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Hollingsworth	Roy
Buchanan	Horn, Kendra S.	Rutherford
Buck	Houlihan	Scalise
Bucshon	Hudson	Schweikert
Budd	Huizenga	Scott, Austin
Burchett	Hunter	Sensenbrenner
Burgess	Hurd (TX)	Shimkus
Byrne	Johnson (LA)	Simpson
Calvert	Johnson (OH)	Slotkin
Carter (GA)	Johnson (SD)	Smith (MO)
Carter (TX)	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Chabot	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NJ)
Cheney	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Cline	Katko	Spano
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Staubert
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Stefanik
Collins (GA)	King (IA)	Steil
Collins (NY)	King (NY)	Steube
Comer	Kinzinger	Stewart
Conaway	Kustoff (TN)	Stivers
Cook	LaHood	Taylor
Craig	LaMalfa	Thompson (PA)
Crenshaw	Lamb	Thornberry
Curtis	Lamborn	Timmons
Davidson (OH)	Latta	Tipton
Davis, Rodney	Lesko	Torres Small
DesJarlais	Long	(NM)
Diaz-Balart	Lucas	Turner
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Upton
Duncan	Marchant	Van Drew
Dunn	Marshall	Wagner
Emmer	Massie	Walberg
Estes	Mast	Walden
Ferguson	McAdams	Walker
Fitzpatrick	McCarthy	Walorski
Fleischmann	McCaul	Waltz
Flores	McClintock	Watkins
Fortenberry	McHenry	Weber (TX)
Fox (NC)	McKinley	Webster (FL)
Fulcher	Meadows	Wenstrup
Gaetz	Meuser	Westerman
Gallagher	Miller	Williams
Gianforte	Mitchell	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Moolenaar	Wittman
Gohmert	Mooney (WV)	Womack
Golden	Mullin	Woodall
Gonzalez (OH)	Newhouse	Wright
Gooden	Norman	Yoho
Gosar	Nunes	Young
Gottheimer	Olson	Zeldin

NOES—214

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

Garcia (IL)	Luján	Rush
Garcia (TX)	Luria	Ryan
Gomez	Lynch	Sánchez
Gonzalez (TX)	Malinowski	Sarbanes
Green (TX)	Maloney,	Scanlon
Grijalva	Carolyn B.	Schakowsky
Haaland	Maloney, Sean	Schiff
Hayes	Matsui	Schneider
Heck	McBath	Schrader
Higgins (NY)	McCollum	Schrier
Hill (CA)	McEachin	Scott (VA)
Himes	McGovern	Scott, David
Horsford	McNerney	Serrano
Hoyer	Meeks	Sewell (AL)
Huffman	Meng	Shalala
Jackson Lee	Moore	Sherman
Jayapal	Morelle	Sherrill
Jeffries	Moulton	Sires
Johnson (GA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Smith (WA)
Johnson (TX)	Murphy	Soto
Kaptur	Nadler	Spanberger
Keating	Napolitano	Speier
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Stanton
Kennedy	Neguse	Stevens
Khanna	Norcross	Suozi
Kildee	O'Halleran	Swalwell (CA)
Kilmer	Ocasio-Cortez	Takano
Kim	Omar	Thompson (CA)
Kind	Pallone	Tlaib
Kirkpatrick	Panetta	Tonko
Krishnamoorthi	Pappas	Torres (CA)
Kuster (NH)	Pascrell	Trahan
Langevin	Payne	Trone
Larsen (WA)	Perlmutter	Underwood
Larson (CT)	Peters	Veasey
Lawrence	Phillips	Vela
Lawson (FL)	Pingree	Velázquez
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Visclosky
Lee (NV)	Porter	Wasserman
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Schultz
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Waters
Lewis	Quigley	Watson Coleman
Lieu, Ted	Raskin	Welch
Lipinski	Rice (NY)	Wexton
Loeb sack	Richmond	Wild
Lofgren	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (FL)
Lowenthal	Ruiz	Yarmuth
Lowey	Ruppersberger	

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham	Hastings	Thompson (MS)
Adams	Loudermilk	Titus
Crawford	Rooney (FL)	Vargas
Fudge	Rouda	

□ 1208

Mr. CHABOT changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 231, noes 190, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

AYES—231

Aguilar	Boyle, Brendan	Casten (IL)
Allred	F.	Castor (FL)
Axne	Brindisi	Castro (TX)
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Chu, Judy
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Cicilline
Beatty	Buchanan	Cisneros
Bera	Bustos	Clark (MA)
Beyer	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Carbajal	Clay
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Cleaver
Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)	Clyburn
Bonamici	Cartwright	Cohen
	Case	Connolly

Cooper Keating Phillips  
 Correa Kelly (IL) Pingree  
 Costa Kennedy Pocan  
 Courtney Khanna Porter  
 Cox (CA) Kildee Pressley  
 Craig Kilmer Price (NC)  
 Crist Kim Quigley  
 Crow Kind Raskin  
 Cuellar Kirkpatrick Rice (NY)  
 Cummings Krishnamoorthi Richmond  
 Cunningham Kuster (NH) Rose (NY)  
 Davids (KS) Lamb Roybal-Allard  
 Davis (CA) Langevin Ruiz  
 Davis, Danny K. Larsen (WA) Ruppertsberger  
 Dean Larson (CT) Rush  
 DeFazio Lawrence Ryan  
 DeGette Lawson (FL) Sánchez  
 DeLauro Lee (CA) Sarbanes  
 DelBene Lee (NV) Scanlon  
 Delgado Levin (CA) Schakowsky  
 Demings Levin (MI) Schiff  
 DeSaulnier Lewis Schneider  
 Deutch Lieu, Ted Schrader  
 Dingell Lipinski Schrier  
 Doggett Loeb sack Scott (VA)  
 Doyle, Michael Lofgren Scott, David  
 F. Lowenthal Serrano  
 Engel Lowey Sewell (AL)  
 Escobar Lujan Shalala  
 Eshoo Luria Sherman  
 Espaillat Lynch Sherrill  
 Evans Malinowski Sires  
 Finkenauer Maloney, Slotkin  
 Fitzpatrick Carolyn B. Smith (WA)  
 Fletcher Maloney, Sean Soto  
 Foster Matsui Spanberger  
 Frankel McAdams Speier  
 Gabbard McBath Stanton  
 Gallego McCollum Stefanik  
 Garamendi McEachin Stevens  
 Garcia (IL) McGovern Suozzi  
 Garcia (TX) McNeerney Swalwell (CA)  
 Golden Meeks Takano  
 Gomez Meng Thompson (CA)  
 Gonzalez (TX) Moore Tlaib  
 Gottheimer Morelle Tonko  
 Green (TX) Moulton Torres (CA)  
 Grijalva Mucarsel-Powell Torres Small  
 Haaland Murphy (NM)  
 Harder (CA) Nadler Trahan  
 Hayes Napolitano Trone  
 Heck Neal Underwood  
 Higgins (NY) Neguse Van Drew  
 Hill (CA) Norcross Veasey  
 Himes O'Halleran Vela  
 Horn, Kendra S. Ocasio-Cortez Velázquez  
 Horsford Omar Visclosky  
 Houlihan Pallone Wasserman  
 Hoyer Panetta Schultz  
 Huffman Pappas Waters  
 Jackson Lee Pascrell Watson Coleman  
 Jayapal Payne Welch  
 Jeffries Pelosi Wexton  
 Johnson (GA) Perlmutter Wild  
 Johnson (TX) Peters Wilson (FL)  
 Kaptur Peterson Yarmuth

NOES—190

Aderholt Cline Gooden  
 Allen Cloud Gosar  
 Amash Cole Granger  
 Amodei Collins (GA) Graves (GA)  
 Armstrong Collins (NY) Graves (LA)  
 Arrington Comer Graves (MO)  
 Babin Conaway Green (TN)  
 Bacon Cook Griffith  
 Baird Crenshaw Grothman  
 Balderson Curtis Guest  
 Banks Davidson (OH) Guthrie  
 Barr Davis, Rodney Hagedorn  
 Bergman DesJarlais Harris  
 Biggs Diaz-Balart Hartzler  
 Bilirakis Duffy Hern, Kevin  
 Bishop (UT) Duncan Herrera Beutler  
 Bost Dunn Hice (GA)  
 Brady Emmer Higgins (LA)  
 Brooks (AL) Estes Hill (AR)  
 Brooks (IN) Ferguson Holding  
 Buck Fleischmann Hollingsworth  
 Bucshon Flores Hudson  
 Budd Fortenberry Huizenga  
 Burchett Foxx (NC) Hunter  
 Burgess Fulcher Hurd (TX)  
 Byrne Gaetz Johnson (LA)  
 Calvert Gallagher Johnson (OH)  
 Carter (GA) Gianforte Johnson (SD)  
 Carter (TX) Gibbs Jordan  
 Chabot Gohmert Joyce (OH)  
 Cheney Gonzalez (OH) Joyce (PA)

Katko Nunes Steil  
 Kelly (MS) Olson Steube  
 Kelly (PA) Palazzo Stewart  
 King (IA) Palmer Stivers  
 King (NY) Pence Taylor  
 Kinzinger Perry Thompson (PA)  
 Kustoff (TN) Posey Thornberry  
 LaHood Ratcliffe Timmons  
 LaMalfa Reed Tipton  
 Lamborn Reschenthaler Turner  
 Latta Rice (SC) Upton  
 Lesko Riggleman Wagner  
 Long Roby Walberg  
 Lucas Rodgers (WA) Walden  
 Luetkemeyer Roe, David P. Walker  
 Marchant Rogers (AL) Walorski  
 Marshall Rogers (KY) Waltz  
 Massie Rose, John W. Watkins  
 Mast Rouzer Weber (TX)  
 McCarthy Roy Webster (FL)  
 McCaul Rutherford Wenstrup  
 McClintock Scalise Westerman  
 McHenry Schweikert Williams  
 McKinley Scott, Austin Wilson (SC)  
 Meadows Sensenbrenner Wittman  
 Meuser Shimkus Womack  
 Miller Simpson Woodall  
 Mitchell Smith (MO) Wright  
 Moolenaar Smith (NE) Yoho  
 Mooney (WV) Smith (NJ) Young  
 Mullin Smucker Zeldin  
 Newhouse Spano  
 Norman Stauber

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham Hastings Thompson (MS)  
 Adams Loudermilk Titus  
 Crawford Rooney (FL) Vargas  
 Fudge Rouda

□ 1216

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, as an original co-sponsor of H.R. 9—Climate Action Now Act, I would have voted YES on rollcall #184, had I been present.

