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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 respected 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 preexisting 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 preexisting 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 submit 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 gentlewoman 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_2 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_2 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 cosponsor 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_2 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.

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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 policies, 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 constituencies 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_2 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_2 emissions in 2018.''

That is what we addressed about the economy going up, more CO_2 emissions.

''Despite this increase, emissions in the United States remain around their 1990 levels, 14 percent and 800 metric tons of CO_2 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 concurrrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent Resolution reaffirning 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. KRISHNAMOORTHI

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

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. 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. KRISHNAMOORTHI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. 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. KRISHNAMOORTHI. 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_2 or very limited CO_2 emissions. I think that is in the Paris accord, in the climate change, global warming debate. It is all about CO_2. We have some colleagues come here and talk about the four criteria pollutants and stuff, but this is really about CO_2.

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_2 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_2 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_2.

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. KRISHNAMOORTHI).

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
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
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
Loebsack
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
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—185

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
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 (OH)
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
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham
Adams
Arrington
Bergman
Bilirakis
Crawford
Hastings
Loudermilk
Payne
Plaskett
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Titus
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
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
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
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—234

Aguilar
Allred
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
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
Luján
Luria
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
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—14

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

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
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
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
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy

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

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
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (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
Loebsack
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
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
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
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

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham
Adams
Crawford
Eshoo
Hastings
Lee (NV)
Loudermilk
Peters
Plaskett
Raskin
Rooney (FL)
Rouda
Titus
Vargas

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 rollcall 177. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall 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. PORTER) 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 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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
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
Jackson Lee
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
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
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Suozzi
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—163

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
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
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams

Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young

NOT VOTING—12

Abraham
Adams
Brooks (AL)
Crawford
Hastings
Loudermilk
Plaskett
Rooney (FL)
Rouda
Ryan
Titus
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
Allred
Amash
Armstrong
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
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
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 (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
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
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
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tipton
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Zeldin

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
Fleischmann
Fulcher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
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
Wright
Young

NOT VOTING—11

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

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
Allred
Amash
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Budd
Burchett
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
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
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
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
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
Loebsack
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
Suozzi
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
Visclosky
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
Roby
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)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young

NOT VOTING—10

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

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 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 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)
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (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
Loebsack
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
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
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
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
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
Adams
Crawford
Hastings
Jackson Lee
Loudermilk
Plaskett
Rooney (FL)
Rouda
Speier
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Vargas

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 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 259, noes 166, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 182]

AYES—259

Aguilar
Allred
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)
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
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
Loebsack
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
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
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—166

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
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
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
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
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young

NOT VOTING—12

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 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 consideration 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, and, pursuant to House Resolution 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 ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee 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 recommit.

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 amendment:

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 nationally 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 gentleman 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 recommit.

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

NOES—214

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

NOT VOTING—11

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

□ 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
Allred
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (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)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
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
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—190

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
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
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—11

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

□ 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 preexisting 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 noncontroversial. 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_2 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 majority, 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 pubic 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 coverage 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. SIRES, 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. GRIJALVA, 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. VISCLOSKY, 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. FOXX 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 detoxificattion 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. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GALLEGO, 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. GALLEGO (for himself, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. MOORE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, 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. GALLEGO, 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. GALLEGO, 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. MATSUI):

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. BARRAGÁN, 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. KRISHNAMOORTHI, 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. SIRES, 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 1, 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. Cont. 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 1 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. GALLEGO:
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 1, 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. BARRAGÁN, 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. VISCLOSKY.

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.

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.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 2019 No. 72

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable THOM TILLIS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Gracious God, You have blessed us beyond our deserving, making our Nation a land of liberty. On this National Day of Prayer, remind us that the effectual, fervent prayers of the righteous avail much.

Lord, transform our national leaders into people of diligence, integrity, and prayer. May they claim Your promise in 2 Chronicles 7:14, that if they humble themselves, pray, repent, and seek You earnestly, You will hear their prayers, forgive their sins, and heal our land. Help our Senators to continue to seek You in prayer so that they may learn how to embrace the unfolding of Your loving providence.

Sovereign Lord, hear our prayer, for we place our trust in You.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 2, 2019.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable THOM TILLIS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina, to perform the duties of the Chair.

CHUCK GRASSLEY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. TILLIS thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

S.J. RES. 7

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, in March, the Senate narrowly passed a resolution that would have misused the War Powers Act and actually hampered efforts to bring the conflict in Yemen to a close. Fortunately, the President vetoed it.

So today, Members will have a second chance to send the right message to our partners in the region, to important humanitarian missions, and to eradicating al-Qaida from the Arabian Peninsula. I urge my colleagues to vote to uphold the President's veto.

The resolution before us starts from false premises. We are not parties to the civil war in Yemen. We are no longer providing even air-to-air refueling.

More important, the resolution would make it actually more difficult to prevent the loss of innocent lives. This resolution would require U.S. advisers to cease training and intelligence sharing operations that help pilots avoid civilian casualties. And it would dry up U.S. noncombat support to the weakened, U.N.-recognized government in Yemen.

The resolution would also create serious new problems for the U.N.-led diplomatic mission that is doing all it can to negotiate an end to the bloodshed.

Abandoning our Yemeni, Emirati, and Saudi partners just as diplomatic efforts are starting to make progress is hardly the way to give them the confidence to take the hard diplomatic steps that are necessary.

An abrupt withdrawal of U.S. support for the coalition would be good news for Iran, for the Houthi rebels they support, and, of course, al-Qaida, as well.

I share many of my colleagues' serious concerns about aspects of Saudi Arabia's behavior, but the best way for us to encourage better behavior from our partners is to remain involved with Saudi Arabia and the UAE, not push them into the arms of Russia and China.

The War Powers Act is a blunt tool, and not at all the right vehicle to productively or diplomatically express concern about the behavior of close partners of the United States.

The Senate passed a more nuanced resolution in December of last year, and it has many other tools to register concern and disapproval. If Senators want to play a productive role in this conflict, I would encourage them to meet with Saudi, Emirati, and Yemeni officials, to travel to the region, and to hold hearings on this important matter.

But for all the reasons I have laid out, this particular resolution is a particularly bad idea. I urge each of my colleagues to join me in setting it aside and upholding the President's veto.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, a few weeks ago, a majority of the Senate took a modest step to revise some of our institutional traditions and process the President's nominees for lower level positions in a more fair and expeditious manner. At the time, our Democratic colleagues protested angrily. They had gladly supported a

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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nearly identical procedural step in 2013 when it stood to benefit President Obama. Now, with a different occupant in the White House, apparently the same principle just doesn't apply.

They said their unprecedented delays and obstruction were justified because this administration's nominees were so controversial. They said there were legitimate reasons why they had forced cloture votes on 40-plus different positions for the first time in history and wasted so much floor time.

My Democratic colleagues insisted these were highly controversial people. Well, Republicans knew better, so we took the sensible step to expedite the proceedings for these lower level nominations. It is time to take a look at some of the individuals who have been moving through under these new procedures and how controversial they are.

This week alone, we have now confirmed the Energy Department's general counsel by a vote of 68 to 31; the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 72 to 27; and an Assistant Secretary of State, 90 to 8. Yesterday afternoon, we advanced the nominations of three district court judges with 64 votes, 89 votes, and 94 votes. Obviously, they are really controversial people we have been talking about here.

We aren't talking about lightning-rod partisans here. These are abundantly qualified, noncontroversial public servants. They are the kinds who used to go in big groups by voice vote. The two leaders would put together packages and voice vote them. Well, our friends across the aisle aren't letting that happen.

Now we are beginning to make better progress, nonetheless. Now that we are finally able to get these people voted on, our Democratic colleagues mostly don't oppose them. It would be almost comical if it weren't a sad reminder of just how totally pointless the past 2 years of obstruction have been.

But it is also a hopeful sign as we move forward. After studying and considering these nominees, the Senate will keep on filling traditional vacancies. We will keep confirming the President's team. We will keep giving the American people the government they actually voted for back in 2016.

MEDICARE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, as I have mentioned, there has been a remarkable development this week in the House. The Rules Committee held the first hearing to discuss Medicare for None. It was another demonstration of how disconnected our Democratic colleagues' agenda has become from the best interests of working Americans and middle-class families.

The last 2 years have been a case study on how much American families benefit when Republican policies get out of the way. Helped along by tax reform, regulatory reform, and other efforts, the country is seeing starkly low unemployment, faster wage growth—more opportunities for more families to get ahead and build their lives.

Rather than admit the obvious, our Democratic colleagues are choosing to double and triple down on jacking taxes back up and making families cede a larger role for Washington in their daily lives.

We have heard the pitch on healthcare. They want to trade seniors' Medicare and all private, employer-sponsored health insurance plans for a one-size-fits-all Federal plan and the higher taxes needed to pay for it.

Just yesterday, a new report from the CBO confirmed that such a scheme would substantially increase Federal spending and could lead to longer wait times, worse quality of care, and a system less responsive to patient needs.

On top of that, we know what our Democratic colleagues tried to sell families when it comes to the Green New Deal: a Washington, DC, war on our domestic energy that would cost Americans their jobs, increase families' bills, forcibly change the homes Americans are allowed to live in, industries they are allowed to work in, and, of course, the cars they are allowed to drive.

Let's remember that all of this self-inflicted economic pain would not really buy any meaningful gains in terms of carbon emissions. For the better part of the last decade, as U.S. emissions actually declined—emissions have been going down—our largest competitors, like China, continued to emit more and more.

Hog-tying the U.S. economy in the name of further emissions reductions would do nothing but give the largest emitters license to keep on emitting while poaching American jobs in the process.