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

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

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I urge that the Speaker would immediately schedule this important bill that will save lives.

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

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW, AND ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, MAY 3, 2019, TO TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2019

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the

House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow, and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday next for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SHALALA). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? There was no objection.

THE RISING COST OF HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise to address what, for my constituents, is an urgent concern: the rising cost of healthcare. I hear about it everywhere I go.

Healthcare is personal. Having access to quality, affordable care is central to our quality of life and our ability to decide where we live and where we work.

At a healthcare townhall I held last week, I heard from people such as a small business owner who worried that, while the very poor and wealthy have coverage options, she struggles to find an affordable policy for her family. She said: Please don't forget about people like me.

Another woman talked about how complicated her copays were for the drug treatment prescribed by her doctor, and another asked about the confusion surrounding billing codes and invoices.

Healthcare is probably the most complex issue we will address in Congress. My top goals include to ensure that Federal law continues to protect people with preexisting conditions, to promote coverage and enrollment, and to find solutions to bring down costs.

I believe that a good first step will be passing three bipartisan bills to make the drug market more competitive and prices more transparent:

The CREATES Act, which address an outrageous action by some name-brand companies to unfairly stop generics;

The BLOCKING Act, to stop "first" generic drug "parking"; and

The drug price STAR Act, to improve transparency.

With the cost of prescription drugs increasing dramatically, we need to take steps now.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the National Day of Prayer, a day that exists to encourage prayer for America.

Since our country's founding, from Washington to Lincoln to Kennedy to Trump, prayer to our Creator has served as our most important resource during times of celebration and days of trial.

With the same spirit as those who fled the shores of Europe to escape religious persecution, we welcome this day as one in which we can come together as a people in gratitude for our freedoms and our prosperity, but also in earnest petition for forgiveness, unity, mercy, guidance, and favor.

The National Day of Prayer is a day for all Americans to reflect on our many blessings and to recognize where our ultimate source of strength and hope comes from—our Creator.

At a time in history where our Nation is more divided than ever, I call for us to commit ourselves to prayer this day, to seek the God which has blessed this Nation for 242 years, and to begin again to live out this year's theme, to love and serve one another.

#### HONORING JUDGE DAMON KEITH

(Mrs. LAWRENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to give honor to a great public servant, Judge Damon Keith. Judge Damon Keith was a judge of the United States Court of Appeals.

He was born on July 4, 1922, a fitting day for someone who so believed in American democracy.

He attended Howard and was mentored by the future Supreme Court Justice, Thurgood Marshall.

In 1967, he was nominated to a seat on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan by President Johnson. This nomination came at the suggestion of Michigan Senator Phil Hart, the remarkable namesake of the Hart Senate Office Building.

Judge Keith's career was spent fighting for civil rights and civil liberties, particularly for communities within the 14th District. He stood for transparency in government.

Judge Keith will be sorely missed, but his years of tireless service as a champion for civil rights will never be forgotten.

In 2002, he issued an opinion on the secret hearings for alleged terrorists after the 9/11 attacks. He famously wrote: "Democracies die behind closed doors."

#### IN HONOR OF RAY ECKSTEIN

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

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember the entrepreneurial spirit and compassionate philanthropy of Ray Eckstein, who passed away on April 20, 2019, at the age of 93.

After receiving a law degree from Marquette University, Mr. Eckstein founded Wisconsin Barge Line. He later sold the business and formed Marquette Transportation, leading him to relocate to Paducah, Kentucky. His

business had a profound economic impact and brought numerous jobs to the region.

Mr. Eckstein and his wife touched the lives of many through the establishment of the Ray and Kay Eckstein Charitable Trust. The couple's generosity has, no doubt, had a tremendous impact on the local community.

Over the years, they have gifted the area they loved with a hospice care center, regional cancer care center, and heart and vascular institute, all named in their honor.

Mr. Eckstein was widely known for his warm, compassionate spirit and devotion to his family. I join with all those who knew him to express our gratitude for his outstanding contributions to western Kentucky.

May God continue to bless the many members of his family through whom his memory lives on.

#### VETERAN SUICIDE—A NATIONAL CRISIS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as we enter the month of May, many of us will be gathering at the end of the month to honor and recognize those who have fallen.

In mid-month, we will celebrate the mothers of this Nation, many of whom are veterans and who have died in battle.

I rise today to speak about veteran suicide, and to view it as a national crisis. It is told that there are 20 veterans a day committing suicide.

So, as I stand here today, tragically, a man or woman who has worn the uniform, who is willing to sacrifice himself or herself for this Nation, for the freedom of our people, for democracy, is taking their life.

This is such a national crisis that I believe that this should be a major issue for all of us to ensure that we find the resources, including the resources for family members, early counseling, and a helping hand to ensure that those veterans who find themselves lonely or homeless and feel that there is no other way out but to commit suicide—many of them young—that we will find a way to legislate, but also to protect the men and women who stood for us.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader the schedule for the next week to come.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

□ 1230

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

On Tuesday, Madam Speaker, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and 12 p.m. for legislative business.

On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business tomorrow.

The House will also consider H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019.

On October 22, 2018, the Trump administration continued the Republican assault on affordable, quality health coverage by issuing new guidance to carry out section 1332 of the Affordable Care Act.

That new guidance, Madam Speaker, undermines patient protections and threatens coverage for Americans with preexisting conditions. H.R. 986 blocks implementation of that guidance so as to preserve preexisting condition protections and ensure that healthcare remains affordable and comprehensive.

In addition, Madam Speaker, the House will consider H.R. 2157, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019.

The legislation would provide relief and recovery assistance for Americans affected by recent natural disasters. It includes an additional \$3 billion above that which we passed and sent to the Senate some weeks ago to address urgent needs following flooding in the Midwest and tornadoes in the South that have occurred since the House passed its first disaster relief bill in January, which, unfortunately, has languished in the Senate.

Lastly, the bill includes an extension of the National Flood Insurance Program until September 30, 2019.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I would point out that the President's executive order on section 1332 does nothing to change the protections in law for people with preexisting conditions under ObamaCare. As the gentleman knows, the law protects people with preexisting conditions from facing any kind of discrimination, and the section 1332 waivers have nothing to do with that.

What they do is allow some States—and there have been a number of States who have requested—the ability to be more innovative and focus on lowering premiums while protecting preexisting conditions.

Those States that have taken advantage of that waiver have used it to, number one, provide healthcare in different ways, more innovative ways for their Medicaid population.

That is something we should all encourage because Medicaid in many States is the worst form of healthcare. In many cases, doctors don't even take Medicaid policies and don't see Medicaid patients, so they can't get access to care.



These waivers are a way to help open more access to care at lower costs, in many cases, while protecting pre-existing conditions.

With that said, when the gentleman laid out the schedule, I didn't see anything on the President's request for supplemental funding for the border crisis. Specifically, there was a \$4.5 billion request that came down from the White House for additional funding to address this wave of people who are coming into our country illegally.

In many cases, they have run out of detention beds. They are overwhelming the system, and it has been reported very widely. That is why the President made the \$4.5 billion request.

I wanted to ask the gentleman if that might be included in this supplemental for the disasters that we would surely like to be addressed.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's comments. I won't respond to his initial comments. Obviously, we have a disagreement on the impact that the administration has had on preexisting conditions and on the section to which we are referring. But we will have a full debate on that next week when we consider the bill.

With respect to the gentleman's question as it relates to the President's proposal for supplemental funding for border security, which, by the way, was sent down yesterday and is now being reviewed, the gentleman knows that we are strong supporters of border security, and we want to make sure that the border is also humane.

The gentleman did not mention, but I want to point out, that in the bill that we adopted to fund the government that was shut down for 35 days, in the bill that we passed, there was \$755 million for construction and technology at ports of entry where most drugs come into the country illegally. We want to make sure those drugs stop.

We want to have border infrastructure that allows for not only security but checking people who are coming into the country to make sure they do not have illicit substances with them, either for their own use or for sale.

In addition to that, we had \$415 million for Border Patrol and Customs agents and for humanitarian relief, which, obviously, was anticipating the problem that currently confronts us and to make sure that people who come across our border are treated humanely and with respect.