I don't think real progress is actually the point here. Facts are not the motivating factor. My colleagues on the left think these self-inflicted national injuries just feel like this greening of America is the right thing to do. They just feel it.

Case in point, I understand that House Democrats are planning to pass a measure today that would try to force the Trump administration to remain in the 2015 Paris Agreement on greenhouse emissions. This is the big international deal that the Obama administration cheered on. It doesn't even pass the laugh test.

One expert analysis noted this week that even a generous estimate puts the impact of America's participation on global temperature reduction well within the margin of error: One-hundredth of 1 degree Celsius. In other words, he points out, it is a completely unmeasurable effect—tons of redtape and real economic damage for zero measurable effect. That is my friends across the aisle in a nutshell on this issue. Tie America's own hands for no benefit, while China and our other international competitors go roaring right by, all so a few pockets of high society can pat themselves on the back at the next cocktail party.

House Democrats may see this as exciting political theater, but the middle-class Americans I represent give it two thumbs down. So this futile gesture to handcuff the U.S. economy through the ill-fated Paris deal will go nowhere here in the Senate. We are in the business of actually helping middle-class families, not inventing new obstacles to throw in their paths.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rodolfo Armando Ruiz II, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

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

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

BARR HEARING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, Attorney General Barr's performance in yesterday's Judiciary Committee hearing was abysmal. It raised all types of questions about his willingness to be a faithful steward of the law. Of the several outlandish claims, one stood out. One of them should send shivers down the spine of anyone who believes in this democracy. It would probably send shivers down the spines of the Founding Fathers if they were to hear this Attorney General say what he said. Attorney General Barr said yesterday that the President could not have obstructed justice because he believed he was falsely accused. He even went further. He made a broad principle.

Here is what he said:

[If an investigation is] based on false allegations, the president does not have to sit there constitutionally and allow it to run its course. The president could terminate that proceeding and not have it be corrupt intent because he was falsely accused.

What a statement. If the President himself believes he has been falsely accused, he can terminate any investigation or proceeding against him. Any at all? Is that the determination in the President's own head and in nobody else's? I am sending a letter to the Attorney General this morning and am asking him a whole bunch of questions based on that awful, confounding statement.

First, we know he had a theory of the unitary executive. He issued that letter before he was chosen as Attorney General, and many believe that is why he was chosen. Yet this is the first time he had stated it so crassly and so baldly as Attorney General. Does he stand by that or was it a mistake? That will be my first question.

Does he stand by the statement that he said yesterday, based on false allegations, that the President does not have to sit there constitutionally and allow it to run its course? ''The president could terminate that proceeding and not have it be corrupt intent because he was being falsely accused.'' He could terminate the proceeding. So who is the determiner of what a false allegation is? Is it the President himself solely? I am going to ask Attorney General Barr that question.

What about other proceedings and investigations? Let's say one of the President's family members is being investigated. If the President determines that it is based on false allegations, does he have the unilateral power to terminate the proceeding? What if it is one of the President's business associates, and the President believes they are false allegations? Does he have the ability to terminate? What if it is one of his political allies? Again, does he have the ability to terminate?

I will also ask him: Does that mean that Richard Nixon, who certainly believed he was falsely accused, could have simply dismissed the entire Watergate investigation? Is that what the Attorney General believes?

I mean, my God, what President doesn't believe he is being falsely accused? If this were to become the actual standard, then no President could be guilty of obstructing a Federal investigation, and every President would have the right to terminate any investigation—certainly, about that President and maybe about many others who would have some relationship to the President.

Attorney General Barr's comments are as close as they can get to saying the President should be above the law. So I will be writing him a letter and sending it to him this morning, asking him explicitly these questions and asking him if he stands by his statements. If he does, he should not be Attorney General. I will await his answers. I hope he doesn't stonewall as he has been doing over in the House.

(Mrs. HYDE-SMITH assumed the Chair.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL BARR AND THE MUELLER REPORT

Madam President, on a related matter, one of the clearest takeaways from yesterday's hearing, in addition to the Attorney General's astounding statement that the President could terminate any investigation or procedure against him if he believed it were based on false facts, was the discrepancy between the Attorney General's opinions and the conclusions of the Mueller report.

My colleague Senator HARRIS masterfully also uncovered that the Attorney General did not examine any of the underlying evidence in the Mueller report before making a prosecutorial decision and, to his knowledge, neither did the Deputy Attorney General. The arrogance of these men is amazing. This is one of the most serious issues we face. At least half of the country believes it is very serious—more than half. Yet they don't even bother to look at the underlying evidence before they issue a statement that indicates the President has been exonerated—at least in the President's own mind.

But that is to say nothing of the fact that there are so many unanswered questions about the reasoning behind some of Special Counsel Mueller's decisions, regardless of what Barr thought or did or wrote.