In addition, there was \$30.5 million for alternatives to detention and family case management, which we think is important.

In addition to that, there was a half billion dollars, \$563 million, for immigration judges to reduce the backlog of cases.

Lastly, there was a half-billion dollars, \$527 million, to assist Central American countries, which has had a positive effect on reducing crime and

violence, one of the major reasons that people are fleeing those countries, particularly the Northern Triangle countries, and seeking asylum in the United States of America, pursuant to American law.

But we are reviewing. We want to make sure, as I said at the beginning, that our borders are secure and that we are treating people consistent with American law, not separating children from their families.

The President says he wants to perhaps renew that policy. We are vigorously opposed to that policy. We think the President is wrong in citing previous administrations that separated children. They did so in very few instances, almost exclusively when they were concerned about the safety of a child because of a parent's actions toward the child.

I will tell the gentleman that we are going to be reviewing the President's request very carefully. Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, who chairs the committee, and Mr. THOMPSON, who chairs the Homeland Security Committee, both will be looking at it carefully. We will be making recommendations in the near future as to the disposition of that proposal.

Mr. SCALISE. Reclaiming my time, Madam Speaker, at the final end of your spending bill, we got a start on addressing the problem of border security. We had very intense negotiations, and the President laid out the multitude of things that need to be done to get full control over the border, which we do not have.

That was a start. As the gentleman knows, it surely hasn't stopped the flow of people who have been coming across, especially these caravans, these organized caravans, in the thousands per day, which is overwhelming our system. I wish it would stop.

I wish we would address all the interior security problems and magnet laws, like catch and release and the asylum loopholes, that are encouraging people to come here illegally, in many cases overwhelming our own system.

As the gentleman reviews that supplemental, hopefully, we can come to an agreement on how to, at least in the interim, address the problem. But ultimately, long term, we need a solution. We will continue to work on that.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

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

The point of reciting the dollars that were included just some weeks ago to the administration is to point out that they had clearly significant sums with which to operate now, and we will see what funds they need in the future. But I wanted to point out that we have not been negligent or sleeping, with respect to both border security and the humanitarian treatment of those who come across our border seeking asylum.

As I said, we will review it and see what determination needs to be made on what further resources are necessary.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, that debate will go on. Hopefully, we can start addressing some of the long-term problems.

Madam Speaker, I wanted to ask the gentleman, finally, about legislation to confront this BDS movement, a major threat to our ally Israel. It attempts to undermine its economy. There is legislation, and of course, there is a bipartisan resolution, the Schneider-Zeldin legislation, which I strongly support, that at least calls out the BDS movement.

As we have also seen, we need teeth. We need real tools that we can provide to not just our friend Israel, but also States, many States that are also trying to confront this problem and push back against the BDS movement. The McCaul bill addresses that, similar to a Senate bill that passed with over 70 votes—very bipartisan.

In fact, I believe there are amendments being put together to make the McCaul bill identical to the Senate bill. Then the question is, can we get some kind of commitment—and I know we have talked about this before—to bring that bill to the floor so that we can finally, truly confront this growing problem of the BDS movement across not only the world but within our country, and do it with real teeth, like the bipartisan McCaul bill?

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, as the gentleman knows, and I thank him for his observation, the bill to which he refers has essentially four parts, including a provision with reference to the MOU for Israel's assistance package, which we strongly support. We strongly support the levels of that. That was not controversial.

Also, the Syria sanctions bill—of course, we have passed the Syria sanctions bill, and we are working on other bills that relate to that.

Unfortunately, they are being held up in the Senate by some Republican Senators. The Syria sanctions bill has not been moved in the Senate. It also has the Jordan MOU, which is non-controversial. It has Syria, Jordan, and the MOU. Those are the three factors. One is controversial.

It is controversial because of whether or not it comports with the law. There have been a substantial number of State cases that have been ruled on, State actions taken on this issue that have been held not to be consistent with law and the Constitution.

We are concerned about that because I share the gentleman's view. I am an opponent of the BDS movement. I think it harms one of our most important allies, and it is inconsistent with, I think, the welfare of the people in Israel and, frankly, the Palestinians in the West Bank.

Having said that, we are strong supporters of the resolution. That resolution has bipartisan support, I think, and if it comes to the floor, it will have bipartisan support. The gentleman indicated that.

We intend to come forward with that, but we are trying to work to make sure that other suggestions are consistent with law, and we may move with those as well.

We haven't made that determination yet.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate it. I understand that there hasn't been any determination yet, but there is a growing frustration that this needs to be addressed by the Congress. There is a move to initiate a discharge petition to get that bill brought to the floor, so those discussions will continue.

Hopefully, we can address the problem of BDS not only in a resolution but also in legislation that has teeth in law to help those States that want to confront it and also to help, in a bigger way, our ally Israel.

My final point is on the process that we have seen. Of course, this week, there was only one bill that came under a rule. As far as amendments go, we have seen a growing trend toward shutting out Republican amendments.

If I can just go through it with the gentleman, as we have looked in this Congress, of the amendments that have come out of the Rules Committee, 74 percent of those amendments were Democratic amendments; 14 percent were Republican amendments; and 12 percent were bipartisan.

If I can compare it to the last Congress when we were in the majority, there were, in fact, more Democratic amendments than Republican amendments allowed. Forty-five percent of the amendments were Democratic; 38 percent were Republican in our Republican majority; and 17 percent were bipartisan.

When you compare last Congress when we were in the majority, we let more Democratic amendments to the floor than Republican amendments.

So far, we have seen a complete reversal of that, where our amendments have been shut out at a very high level, again, 74 percent to 14 percent.

I would ask if the gentleman can look at addressing this problem and try to bring some parity to the floor process as it relates to that disparity, and I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Of course, what the gentleman didn't say is that the last Congress had the most closed rules of any Congress in which I have served, the most closed Congress that we have served in, according to outside observers.

There were 30 amendments available to this bill. I am not sure how many were asked on the Democratic side or the Republican side, frankly. But having said that, there were Republican amendments made in order. Mr. MCGOVERN, the chairman of the Rules Committee, has said he intends to have as many amendments made in order as they believe consistent with getting our work done.

□ 1245

So I would say to the gentleman, unlike the last Congress, I think you will see closed rules be very much the exception while, frankly, they were very much the rule in the last Congress. But I take the gentleman's point, and I will have discussions with Mr. MCGOVERN. But as you know and I know he is one of the fairest Members in this House, and we will be trying to accommodate Members.

I will also say that the gentleman's statistics include the appropriations process, where there were a lot of amendments on both sides of the aisle. We have not gotten to the appropriations process. As you know, it is my intention that we get to the appropriations process and, frankly, try to conclude the appropriations process next month, and I am sure there are going to be a lot of amendments coming from both sides.

Mr. SCALISE. I hope when we get to that appropriations process that there would be open rules, as we did.

And I guess the gentleman doesn't have to worry about his majority breaking the record of closed rules, because this week we only had one rule, and, in fact, again, a modified rule, where over 30 of our amendments were shut out. Hopefully, more legislation starts moving through the process.

When we look at last Congress, we passed over 50 rules last Congress. So far, this Congress, only 34 rules. We actually had 30 bills signed into law at this point in the last Congress, 30 bills signed into law under our majority, only 16 signed into law here. Hopefully, we see more productivity as well as more openness in that process.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

I think the viewers and the Members of Congress are probably glazed over right now with these numbers, but I will tell the gentleman, there was not a single open rule in the House that was presided over by Paul Ryan, not one—not one. Check your record.

But as I say, Mr. MCGOVERN has clearly said that we want to have amendments made in order so that both sides can get a fair hearing, and I think he has been doing that, and I think he will continue to do it.

Mr. SCALISE. Well, as eyes are glazing over, for clarity, there were many rules where every single Democrat amendment was included. So if you want to call it a modified rule, closed rule—for people watching, when Republicans and Democrats go to the Rules Committee to try to amend a bill, when every single Democrat amendment is allowed in, that is an open process.

Today, for example, the only rule today, over 30 Republican amendments were shut out—over 30 were shut out. So, many times we had rules where every single Democrat amendment was allowed. In the last Congress, more

Democrat amendments were allowed than Republican amendments.

But this, hopefully, can get addressed and corrected, and maybe when we get to an appropriations process, it will be more fair in that regard.

With that, I look forward to next week, hopefully get some of those things done.

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

#### ISSUES OF THE DAY

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, we had an interesting debate and interesting vote today regarding the Paris climate change agreement that is a treaty. It hasn't been properly treated like a treaty, just like the Iran treaty was a treaty.

No matter whether the House or the Senate agreed to violate the Constitution and treat the Iran treaty in exactly the opposite format as required by the Constitution, it doesn't matter. It was treaty. It was never properly ratified.

It doesn't matter whether it was a Republican or a Democrat who came up with the bill. A Republican Senator or House Member cannot come up with a bill that changes the Constitution and say: Do you know what? We are going to take this treaty and act like you have to have two-thirds to vote it down instead of two-thirds to ratify it.

But that is what they did, so the President did exactly the right thing. It was time to stop giving billions of dollars in both direct money aid to the largest sponsor of terrorism, Iran.

It was also time to reimpose the sanctions that had basically brought Iran to its knees begging for help. Well, the Obama administration helped them in two ways: number one, allowing them to pursue nuclear capabilities, just doing it privately.