So it is imperative that Mueller come to testify. The result is that we have a gap. We have a gap of understanding of key details in the Mueller probe—a gap that leaves a cloud hanging over this country, over this President, over this Justice Department; a gap that could easily be erased by having the special counsel come to the Senate and testify.

So I was frankly shocked, appalled—I thought it wasn't true; it must have been a misquote—when I read on Twitter that my friend the chairman, LINDSEY GRAHAM, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that he would not ask Mueller to testify, that he would send Mueller a letter asking him to respond if he disagreed with the Attorney General's testimony, but not invite him to testify.

''It is over,'' he repeated to the committee and then to me on the floor when I, really, confronted him, even though he is my friend, because I was so amazed about this—when I confronted him here on the floor of the Senate.

He modified his request after we talked to say that if Mueller said that he was misquoted, he could come. That is not the way to do this.

Mueller should come—no ands, ifs, or buts. The American people deserve it. Frankly, my friend LINDSEY GRAHAM is being totally derelict in his responsibilities as chair of the Judiciary Committee not to invite Mr. Mueller.

So I would ask LINDSEY GRAHAM to reconsider, to think about the country, to think about his long history of trying to be fair and often—not so much recently, but often—bipartisan. He is someone I worked with, and he showed great courage on immigration. He must reconsider. He cannot have the Judiciary Committee simply be a political arm of the President, which is where it is devolving under his chairmanship.

Congressional oversight requires that Mueller come. The Constitution, if you read it, would indicate that it is perfectly within our ability and obligation to bring Mueller here.

Please, Senator GRAHAM, reconsider. Invite Mueller. His testimony is desperately needed to clarify what he actually meant and said after Mr. Barr's actions.

WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE

Madam President, finally, on women's healthcare, last month the Trump administration proposed instituting a radical title X gag rule, which would have regulated the kinds of conversations women could have with their doctors and risk cutting off family planning clinics from millions of dollars of Federal funding.

The rule was set to go into effect on May 3, but courts around the country have granted preliminary injunctions to prevent it from taking effect, as they should.

Those decisions are great news and should be celebrated as an affirmation of a woman's right to make her own medical choices and not to have some court, some judge, or some legislator tell a woman what to do with her medical choices.

But they are also a reminder that President Trump and congressional Republicans continue to undermine the rights of women to make their own healthcare decisions. Since taking office, President Trump and Republicans across the country have launched an assault on women's reproductive freedoms and women's health. In Mississippi, in Georgia, and in Kentucky, Republican statehouses are forcing through radical proposals that would dramatically limit women's ability to make their own choices.

Here in Washington, the Trump administration continues to seek the total destruction of our healthcare law. Just yesterday the administration issued a brief arguing that the entire Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional—an opinion that would gut protections for the 133 million Americans with preexisting conditions and strip away healthcare from millions of American families.

The House has sent us a bill that would protect people's abilities who have preexisting conditions to continue to get insurance, but the Senate is not acting, and that leads me to my last point.

SENATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Madam President, we have just concluded another legislative week in the Senate, but it was a legislative week in

name only. There was no legislation. As you may have seen, we have done little more than process nominations.

Later this afternoon, we will see what the majority leader plans for next week, but I have a suspicion—just more nominations.

Meanwhile, there is no shortage of legislation we could work on. The House of Representatives has passed no fewer than 100 pieces of legislation. Guess how many of those 100 have received consideration on the floor of the Senate. Zero. Zero of the House-passed bills on legislation.

Commonsense background checks, voting rights, paycheck fairness, defending protections for Americans with preexisting conditions—all bipartisan, all supported by the overwhelming majority of the American public, but in the Senate there is no action—nothing. We have become a conveyor belt for nominations and a graveyard for legislation.

I have said again and again to Leader MCCONNELL that if he doesn't like every aspect of the House Democratic bills, that is fine. That is democracy. Let's debate them. Let's have amendments.

If the leader truly wants to start from scratch, we would love to hear his plan. If he doesn't think we should close loopholes in our background check system, then, what is his plan to reduce gun violence and mass shootings?

He doesn't like the Green New Deal—fine. What is his plan to deal with climate change?

Before Leader MCCONNELL became majority leader, he promised that if he were in charge, he would do things differently in the Senate. He would have open debates, an open amendment process. He would have us vote on the issues of the day, no matter which party the ideas come from.

Eventually, the American people are going to take a hard look at this obstructionist Republican majority of the 116th Congress and wonder what the heck we did with our time. When they realize that the Republican Senate has spent nearly all of its time so far rubberstamping nominees—so many of whom are unqualified and so many of whose views, whether they be judicial or executive appointments, are so far out of the American mainstream and ignoring real legislation that could help middle class families—I wouldn't blame them for wanting to change the leadership of the Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

S.J. RES. 7

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, in the United States, American foreign policy is not determined by just one person. The Constitution makes that clear. Article I grants Congress the power to declare war, not the President.

Consistent with that responsibility, Democrats and Republicans in this body worked together to pass a bipartisan resolution directing the President to end U.S. support for Saudi-led hostilities in Yemen. I am a proud cosponsor of that bill, which passed both Chambers of Congress in recent months.

We made it unmistakably clear that our involvement in Yemen is not authorized by Congress, but the President has chosen to sidestep the bipartisan majority by not signing this bill into law.

In doing so, he is sustaining the crisis through the continuing refueling of Saudi aircraft and other activities.

The American people are not asking the President for this. Taxpayers, certainly, do not want to pay for it.

I serve on the Senate Armed Services Committee, and I can assure you that supporting Saudi Arabia's operations in Yemen is nowhere—nowhere—to be found in our national defense strategy.

I urge my colleagues to reject continued support for Saudi Arabia's military actions in Yemen. Congress must do its job and vote to override the President's veto.

We have an opportunity this week to help make the suffering in Yemen come to an end. Let's not forget that 22 million people in Yemen still need humanitarian assistance or protection. More than 8 million people still go hungry every single day. Sixteen million Yemenis still don't have clean water, resulting in pervasive disease outbreaks. Children are still dying every single day. Every 10 minutes, a child under 5 dies in Yemen from a preventable cause, according to the United Nations.

For many people, their survival is a daily challenge and struggle. Their future hangs, literally, by a thread.

In addition to disease, starvation, and displacement, the people of Yemen are subjected to indiscriminate bombings led by Saudi Arabia.

Let me be clear. Bombs will not resolve this conflict. All parties must come together and work toward a peaceful solution that places the dignity of all Yemeni people at the center of those negotiations, and we can help facilitate that. That is what the American people want.

If you go to Michigan, you can meet with some of the Yemeni Americans who just want the same thing that everybody else does—help for those who are suffering and meaningful steps toward peace.

American diplomacy can help to resolve this tragedy, and we must make every effort to do so.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

REMEMBERING RICHARD LUGAR

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, the country lost one of its elder statesmen this week with the death of former Senator Richard Lugar.

As Members of Congress, one of the most important parts of our job is keeping our Nation secure. We only hope that when we leave Congress, we will have left our Nation a little safer than when we found it.

Richard Lugar never had to wonder if he had done that. As the Soviet Union was collapsing, Dick stepped forward and shepherded the passage of the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, which supported the dismantling and decommissioning of nuclear weapons in former Soviet countries before the weapons could fall into the hands of terrorists or rogue nations.

As a direct result of his efforts, over the years, thousands of weapons have been destroyed—from warheads to missiles to chemical weapons. Thanks to his work, our Nation and our world are more secure.

Dick's achievements on global security are the kind of legacy most of us can only hope to have, but, of course, that is not all that Dick Lugar did in his Senate career.

As Indiana's longest serving Senator, he also served as a leader on agricultural issues and on food security. Even after he had left the Senate, he continued to advocate for the issues that he cared about as president of the Lugar Center, which, among other things, focuses on global food security and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Dick will be sorely missed. My thoughts and prayers are with his family, particularly his wife, Char, and their four sons, Mark, Bob, John, and David.

TAX REFORM

Madam President, over the Easter break, I got to visit a number of South Dakota businesses, like Persona Signs in Madison and Energy Dynamics in Carthage.

Visiting with South Dakotans is the best part of my job, and it is the best way to learn how government policies are affecting South Dakotans and what South Dakotans need from Washington.

One thing that has been wonderful to see over the past year is how tax reform is benefiting South Dakota businesses. Businesses are benefiting directly from things like rate cuts and enhanced expensing, and they are also benefitting from the economic growth that tax reform has helped produce.

I was excited to see that DeGeest Steel Works in Tea, Valley Queen Cheese in Milbank, and Royal Canin pet food in North Sioux City are all in the process of expanding.

Tax reform was a huge step forward in creating an economy where businesses can grow, expand, and create jobs, but there is more work to be done to ensure that South Dakota businesses have all the resources they need to thrive.

One big priority for Republicans is passing the United States-Mexico-Canada free trade agreement, which would help to grow our economy, raise wages, and create 176,000 new jobs. Canada and Mexico are top markets for U.S. agricultural products, and South Dakota

farmers, ranchers, and businesses would all see benefits from the passage of this agreement.

We also want to conclude an agreement with China, which would provide a boost to South Dakota soybean farmers, as well as other South Dakota businesses.

South Dakota farms and businesses depend upon trade, and I am committed to making sure that they have access to the markets they need.

With our thriving economy and low unemployment, finding qualified workers is a challenge for businesses nationwide, but it is particularly a challenge in our State. Unemployment in South Dakota is a remarkably low 2.8 percent—a full percentage point lower than the current measurement for the United States as a whole.

While a low unemployment rate is generally a good thing, it can make it extremely difficult for South Dakota businesses to find the workers they need. That is why I have made expanding the H–2B Visa Program a priority.