I am one of three people who met with the two main inspectors from the IAEA over in Europe, and they would issue the statement each time that they had seen no evidence that Iran was developing nukes. They were asked the question: Did you see the military facilities that they keep so hidden in secret and where their nuclear development would be occurring?

In response, they said: No. Gee, they gave us a video that they said came from there, but we had never been allowed to examine the facilities.

So the IAEA was not allowed to examine the facilities where nuclear weapons would have been developed, probably were being developed.

From Iran's standpoint, based on how ridiculous the agreement was and knowing their mentality of cheating, certainly they would have been pursuing nuclear weapons, whether or not

they would wait for 10 years before actually going public with actually having nuclear weapons.

But I even asked: Okay. The Obama administration sent them \$150 billion in cash. Say, hypothetically, Iran decided, “We will just take some of that \$150 billion and buy us one, two, three, four, five nukes from North Korea or from Pakistan.”

We know that during those final years of the Obama administration that Iran had met with Pakistani officials and with North Korean officials, so that was certainly a possibility, but I wondered if the IAEA had a capability of noting and discovering if Iran were to import a nuclear weapon from, say, North Korea or Russia or Pakistan. Apparently, unless the Iranians brought their new nuclear weapons immediately near the detection equipment, there would be no way to know that Iran bought nuclear weapons.

So, to anyone who used reason in dealing with the largest supporter of terrorism in the world, responsible for killing so many precious American military members and others, President Trump did a great thing. He did the right thing. It was a great thing to do for America’s future safety; it was a great thing to do for the world’s safety; and it was absolutely a helpful thing to do for the nation of Israel. So that was smart.

We have had these different climate accords, and what so many of them have in common, basically, was, gee, we will pay the world lots of money, supposedly some type of guilt money, even though we have been more philanthropic than any other country in the history of the world.

To any astute eye examining the state of the world and world history, it becomes very clear that the only countries that are able to do anything about pollution on the planet are countries that have a strong, vibrant economy. Countries that are struggling are doing all they can to put people to work and to survive. They just can’t spare the money to clean up the environment.

You have got countries like China and India, massive polluters, and under these accords, heck, China wouldn’t even have requirements for them to clean things up until 2030, and by then, there would be all new agreements that would probably give China even more time.

These accords appear to be geared to do one thing: do damage to the economy of the one country that is doing so much to clean up carbon emissions and to clean up pollution.

I have an article here from Forbes. This is back in the fall of 2017. Yes, the U.S. leads all countries in reducing carbon emissions—and that was 10 months into the Obama administration—but, as the Environmental Protection Agency announced, we are leading the world with respect to our CO<sub>2</sub> footprint in reductions.

The Washington Post fact-checked this claim and rated it three

Pinocchios, which means they rate the claim mostly false.

They further wrote that Pruitt’s usage of data appeared to be a deliberate effort to mislead the public. But the data mostly supports Pruitt’s claim. You have to consider the source, Madam Speaker.

Just like during my days on the bench as a felony judge, major civil litigation, it was all about the credibility of the witness.

As we have seen, The Washington Post is exceedingly biased and slanted in their reporting, so we need a source that gives Pinocchios to The Washington Post.

If you look at the 2017 BP Statistical Review of World Energy, since 2005, annual U.S. carbon dioxide emissions have declined by 758 million metric tons. That is, by far, the largest decline of any country in the world over that time span, and it is nearly as large as the 770 million metric ton decline for the entire European Union.

By comparison, the second largest decline during that period was registered by the United Kingdom, which reported a 170 million metric ton decline. So we had a 758 million metric ton decline in carbon emissions in that year, and the U.K. was second. They were not quite up to our 758 million metric tons. They were at 170 million metric ton decline.

But, at the same time, China’s carbon dioxide emissions grew—that is grew—by 3 billion metric tons, and India’s grew by 1 billion metric tons.

So we are over here in the United States trying not to destroy our economy and yet cleaning up the environment more than anybody else in the world, and this ridiculous accord—really, a treaty—allows the biggest polluters in the world to keep polluting much more, just either one of those, than the rest of the world.

□ 1300

It is just phenomenal.

The article goes on: “The Washington Post gets into per capita emissions, and indeed despite the decline, U.S. per capita emissions are still among the highest in the world. However, The Washington Post story claimed: ‘The United States may have had the largest decrease in carbon emissions, but it is still the largest per capita emitter.’

“That’s not accurate either.

“According to World Bank data, U.S. per capita carbon dioxide emissions rank 11th among countries. So, we are not the largest per capita emitter, but we do emit 2.2 times as much on a per capita basis as China. But, China has 4.3 times as many people, and that matters from an overall emissions perspective. China’s lower per capita carbon dioxide emissions are more than offset by its greater population, so China emits over 70 percent more carbon dioxide annually than the U.S.”

So, there is a lot of manipulation as to what is going on, but it is ridiculous

for the United States to be part of a treaty in which the United States is punished, and our economy punished and the American people punished even though we are cutting the rate of carbon dioxide emissions more than anyone else.

Another article from Liz Peek on The Hill: “China’s rising emissions prove Trump right on Paris Agreement.”

This article is from last year: “Nothing horrifies the intelligentsia more than President Trump’s withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change. But, based on new information on China’s emissions, it increasingly looks like the President made the right call.

“Just last week, an analysis from Greenpeace indicated that China’s 2018”—and the numbers we were quoting before were from the year before—“carbon emissions were on track to grow at the fastest rate in 6 years. The study, based on government data regarding the use of coal and other energy sources, shows carbon output rising 4 percent in the first quarter of this year. Analysts are projecting similar gains over the next several quarters.

“The weakness of the Paris Agreement was that it was lopsided, requiring little from China and a great deal from the U.S. President Obama committed the United States to reducing carbon emissions in 2025 by 26 to 28 percent, which would have meant a substantial jump in electricity costs.

“By contrast, China committed to boosting nonfossil fuels to around 20 percent of its overall energy mix by 2030 and a ‘hope’ that emissions might peak at that time. As one analyst commented in The New York Times, ‘What China is pledging to do here is not a lot different from what China’s policies are on track to deliver.’”

So, the President really did do the right thing for the American public.

We lost a great man, a former Member of this body, in John Dingell. He and I had disagreements over some issues, but I knew John Dingell—I knew, and I know—was an honest man. He was an honorable man. He was a very decent man. He was a genuine asset to this legislative body.

He followed the rules. He made others follow the rules. Yet, he was removed as chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, even though he was looking forward to working diligently on a healthcare bill.

He was removed as chairman of the committee because he made a statement that can still be found on YouTube. Like I said, he was an honest man. He did not want to move the cap and trade bill out of his committee. As he said, that cap and trade bill was basically—the big thing in it was a carbon tax. He said that cap and trade bill is not only a tax; it is a great big one.

And he had talked about how, when you skyrocket the costs of energy, you know, the rich people are inconvenienced, but it is the poor in the Nation, it is the lower middle class, it is the

senior citizens on a fixed income, on Social Security, where they may go for years without getting a cost-of-living increase, and, even if they get one, it doesn't keep up with skyrocketing energy costs.

And he could not abide hurting poor people—hardworking, lower middle class people—with skyrocketing energy that they couldn't afford to pay for.

And that is where so many of these things lead. If we are going to have compassion for the people that are the working poor, for heaven's sake, the last thing you want to do to them is skyrocket the cost of what they absolutely have to have just to exist.

In America today, you have got to have energy, whether it is electric energy, whether it is natural gas energy, gasoline, diesel. You have got to have energy. Even a wood-burning stove. You have got to have energy.

These kinds of bills that push for these kinds of efforts devastate the working poor in this country.

Here is an article from Justin Sykes—it also is from 2017—analyzing Obama's Paris Agreement. The title says, "All Cost and No Benefit for the U.S."

So, I am pleased that President Trump withdrew us from the treaty that was never properly ratified and that would continue to send jobs to China and India from the United States.

We have a President who understands, before America can continue to be the most philanthropic country in the world, helping those less fortunate, you need a vibrant economy. And simply bringing the U.S. economy down to the almost no rate of growth during the Obama years is not going to help us help other countries.

So, the economy, as some may recall—you can go back and see President Obama talking in terms of basically the 3 percent growth is a thing of the past; the economy can't grow past that; we need to get used to the new normal.

Well, under this President, the new normal is over 3 percent growth, and the only chance we have to overcome our massive deficit and growing deficit is to get the economy going so strongly that it grows in enough sufficient manner that we are able to start paying down our deficit, if we will just quit the massive overspending.

Now, we have had quite a show—really, more of a circus—in our Judiciary Committee the last couple of days. It has really been outrageous. The Judiciary Committee ought to be, if anything the last bastion of civility in this town.

The Judiciary Committee should be the committee from which good rules emanate that inspire others in the country and around the world that we have a model that can be followed. What occurred in our Judiciary Committee in the last 2 days has made a mockery of the legislative process.

And something that our committee, under our new majority, Democrat ma-

jority, has not been willing to focus on that is a threat to our First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment rights is the overreach by the Department of Justice, by the FBI, and potentially by the Intel community, in taking away Americans' right to have privacy in their phone conversations, in their emails; their right to have a court system in which the judges are not closer to being a prosecutor than they are actual even-handed judges.

And one of the things that is a huge concern for me and should be a huge concern for all Americans—I know it used to be a big concern with our now Chairman NADLER. My first term here in '05 and '06, at that time Congressman NADLER was a great stalwart in pushing for privacy rights and civil liberties to make sure the government under the Bush administration didn't overreach.

But an interesting thing happened on the way to their majority and having the Obama administration in charge, which seemed to be a complete loss of interest in protecting civil liberties of people whom the Obama administration chose to spy on.

And I know that the Attorney General has said he is going to be following up with critically important investigations now, but I would hope—and maybe the majority just really doesn't want to protect Americans' rights, is more focused on trying to destroy the current President.

But there are things that have now arisen. Evidence is clear: massive, widespread abuse at the top of the FBI, top of the DOJ, potentially in the Intel area. And even to the point that we would have a special prosecutor, Robert Mueller, who, in the words of Wilford Brimley: Last time we had a leak like this, Noah built himself an ark.

That seems to be what has happened under Mueller's watch, when he was at the FBI, under Mueller's watch as a special counsel.

And a good example is in this article from BuzzFeed. They are certainly no fan of mine, but the News Editor-in-Chief Ben Smith has this article from April 18, 2019. In this article he says: "Our reporters"—talking about the BuzzFeed reporters—"went back to the two senior law enforcement sources who had told them, as the article put it, that 'Donald Trump directed his longtime attorney Michael Cohen to lie to Congress about negotiations to build a Trump Tower in Moscow, according to two Federal law enforcement officials involved in an investigation of the matter.'"

That means there has got to be a couple of people on the Mueller team leaking information that turns out was not accurate, but leaking information. For one reason, obviously, since it turned out not to be accurate: to do harm to the President of the United States. That is not the job of the Department of Justice or the FBI.

□ 1315

Further down in the article it says—and this is a news editor-in-chief talking at BuzzFeed—"Our story was based on detailed information from senior law enforcement sources. That reporting included documents specifically"—and get this—"specifically pages of notes that were taken during an interview of Cohen by the FBI."

Now, we got to looking at this issue back—regarding witness statements that are taken down by the FBI, and it is really time that the FBI came on up into the 20th century, the latter half of the 20th century. I am not even asking them to come to the 21st century.

But a practice of the FBI has been—and it is advantageous to law enforcement that does this, it is not really honorable, but it is advantageous—they don't like to film, or record statements made by witnesses. They prefer to have an FBI agent take notes of their interpretation of what the witness is saying. If they recorded it, by video, or audio tape, then, when there was a question, Well, which is right; the FBI agent's notes, or the actual words coming from the witness's mouth? Then you could go to the tape and find out which was actually accurate.

But when there is no recording, then, advantage goes strictly, inures strictly, to the benefit of the government agent, because, gee, they have got no convictions; they come into court. I saw so many felonies being tried in my court. I have tried felonies many times. But you know which way the jury is normally going to go? They are going to believe the law enforcement officers, especially prior to the last few years, back when the FBI had a much higher, well-thought-of reputation. It has been devastated in recent years.

But they come in and testify and the witness says, that is not what I said. You don't get to see a video. You don't get to hear the audio of what the witness actually said. What you have to decide between is this FBI agent that has never been convicted and looks good on the stand, sounds good on the stand, and this defendant, that probably has a criminal record. So that usually goes in the direction of the FBI agent.

But now, most State and local law enforcement offices have done more and more to record statements, to record what happens, so that juries can see for themselves; so they don't have to judge between the credibility of law enforcement or a defendant. They see for themselves. They hear for themselves what was said or done.

The FBI doesn't like to do that. They much prefer to have agents make their notes of their interpretation of what the defendant said. And Mueller particularly loved that during his 12 years as Director of the FBI, because his people always got the benefit of the doubt, and they were able to convict people because the FBI agent, who may have completely misinterpreted what was

said in his or her notes, they get the benefit, and the defendant gets convicted. So that has been a great strategy for law enforcement.

Some people felt like I was a hang-'em-high-type felony judge, but I wanted fairness. We have got to have fairness. And because of the credibility issues of the FBI, I feel comfortable Christopher Wray won't do it. He is more interested in trying to rebuild the image of the FBI without actually correcting anything.

So I am sure he is correcting some things, but certainly, he is not changing 302, witness statements taken down in writing as the FBI agents' interpretation.

And there are other indications he is more interested in trying to have a good front, making it look like the FBI is better now. But there are actions that do need to be taken.

But this story, going back to it; that reporting included documents, specifically, pages of notes that were taken during an interview of Cohen by the FBI. "In those notes, one law enforcement source wrote that: 'DJT personally asked Cohen to say negotiations ended in January, and White House Counsel office knew Cohen would give false testimony to Congress. Sanctioned by DJT. Joint lawyer team reviewed letter Cohen sent to SSCI about his testimony about Trump Tower Moscow, et al, knowing it contained lies.'"

Well, it turns out, those notes that were taken by FBI agents were not accurate, which, again, causes problems for credibility.

But the real problem is the fact that you had investigators, which must have been FBI, working for the Mueller team, and they are turning over documents that, at least, were law-enforcement sensitive, and they are probably classified to some level.

And as we know, as people looked into it after former FBI Director Comey basically admitted a crime, that he had leaked information that he had taken down or typed up in a memo based on his conversation with the President—well, under the FBI rules and regulations, that is not his property. It is not to be leaked. And yet, he leaked it to a professor friend so that the professor friend could get it out to the press. I think it was the New York Times.

But regardless, get it out to the press for the sole purpose of trying to get a special counsel appointed to harass President Trump.

So you have got the former FBI Director—what kind of example is that? Comey is knowingly leaking information that was potentially criminal to leak. And so when you have the FBI Director potentially committing overt crimes himself, what kind of example—what do you expect that to do inside the FBI?

As an example, I know from talking to FBI agents from all over the country, they were, and still are, amazed at

the things that top people in the FBI in Washington did to destroy FBI credibility. Of course, I think part of that was a result of Robert Mueller's 5 year up-or-out policy. He used it to eliminate people in the FBI that had more law enforcement experience than him. He ran off thousands and thousands of years of experienced, ethical, moral, upstanding FBI agents.

I wonder why would an FBI agent, director, run off their most experienced agents from all over the country? And really, the only reason I can think of that you would do that, you know young guys coming right out of school that are patriotic; they come in; they take their orders. They don't have the experience to know when it is a stupid order or maybe an improper order, and so they are not going to talk back. They are going to salute Mueller and go do what he said; whereas, he knew that people that are longer in the tooth, that have been around, when he ordered one of his ridiculous policies into effect that he would later have to repeal, he didn't want the experienced FBI agent saying, sir, I know it seems like a good idea, but 15 years ago we tried that and here was the result. It doesn't work out like you think it is going to.

Mueller didn't want anybody there that would do that kind of thing. He didn't want anybody that knew more than he did. He ran off thousands of years of experience.

I cannot help personally but think, if Mueller had not run off so many thousands of years of FBI experience, there would have been people around inside the FBI who could have nudged an FBI director like Comey to avoid committing crimes; could have encouraged an idiot like Peter Strzok, maybe a great law enforcement officer at one time, but clearly immoral, illegal in his conduct, and a disgrace to the FBI, and a guy that can lie with a smirk on his face. That was pretty impressive.

But there would have been people around to say, you can't do that, and if you don't stop, I am going to report you. Well, Mueller ran those guys off. He didn't want people like that.

A good example is the FBI agent that—after Ted Stevens, under the Mueller FBI, was tried and convicted of a crime that he did not commit right before the election—so he lost his seat in the U.S. Senate—we had an FBI agent come forward, he filed an affidavit that he swore to that the FBI had, in effect, manufactured a case against Ted Stevens that did not exist; that he did not accept hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of improvements to his home. He paid for them. He overpaid for them.

But the FBI did their raids. They hid evidence that he needed to—it would have exonerated him, not just raised a reasonable doubt, but completely exonerated himself, and the FBI agent identified his superior that participated in manufacturing that crime.

So what happened with Mueller as director of the FBI when he finds out, if

he didn't already know, that he had a supervisor agent who manufactured a case to convict an innocent man?

Well, the Mueller FBI ran off the guy that filed the affidavit because he had a conscience, and Mueller didn't want people of conscience in the FBI under him. He wanted people that would salute Mueller, salute the flag, and do whatever he wanted done.

And apparently, in that case, it was manufacturing a criminal case against a U.S. Senator, the longest serving Republican in the Senate at that time.

And, of course, you have the case of Dr. Steven Hatfill. Mueller had no evidence whatsoever that Steven Hatfill was guilty of the anthrax crime that killed and harmed people after 9/11. And at one point, the nonexistence of any evidence caused, apparently from reports, President George W. Bush to call Mueller in and say, hey, it doesn't look like there is any evidence here. Are you really sure that Dr. Hatfill is the anthrax defendant, the guy? And Mueller reportedly said, I am 100 percent certain.

There was no evidence. None. He just had a feeling. He basically framed an innocent man and ultimately, the U.S. Government had to pay over \$6 million in settlement to Dr. Hatfill.

He didn't really get his life back. We still talk about him in terms of anthrax.

But when Mueller was asked if he had any regrets, apologies, he said, absolutely not. He had no apologies. He didn't care if he ruined an innocent man's life.