Many South Dakota businesses rely on workers who temporarily come to the United States through this program. I was very pleased that the Homeland Security Secretary granted the request of a number of Senators, including myself, to issue additional H2–B visas for 2019. I will continue to encourage the Department of Homeland Security to expedite the release of these visas.

I have also introduced legislation that would expand the number of H–2B visas available for States, including South Dakota, with unemployment rates at or below 3.5 percent.

Another way to ensure businesses have qualified workers is to expand access to career and technical education. Career and technical education programs are key to expanding opportunity for American workers and giving them the skills they need to succeed in the 21st century economy. Last year, Congress passed the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act. This law gives States greater flexibility over career and technical education programs and will help provide better access to training for more than 11 million students and workers.

In addition, the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee is currently working on a reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, which will also address career and technical education.

Republicans are committed to continuing to expand opportunity for America's workers. Here in Washington, we can do a lot to help our economy by getting government out of the way, making sure that small and larger businesses aren't weighed down with heavy taxes or excessive regulations, but ultimately it is American business men and women who are the real drivers of growth.

People like the four generations of Meyers, who have worked at A.H. Meyer & Sons in Winfred, SD, supporting the South Dakota beekeeping industry or the three generations of the DeGeests, who have worked at DeGeest Steel in Tea. The energy, innovation, and commitment displayed by businesses like these is what powers America.

I am grateful to all the businesses who took the time to talk with me and to show me around over the past few weeks and throughout the year. I will continue to fight for those businesses here in Washington, DC, and I look forward to seeing more of the great work that they will continue to do in the future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

S. RES. 120

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I rise to add my name to S. Res. 120. This resolution would make it the sense of the Senate that we in this Chamber oppose the global BDS movement and other efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel.

I have long said that the boycott, divestment, and sanctions movement targeting Israel—the BDS movement—is too often used as a vehicle for anti-Semitism.

The resolution would affirm our commitment to a two-state solution in the Middle East, with a future viable, democratic Palestinian State living side by side with the democratic State of Israel in peace, in security, and with mutual recognition.

It would make clear that particularly in this climate of increased anti-Semitism, we do not agree with efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel. I agree with these principles, and it is why I am supporting this resolution.

I would also like to say this: I have made it clear in the past, and my opinion is no different today, that I will not support any legislation that will weaken Americans' First Amendment rights. In this country, we have a fundamental constitutional right to express our opinions and speak out about what we believe in. We have a right to engage in civil disobedience. We have a right to protest. This resolution recognizes all of that. It recognizes the right of people to protest and express their opinions about whatever country or whatever policy they want, but the Senate is also entitled to our opinion, and I support making it our opinion in this body that we oppose the global BDS movement, that we want a two-state solution, and that we want to stand by our alliance with Israel.

I am proud to stand up for these ideals. I am proud to speak out about them. I encourage all New Yorkers and all Americans all over the country to keep speaking out what they believe in too.

I also want to make a broader and critically important point here; that is, today we cannot ignore the anti-Semitism that is on the rise all around us. It is more important now than ever that we stand together against all forms of anti-Semitism.

Just this past weekend, a hateful, anti-Semitic White supremacist walked into a synagogue in California on the Sabbath, during a celebration, and horrifically opened fire with a weapon of war on people who were praying—praying—on the last day of Passover. Six months before that, we mourned the tragedy at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, when another hateful, anti-Semitic White supremacist walked into a synagogue on the Sabbath and slaughtered people with another weapon of war.

New Yorkers in my home State have had to endure hateful graffiti with swastikas and even outright physical attacks. The FBI has reported a spike in hate crimes all over our country, so has the Anti-Defamation League.

The ADL just released its annual audit of anti-Semitic incidents. These cases of harassment, vandalism, and assault aren't just happening in one place; they are happening in people's businesses, in their schools, in their cemeteries, in their synagogues, and in our public parks. It was their third highest year on record. They are not just happening in our country either.

In Europe, far-right political parties are winning elected office. We are seeing new attempts to deny the Holocaust. It is all unacceptable. Given the rise of anti-Semitism, it is particularly concerning to me that the U.N. is so focused on continuously and singularly vilifying Israel, in contrast to all other nations. That is why I have taken so many steps so often to call out the U.N.'s unfair actions, and it is why I will continue to call on the U.N. to abstain from its unfair treatment of Israel.

The United States is supposed to be a safe haven for Israel and a safe haven for the Jewish people. It is supposed to be a safe haven for people of all religions. You are supposed to be able to worship freely here and to honor the Sabbath here without coming under attack. We must never let that change. We must not allow bigotry and violence to become normal and routine. We must not look the other way when we hear slurs and witness harassment.

Anti-Semitism is real and dangerous, but it is not going to stop on its own. Only our words and our actions can do that. We need to show the world that we are more united than ever to fight against anti-Semitism and against all other forms of racism and bigotry. We need to send a powerful message of solidarity by standing with the Jewish community, praying with them, and helping assure them that in this dark moment, they are not alone.