He never apologized about Ted Stevens and, of course, Ted Stevens was killed in a plane he would never have been on if the Mueller FBI had not manufactured a case against him.

□ 1330

So it shouldn't come as a big surprise here that you have a Mueller team—it has got to be Mueller investigators; they were the ones that were doing this investigation—and they are leaking their own documents that are not to be leaked, well, unless they are directed to by Mueller, so I guess that is a possibility. But anyway, leaking this to the press.

And it wasn't just one FBI agent, according to the BuzzFeed news editor in chief, because he says, in the story he wrote, that they had "senior law enforcement sources."

And they gave BuzzFeed—it is a liberal news organization, being kind here. They gave them the FBI notes to try to bring pressure on Cohen. That is the reason normally that law enforcement does this, to build up public hysteria against somebody and hatred for someone so that they ultimately give up and agree to testify however they are asked to testify.

Now, this BuzzFeed editor also says: "At the time, the sources asked reporters to keep the information confidential, but with the publication of Mueller's report, they have permitted its release."

That is so outrageous. I mean, was nothing learned from the FBI framing the wrong person in the Atlanta bombing case? Apparently not.

And then what happened to Curt Weldon. He used to come speak from this very podium multiple times in my first term—I think it was mainly in 2006—and he kept alleging that the FBI had information that they knew there was going to be a terrorist attack, just like what happened on 9/11.

I didn't know how Congressman Weldon knew what he was talking about. He sure seemed to. He kept making these allegations that the FBI didn't do their job. They could have saved 3,000 American lives on 9/11.

Anyway, they were very tough allegations against the FBI, and as a freshman, I am thinking: Wow, Mueller has got to come back and respond to this. This looks bad for the FBI. Even though he only took over shortly before 9/11, it still makes his FBI look bad. Mueller has got to come out and address this.

Apparently, Director Mueller, FBI Director Mueller, did address the allegations of Congressman Curt Weldon, because 2 weeks before his election that year, in 2006, there was a raid of the Weldon office, his daughter's law office, and it was early morning, and the press was all there.

Gee, had to have been the FBI. They are doing the raid. They got the press all there.

And in no time at all, there were protestors with already-made signs at Curt Weldon's office calling him all kinds of names, thief and different things. And that, occurring 2 weeks before the election, caused him to narrowly lose.

Then some months later, they were notified by the FBI: Oh, by the way, you can come get all that stuff we seized during our raid. We didn't really use it for grand jury or anything.

They apparently used it to defeat Curt Weldon as a Member of Congress, who made them feel bad.

An intelligent person might ask: Well, look, if that is what the FBI has done to people in the past, whether Hatfield or Weldon or Stevens, aren't you concerned about doing just what Curt Weldon did?

And the fact is it should be a matter of concern. We are seeing, even from BuzzFeed, how the FBI will disclose information that is not even accurate to bring down public opinion against both a witness and, in that case, the President himself just to smear somebody's name even when it is not accurate.

So it should be a matter of concern. But if people don't stand up in this body—actually, the way Jerry Nadler used to years ago—about concerns with Federal law enforcement activities, if we don't stand up here, nobody is going to, and it isn't going to get better.

So it is a risk we have got to take, because somebody has got to speak up about these outrageous abuses. And they truly are abuses.

Now, as the evidence continues to come out, what appears to be quite clear was not that there was collusion or conspiracy between the Trump campaign to bring down Hilary Clinton as a candidate, but the Russian effort has not changed, not when they were the Soviet Union and now that it is an independent country of Russia. They want to cause as much problem and division in the United States as they can, and, boy, did it work this time.

Just a little over a week ago, apparently, former MI6 agent, secret agent—he is no 007, that is for sure. Christopher Steele was hired by Fusion GPS, that also hired Nellie Ohr, who is the wife of a top FBI official named Bruce Ohr. She was digging up dirt, whatever she could find—that was why she was hired—on Donald Trump; and Christopher Steele, who hated candidate Donald Trump was hired to dig up dirt on Donald Trump.

As I understand it, he didn't even go to Russia. He is calling, emailing, whatever he needs to do to communicate, and word gets out around Russia this British agent now working for the Clinton campaign through Fusion GPS and working with at least one FBI top official, he is looking for dirt on Donald Trump in Russia.

Steele has now basically admitted: You know what? It could well be that the people that gave me this dirt about prostitutes and Donald Trump that has now turned out to be 100 percent fabricated, it is possible that those could be agents for Vladimir Putin.

You think? You bet.

Russia was able to divide this country and had plenty of willing accomplices in what turned out to be an outrageously corrupt top in the FBI and some in the DOJ.

You know, I know Mr. Rosenstein has said, oh, he was joking when he said he would wear a wire into the Oval Office to try to trap Donald Trump as President so they could try to remove him as President. I mean, they were working on a coup.

But from what I understand, we know he was not joking, because there was a second meeting in which Andy McCabe and another person, at least one more person, were there when Rosenstein brought it up on his own again: Hey, I wasn't kidding. I really am a team player. I know you are mad at me for the memo about Comey that allowed him to be fired, but I am a team player. I want to be part of the team. I will wear a wire into the Oval Office to try to trap the President. I am really willing to do that."

And McCabe, apparently just blown away that Rosenstein would offer to do that again, goes back and has a meeting with his subordinates and says: You won't believe Rosenstein just brought up again he is willing to wear a wire into the Oval Office. I don't know what is wrong with that guy.

Well, there is a massive stench that has existed. It came about during the Obama administration. It came about

when Robert Mueller ran off so many of our incredibly qualified, upstanding FBI agents.

I was hoping that when Christopher Wray came in, he would help clean up the mess, get rid of the bad actors, but he has been more of hold what you have got and try to make the picture look rosier.

Why would I say that? Because I know from having talked to the individuals who found the information. They knew that Hillary Clinton's private server was hacked by a foreign country, and it was not Russia.

I knew at the time I was asking Peter Strzok questions, but I didn't mention the country. But now it has come out that a Chinese intelligence agency had embedded instructions in her private server that every email coming in and every email going out was to go to this Chinese intelligence agency, and it happened.

We also now know there was classified information that came and went through her private server.

But the inspector general for our intelligence community was so concerned, he told his investigator, Frank Rucker: Frank, you have got to get over there and tell the FBI. They don't know that her private server was hacked. You have got to go tell them.

This didn't come out in the hearing. I didn't bring it up. But I did ask Strzok, because we know from his private texting that he was doing everything he could to exonerate Hillary Clinton and doing everything he could to prevent Donald Trump from becoming President.

So it had to come as an incredible blow to Peter Strzok when the intelligence community's investigator, their IG investigator, comes over to the FBI, as directed by the IG, and he has to tell Peter Strzok because he is director of counterintelligence at the FBI. And they have their liaison there, Dean Chappell, and they have another person there; and the IG also sent over one of their top lawyers, Janet Mitchell.

Rucker says: I needed to get you this information, and you weren't responding, so here it is. We now have proof positive that Hillary Clinton's private server was hacked, and it was hacked by China, and every email coming in, going out is going to their intelligence agency.

And this didn't come out in the hearing, but the fact is he was shocked at the response by Peter Strzok, because he just looked at him. He showed no surprise. And Chappell and Strzok thanked Frank Rucker for the information, shook his hand, and sent him on his way as if it were no big deal.

So where does Christopher Wray come in there? After that came out that our United States intelligence IG had proof positive that Hillary Clinton's private server had been hacked and after it was exposed what a detriment it was, possibly criminal activity by Peter Strzok, and after it came



out that they were instructed that her private server was hacked, what does Christopher Wray's FBI do? They release an official statement that the FBI still has not seen any evidence that Hillary Clinton's private server was hacked.

That was despicably dishonest. All they had to do was contact the intelligence community IG's office. They could have gotten the information.

But Christopher Wray was more interested in trying to preserve the old reputation of the FBI, so he continued with the facade: Well, yeah, we put on our blinders. We see no evil. We hear no evil. We don't know about any evil. We are not going to go look at the evidence that absolutely, unequivocally shows her private server was hacked. We will just ignorantly and intentionally mislead the American people and say we haven't seen any evidence that her private server was hacked.

□ 1345

This is a dangerous, dangerous time in our history. People can throw all the rocks at Bill Barr. I didn't know the guy. I don't think I ever met the man. I had concerns because he was a private friend of Bob Mueller, and his wife was a friend of Mrs. Mueller. I had concerns.

Now that he is trying to get to the bottom of all the corruption within the FBI and at the top of the DOJ, the rocks are being hurled.

This should be a time when we come together to try to root out the corruption. If they can attempt a coup of a duly-elected President, whether you like the electoral college or not, if they can do it to a Republican, then the day can come when we have conservative people who disagree with a liberal President and decide to take him out the way they made so many inroads into almost taking out Donald Trump.

This is a scary time in our history. I literally hope and pray, and I know there are people who make fun of the prayers, but I truly believe prayers have brought about God's blessing on this country.

We have a chance to fix things here, but it is going to take courage by people who are willing to stand up to an FBI, some corruption at the top.

There are still some people at the FBI who do not like Donald Trump. They are still there. They still would like to cover for people who were helping try to effectuate this attempted coup on Donald Trump. They need to go.