Let me end with this. I take my faith very seriously. It grounds me. I am grateful that I have the opportunity to attend Bible studies with my colleagues in the Senate and that I can attend a weekly Prayer Breakfast. I believe we are here now, at this moment, for a reason. We are all called to end

hate; we are all called to speak out against the darkness; we are all called to reject anti-Semitism; and we are all called to defend the vulnerable. As a body, we must answer that call.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE D. BENSON

Mr. GARDNER. Madam President, today I come to the floor to celebrate the life and career of Bruce Davey Benson or, as so many people know, Bruce D. Benson or, to all of us, just Bruce.

I first met Bruce Benson in 1994. Now, he will not remember this at all, but I remember that I was a young college student at Colorado State University. We were in the parking lot before a game. I had the incredible honor of being one of the chosen ones to take the ram, our mascot, around the football team at the football game before sporting events throughout Colorado State University.

I remember, in 1994, when the campaign for Governor began, Bruce Benson threw his hat in the ring to run against Roy Romer. He was working the crowd at this Colorado State football game, and he came up to those of us who were the ram handlers that were with the mascot, shook our hands, and introduced himself. So from that moment, the first chance I got to meet Bruce Benson in 1994, I knew it was going to be an incredible opportunity and relationship that would lead into years of public service for myself because of how incredible his public service had been to the State of Colorado and the legacy he built.

This July, Bruce will be retiring as the president of the University of Colorado system, which currently oversees four campuses in Colorado: the University of Colorado Denver, CU Colorado Springs, the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, and the CU Boulder campus—the campus where I earned my law degree.

He has a long history of bettering the lives of Coloradoans. Prior to his appointment as president of the University of Colorado, Bruce established himself in business, philanthropy, politics, and education.

Bruce graduated from the University of Colorado in 1964 with a bachelor of arts in geology and founded the Benson Mineral Group. This is a great story of somebody pulling themselves up by their own bootstraps—taking the education he was able to earn himself and using it to build an incredible life of opportunity for his family and the people of Colorado. What started out as a $6,000 drilling rig on the back of his truck turned into a hugely successful operation, with a reach extending into banking, real estate, and even cable television.

Bruce prioritized his community and the education of others within it. Over the next 20 years, he would serve on the Colorado Commission of Higher Education, the board of trustees for the Metro State College of Denver, P–20 Education Coordinating Council, and the Governor's Blue Ribbon Panel for Higher Education for the 21st Century, all of which he chaired at one point.

He was involved in Colorado politics, serving as the chair for the Colorado Republican Party, helping to identify candidates and being an instrumental part in candidates' campaigns over many decades.

Bruce was appointed to the board of directors for the National Park Foundation and served on the National Endowment for the Humanities—a position that required his confirmation right here in front of the U.S. Senate.

I remember the work he did on education issues—lobbying other Senators, fighting for Colorado dollars, fighting for policies that would help better Children's Hospital in Colorado, and fighting for more funding for children's healthcare. After nearly 45 years in business in Colorado, Bruce was inducted into the Colorado Business Hall of Fame in 2009.

There is a saying about President Franklin Roosevelt, FDR. One time when somebody was asked if they knew President Roosevelt, they said no, but they felt President Roosevelt knew them. I think that saying can be applied to Bruce Benson because even if you didn't know him or don't know him in Colorado, odds are, if you are a Coloradan, he has had a positive impact on your life. He welcomed diversity in the classroom, not only in background but also in thought. He never wanted the university to teach people what to think; he wanted the university to teach them how to think. Bruce learned long ago that he didn't know everything, but if you surround yourself with the best, the rest will follow.

A lot has changed over the last 10 years of his leadership, and so has the university and the State we both call home. We don't know where we would be today without Bruce's fierce work ethic and drive to educate those around him, but we know the future wouldn't be nearly as bright. For all this and so much more, we owe him a great many thanks.

To President Benson, thank you for your service to our great State of Colorado, and thank you for your friendship.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all post cloture time is expired.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 8, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 91 Ex.]

YEAS—90

Alexander	Fischer	Paul
Baldwin	Gardner	Perdue
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Reed
Blumenthal	Harris	Risch
Blunt	Hassan	Roberts
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Heinrich	Rosen
Brown	Hirono	Rounds
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Cantwell	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Schatz
Cardin	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Carper	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Casey	Jones	Shaheen
Cassidy	Kaine	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sinema
Coons	King	Smith
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Tester
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Toomey
Cruz	McSally	Udall
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Whitehouse
Enzi	Murkowski	Wicker
Ernst	Murphy	Wyden
Feinstein	Murray	Young

NAYS—8

Gillibrand	Peters	Stabenow
Klobuchar	Sanders	Warren
Markey	Schumer	

NOT VOTING—2

Bennet	Booker

The nomination was confirmed.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining votes in this series be 10 minutes in length.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Raul M. Arias-Marxuach, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