It used to be—and I know personally—assistant U.S. attorneys who were career, or FBI agents who were career. Most times, you don't even know how they voted. You don't know if they did vote because they had one interest, getting to the truth of whether or not there was probable cause a crime was committed and, if so, who probably committed it. That gets them an indictment, and then they can go for a conviction. That is what they were interested in, enforcing the law.

The FBI under Robert Mueller and then James Comey became an instrument to abuse enemies, and it has to be cleaned up.

I have seen no indication that Christopher Wray is interested in doing that. He is covering for the guys who created the problem. Maybe he is doing some things internally that I am not seeing, but he is not the answer.

For the sake of continuing this little experiment in self-government, we need to clean up the mess at the FBI in Washington, D.C., and the mess that still exists at the top of the Justice Department. Then we can have a chance to keep this little experiment of self-government going.

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

#### LEADING ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. CASTEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise this body for passing H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

Climate change is the greatest existential threat to our species. It is also an unequivocal economic opportunity. Replacing the need to extract and burn fossil fuels with renewable and clean energy saves money.

This White House is failing to seize this domestic opportunity while simultaneously walking away from our international partners and competitors that are committed to this challenge.

Of all the misguided decisions of this administration, few have been as reckless as announcing our withdrawal from the Paris climate agreement. It is environmentally foolish; it is economically naive; and it cedes leadership to China and others on the defining challenge of our time. That is foolhardy.

H.R. 9 is a reclamation of that mantle. It is a demonstration that Americans are determined to lead, even if the White House is refusing to do so.

I am proud to be a part of this effort, not because it is enough, but because it is the kind of leadership into the breach that has long defined true American greatness.

#### SENATE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 406. An act to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent Resolution reaffirming the United States commitment to Taiwan and to the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; in addition, to the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Homeland Security; and 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.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1222. An act to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CASTEN of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 3, 2019, at 2:30 p.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

879. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicaid; Revisions to State Medicaid Fraud Control Unit Rules (RIN: 0936-AA07) received April 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

880. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Synthetic Iron Oxide; Confirmation of Effective Date [Docket No.: FDA-2017-C-6238] received April 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

881. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Effectiveness of Consumer Antiseptic Rubs; Topical Antimicrobial Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use [Docket No.: FDA-2016-N-0124 (formerly part of Docket No.: FDA-1975-N-0012)] (RIN: 0910-AH97) received April 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

882. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's FY 2020 — FY 2024 Five Year Service and Asset Line Plans and FY 2020 General and Legislative Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 24315(b); Public Law 103-272, Sec. 1(e); (108 Stat. 918) and 49 U.S.C. 24320(a)(1); Public Law 114-94, Sec. 11203(a)(1); (129 Stat. 1630); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

883. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Lake of the Ozarks, Village of Four



Seasons, MO [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0205] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received April 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

884. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Mississippi Sound, Biloxi, MS [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0222] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

885. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1009; Product Identifier 2018-NM-147-AD; Amendment 39-19595; AD 2019-05-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 1232. A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to repeal certain waiver authority relating to the construction of new border barriers, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-45). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 938. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to eligibility for approval of a subsequent generic drug, to remove the barrier to that approval posed by the 180-day exclusivity period afforded to a first generic applicant that has not yet received final approval, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-46). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1503. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding the list under section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-47). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HOYER (for himself and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 2468. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the preference given, in awarding certain allergies and asthma-related grants, to States that require certain public schools to have allergies and asthma management programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 2469. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to better align the grace period required for non-payment of premiums before discontinuing cov-

erage under qualified health plans with such grace periods provided for under State law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 2470. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program to make grants to eligible entities to increase the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to natural disasters; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. TED LIEU of California):

H.R. 2471. A bill to prohibit the use of the poisons sodium fluoroacetate (known as "Compound 1080") and sodium cyanide for predator control; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 2472. A bill to strengthen Buy American requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BERA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. MCNERNEY):

H.R. 2473. A bill to promote water supply reliability and improved water management for rural communities, the State of California, and the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. OMAR, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. DEAN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SIREN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. BONAMICI, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. TRONE, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. GRIMALVA, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GOLDEN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. VISLOSKEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. CRAIG, Mrs.

TRAHAN, Ms. WILD, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 2474. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ALLRED (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 2475. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve the transportation infrastructure finance and innovation (TIFIA) program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. TITUS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. MENG, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LAMB, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. BERA, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BACON, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 2476. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure non-profit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 2477. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a system to notify individuals approaching Medicare eligibility, to simplify and modernize the eligibility enrollment process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 2478. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that civilian service in a temporary position after December 31, 1988, may be creditable service under the

Federal Employees Retirement System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HECK (for himself and Mr. LOUDERMILK):

H.R. 2479. A bill to amend the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to include the State insurance commissioner as a voting member of the Financial Stability Oversight Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself, Mr. COMER, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. FOXF of North Carolina):

H.R. 2480. A bill to reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. BACON, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. KIND, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HOLDING, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. WAGNER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 2481. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain military survivor benefits as earned income for purposes of the kiddie tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. BUDD, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. TURNER):

H.R. 2482. A bill to amend section 303(g) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(g)) to eliminate the separate registration requirement for dispensing narcotic drugs in schedule III, IV, or V (such as buprenorphine) for maintenance or detoxification treatment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. ROSE of New York (for himself, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2483. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, the Judiciary, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Armed Services, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. COLE, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COOK, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 2484. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat Indian tribal governments in the same manner as State governments for certain Federal tax purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 2485. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to develop and maintain a cadastre of Federal real property; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself and Mr. WALKER):

H.R. 2486. A bill to reauthorize mandatory funding programs for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NOR-TON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GALLEGRO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 2487. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to establish, or expand upon, master's degree programs in orthotics and prosthetics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 2488. A bill to require the Secretary of State to submit a report on potential benefits and impact to the United States of establishing a joint United States-Israel cybersecurity center of excellence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 2489. A bill to impose requirements on the grant of a waiver with respect to an immigration detention facility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 2490. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GALLEGRO (for himself, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. MOORE, Ms. SCHAROWSKY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 2491. A bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. GIANFORTE:

H.R. 2492. A bill to establish a Federal cost share percentage for the Milk River Project in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. FULCHER):

H.R. 2493. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authorization period for emergency treatment in non-Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities under the Veterans Community Care Program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GALLEGRO, Ms.

MOORE, Ms. BASS, Mr. KILMER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. CASE, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 2494. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to improve nutrition in tribal areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 2495. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to facilitate the commercialization of energy and related technologies developed at Department of Energy facilities with promising commercial potential; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. KILMER (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. COLE, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. YOUNG, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 2496. A bill to provide the right of American Indians born in Canada or the United States to pass the borders of the United States to any individual who is a member, or is eligible to be a member, of a Federally recognized Indian tribe in the United States or Canada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 2497. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to recognize Indian tribal governments for purposes of determining under the adoption credit whether a child has special needs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Ms. MATSU):

H.R. 2498. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure that hospitals receive adequate payment for the acquisition of hematopoietic stem cells under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 2499. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide the work opportunity tax credit with respect to hiring veterans who are receiving educational assistance under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or Defense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself and Mr. THORNBERRY) (both by request):

H.R. 2500. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 2501. A bill to provide for the coverage of medically necessary food and vitamins and individual amino acids for digestive and inherited metabolic disorders under Federal health programs and private health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.R. 2502. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to require certain prospectuses

for public buildings to be made publicly available, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 2503. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to increase support for mental health; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. KATKO, Mr. EMMER, Mr. COOPER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. KIND, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SRES, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 2504. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Willie O'Ree, in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to hockey, inclusion, and recreational opportunity; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. PALMER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. FLORES, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. GOODEN):

H.R. 2505. A bill to provide for a reauthorizing schedule for unauthorized Federal programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida (for himself, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 2506. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to remove travel agencies from the partial list of establishments having no retail concept for the purposes of certain exemptions under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 2507. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs under part A of title XI of such Act relating to genetic diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2508. A bill to provide for a pilot program to include respiratory therapists as telehealth practitioners under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and

Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself, Mr. COOK, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 2509. A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide for the establishment of a Ski Area Fee Retention Account; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. TLAIB (for herself, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 2510. A bill to establish a voluntary program in the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to encourage consumers to purchase or lease new automobiles made in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RYAN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. GIANFORTE):

H.R. 2511. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow for payments to States for substance abuse services furnished to inmates in public institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself, Mr. COOK, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 2512. A bill to limit the transfer of F-35 aircraft to Turkey; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee):

H. Res. 348. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 336) to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. YOHO):

H. Res. 349. A resolution reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BANKS, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H. Res. 350. A resolution recognizing the value and importance of the Electoral College; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CLINE, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Ms. WEXTON):

H. Res. 351. A resolution congratulating and honoring Rodney Robinson on receiving the 2019 National Teacher of the Year Award; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H. Res. 352. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Building Safety Month and the work of building and fire service officials in educating and protecting the communities of this Nation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H. Res. 353. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that public servants should be commended for their dedication and continued service to the United States during Public Service Recognition Week, the week of May 5 through 12, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

37. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 2, requesting Congress to take action relating to management of federal lands to promote multiple uses of public lands and state involvement in federal resource management; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

38. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, relative to House Joint Resolution 1, requesting the swift delisting under the Endangered Species Act of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem grizzly bear population; requesting a return of the species management to local control; and requesting full federal funding of species management until delisting occurs; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. HOYER:

H.R. 2468.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 2469.

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. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 2470.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. DeFAZIO:

H.R. 2471.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 2472.

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

Article I, Section 8, United States Constitution.

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 2473.

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

U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8, cl. 3

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

U.S. Const. art. IV, sec. 3, cl. 2, sen. a

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rule and Regulations respecting the Territory of other Property belonging to the United States;

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2474.

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. ALLRED:

H.R. 2475.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 2476.

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

Article I Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2477.

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. KILMER:

H.R. 2478.

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

The "necessary and proper" clause of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. HECK:

H.R. 2479.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 (regulating the financial system)

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (necessary and proper clause).

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 2480.

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

Article I

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 2481.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2482.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. ROSE of New York:

H.R. 2483.

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

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof".

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2484.

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

Article I, Section 7, Clause 1

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2485.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. ADAMS:

H.R. 2486.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 2487.

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

Article I, Section 8; Clause 1 of the Constitution states 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. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2488.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2489.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 2490.

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

The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GALLEGGO:

H.R. 2491.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GIANFORTE:

H.R. 2492.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 2493.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 2494.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 2495.

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

Article One, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 2496.

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 . . ."

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 2497.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2498.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 2499.

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 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 2500.

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

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress "to provide for the common Defence", "to raise and support Armies", "to provide and maintain a Navy" and "to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces" as enumerated in Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 2501.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution [Page H4424]

On January 5, 2011, the House of Representatives adopted an amendment to House Rule XII. Rule XII, clause 7(c) requires that, to be accepted for introduction by the House Clerk, all bills (H.R.) and joint resolutions (H.J. Res.) must provide a document stating "as specifically as practicable the power or powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the bill or joint resolution."

By Mr. PALMER:

H.R. 2502.

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

Article I, Section 8 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 clause 17 (relating to authority over the district as the seat of government), 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. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 2503.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any of Congress's enumerated powers, including Congress's powers over appropriations.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 2504.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 2505.

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

Article I, Section 7, Clause 1: "All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other Bills."

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 2506.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2507.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 2508.

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

Article I

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 2509.

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

Article IV, Section 3, "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;"

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.R. 2510.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 2511.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution; and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 2512.

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

Article I, Section 8

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 4: Ms. GABBARD.  
 H.R. 38: Mr. UPTON.  
 H.R. 117: Mr. RUSH.  
 H.R. 120: Ms. LOFGREN.  
 H.R. 230: Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 249: Mr. MOULTON.  
 H.R. 414: Mr. COLLINS of New York.  
 H.R. 487: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. PENCE.  
 H.R. 500: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. SOTO, Ms. HILL of California, Mrs. MURPHY, and Mr. MCADAMS.  
 H.R. 510: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.  
 H.R. 550: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. KIM.  
 H.R. 586: Mr. PERRY and Mr. SCALISE.  
 H.R. 587: Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. STEIL, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. DELBENE.  
 H.R. 647: Mr. POCAN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.  
 H.R. 726: Ms. MATSUI.  
 H.R. 728: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. GOLDEN, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, and Mr. KINZINGER.  
 H.R. 808: Mrs. LURIA.  
 H.R. 830: Mr. BERA.  
 H.R. 877: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 906: Mr. LAHOOD.  
 H.R. 921: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. MENG.  
 H.R. 935: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
 H.R. 988: Mr. WALTZ and Mr. CLOUD.  
 H.R. 1043: Mr. WALBERG.  
 H.R. 1044: Ms. HILL of California, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.  
 H.R. 1075: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.  
 H.R. 1078: Mr. ROUDA.  
 H.R. 1108: Mrs. MILLER, Ms. FRANKEL, and Mr. LEVIN of California.  
 H.R. 1111: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 1139: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. JEFFRIES.  
 H.R. 1154: Mrs. CRAIG, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SIRES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CLAY.  
 H.R. 1156: Mr. CLOUD.  
 H.R. 1175: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. KATKO.  
 H.R. 1195: Mr. LAMB.  
 H.R. 1200: Mr. PETERS, Mr. KATKO, Mr. COLE, and Ms. LOFGREN.  
 H.R. 1225: Mr. RASKIN.  
 H.R. 1228: Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 1237: Mr. MAST.  
 H.R. 1298: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. SCHIFF.  
 H.R. 1325: Mr. LAHOOD.  
 H.R. 1328: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
 H.R. 1337: Ms. MENG and Miss RICE of New York.  
 H.R. 1370: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
 H.R. 1373: Mr. POCAN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
 H.R. 1380: Ms. SHALALA.  
 H.R. 1400: Mr. HORSFORD.  
 H.R. 1406: Mr. CUELLAR.  
 H.R. 1407: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.  
 H.R. 1468: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
 H.R. 1530: Mr. LONG, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. TIPTON.  
 H.R. 1550: Ms. LOFGREN.  
 H.R. 1570: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.  
 H.R. 1572: Ms. SHERRILL and Ms. HAALAND.  
 H.R. 1577: Mr. GALLAGHER.  
 H.R. 1605: Mr. FULCHER and Mr. BIGGS.  
 H.R. 1620: Mr. MCEACHIN.  
 H.R. 1629: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. POSEY, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
 H.R. 1641: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.  
 H.R. 1648: Mr. STAUBER.  
 H.R. 1649: Mr. STAUBER.  
 H.R. 1668: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. HARDER of California.  
 H.R. 1673: Mr. PENCE, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. NORMAN.  
 H.R. 1679: Mr. EMMER.  
 H.R. 1692: Ms. ADAMS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
 H.R. 1696: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. COOK.  
 H.R. 1697: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
 H.R. 1704: Mr. ALLRED.  
 H.R. 1709: Mr. CASE.  
 H.R. 1730: Mr. BOST.  
 H.R. 1739: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.  
 H.R. 1763: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SHERMAN, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr.

BRINDISI, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
 H.R. 1765: Mr. LONG.  
 H.R. 1766: Mr. MOOLENAAR.  
 H.R. 1776: Ms. SHALALA.  
 H.R. 1784: Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 1805: Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. BYRNE.  
 H.R. 1823: Mr. STEIL.  
 H.R. 1840: Miss RICE of New York.  
 H.R. 1855: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.  
 H.R. 1857: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. KIND, and Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 1869: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1884: Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1896: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BUDD, Mr. COLE, and Mr. BRADY.  
 H.R. 1909: Mr. MEUSER.  
 H.R. 1911: Mr. MAST.  
 H.R. 1921: Mr. WALTZ.  
 H.R. 1931: Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. PETERS, and Miss RICE of New York.  
 H.R. 1939: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.  
 H.R. 1942: Mr. MASSIE.  
 H.R. 1943: Mr. GOMEZ.  
 H.R. 1948: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. WALBERG.  
 H.R. 1965: Mr. YOUNG, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
 H.R. 2002: Mr. COLE.  
 H.R. 2013: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
 H.R. 2062: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
 H.R. 2069: Ms. SPANBERGER.  
 H.R. 2070: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
 H.R. 2074: Mr. RUSH and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.  
 H.R. 2111: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
 H.R. 2113: Mr. MCADAMS.  
 H.R. 2134: Mr. BERA.  
 H.R. 2146: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.  
 H.R. 2148: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
 H.R. 2161: Mr. MARSHALL.  
 H.R. 2176: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
 H.R. 2178: Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
 H.R. 2186: Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 2207: Mr. SPANO.  
 H.R. 2213: Mrs. MILLER.  
 H.R. 2214: Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 2218: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mr. LONG.  
 H.R. 2231: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
 H.R. 2235: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. RUSH.  
 H.R. 2270: Ms. BASS.  
 H.R. 2279: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BERA, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. KING of New York.  
 H.R. 2288: Ms. STEFANIK.  
 H.R. 2292: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.  
 H.R. 2302: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.  
 H.R. 2314: Mr. VAN DREW.  
 H.R. 2322: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Mr. STAUBER.  
 H.R. 2328: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. COURTNEY.  
 H.R. 2339: Ms. UNDERWOOD.  
 H.R. 2342: Mr. POCAN.  
 H.R. 2353: Mr. CUELLAR.  
 H.R. 2358: Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
 H.R. 2377: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Ms. DEAN.  
 H.R. 2381: Mr. GIBBS.  
 H.R. 2410: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2417: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.  
 H.R. 2420: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
 H.R. 2438: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECK, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
 H.J. Res. 32: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. STEWART.  
 H.J. Res. 48: Mr. KENNEDY.  
 H. Con. Res. 8: Mr. WENSTRUP.  
 H. Res. 33: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.  
 H. Res. 60: Mr. LANGEVIN.  
 H. Res. 100: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H. Res. 114: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. MEEKS.  
 H. Res. 231: Ms. LOFGREN.  
 H. Res. 246: Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. STEIL, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. NORCROSS.  
 H. Res. 250: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.  
 H. Res. 255: Mr. YOUNG.  
 H. Res. 257: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
 H. Res. 276: Mr. WOODALL and Ms. LEE of California.  
 H. Res. 289: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.  
 H. Res. 326: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. HUFFMAN.  
 H. Res. 334: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr.

GOHMERT, Mr. SPANO, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.  
 H. Res. 346: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

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PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,  
 16. The SPEAKER presented a petition of City of Whitesboro, TX, relative to Resolution 8659, respectfully urging the Congress of the United States to designate the Butterfield Overland Trail as a National Historic Trail; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.