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

Mr. BARRASSO. I ask for the yeas and nays, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET)

and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 92 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Alexander	Graham	Peters
Baldwin	Grassley	Portman
Barrasso	Harris	Reed
Blackburn	Hassan	Risch
Blumenthal	Hawley	Roberts
Blunt	Heinrich	Romney
Boozman	Hirono	Rosen
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Cantwell	Isakson	Schatz
Capito	Johnson	Schumer
Cardin	Jones	Scott (FL)
Carper	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Casey	Kennedy	Shaheen
Cassidy	King	Shelby
Collins	Klobuchar	Sinema
Coons	Lankford	Smith
Cornyn	Leahy	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Manchin	Tester
Cramer	Markey	Thune
Crapo	McConnell	Tillis
Cruz	McSally	Toomey
Daines	Menendez	Udall
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Moran	Warner
Enzi	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murphy	Wicker
Feinstein	Murray	Wyden
Fischer	Paul	Young
Gardner	Perdue	

NAYS—3

Gillibrand	Sanders	Warren

NOT VOTING—2

Bennet	Booker

The nomination was confirmed.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Joshua Wolson, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 93 Ex.]

YEAS—65

Alexander	Gardner	Perdue
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Roberts
Boozman	Hoeven	Romney
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rosen
Burr	Inhofe	Rounds
Capito	Isakson	Rubio
Carper	Johnson	Sasse
Casey	Jones	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Collins	King	Shaheen
Coons	Lankford	Shelby
Cornyn	Leahy	Sinema
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Manchin	Tester
Crapo	McConnell	Thune
Cruz	McSally	Tillis
Daines	Moran	Toomey
Enzi	Murkowski	Wicker
Ernst	Murphy	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—33

Baldwin	Hassan	Sanders
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Schatz
Brown	Hirono	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Markey	Udall
Duckworth	Menendez	Van Hollen
Durbin	Merkley	Warner
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Peters	Whitehouse
Harris	Reed	Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Bennet	Booker

The nomination was confirmed.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

DIRECTING THE REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS—VETO—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to legislative session to resume consideration of the veto message on S.J. Res. 7, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Veto message, a joint resolution (S.J. Res. 7) to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

(The remarks of Senator CORNYN pertaining to the submission of S. 1303 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

Mr. CORNYN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). The Senator from Arkansas.

NATO

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization turned 70 last month. Congressional leaders invited NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg to deliver an address before a joint meeting of Congress to mark the historic occasion.

The Secretary General began his speech with a vivid description of two monuments outside of the organization's headquarters in Belgium—one, a piece of the Berlin Wall and the other, a twisted steel beam from the north tower of the World Trade Center. Both serve a special purpose as powerful reminders for NATO members of where we have been and are going and our commitment to one another.

The United States and our transatlantic allies have seen the world change considerably during the seven decades of NATO's existence. The threat posed by the Soviet Union—one of the main reasons the alliance was formed—no longer exists, but the challenge of an increasing and hostile Russia has now taken its place.

Since Russia illegally annexed Crimea in 2014, Vladimir Putin has stepped up his acts of aggression by arming pro-Russia rebels in Ukraine, carrying out bombing campaigns on behalf of a murderous regime in Syria, and conducting cyber attacks on Western democracies.

Russia continues to seize land and expand its presence in Georgia, illegally occupying roughly 20 percent of Georgia's internationally recognized territory. On top of this, Russia has deployed mobile, nuclear-capable missiles in Europe. This clear violation of the INF Treaty will have long-term ramifications for NATO countries.

As the Secretary General stated in his joint session address, ''an agreement that is only respected by one side will not keep us safe.'' We don't have to return to a Cold War era arms race as a result of Russia's actions. However, as Secretary General Stoltenberg noted, we must ''prepare for a world without the INF Treaty and take the necessary steps to provide credible and effective deterrence.''

While the threat posed by a resurgent Russia reinforces the need for a strong NATO, it is far from the only concern facing the alliance. China's expanding global influence and the aspirations of smaller rogue nations, like North Korea and Iran, will continue to challenge the West moving forward.

Additionally, while we have made great strides to eliminate ISIS on the battlefield, the threat posed by radical Islamic terrorists remains ever present and knows no boundaries.

The horrific Easter Sunday attacks in Sri Lanka have been linked to the terror group, proving that it clearly continues to export its tactics and recruitment well beyond Syria and Iraq.

There is no doubt that Western democracies remain squarely on ISIS's target list. In fact, the propaganda arm of ISIS just released a video of the group's leader, where he makes that threat abundantly clear.

Amid all of these challenges, NATO stands as a very visible deterrent. When half of the world's military stands together, bad actors take notice. Collectively, NATO members also make up half of the world's economic

might. The prosperity of NATO members makes the alliance that much stronger. With that prosperity, however, comes responsibility.

The strength of NATO is contingent on each other and every member paying its fair share. Every member nation must meet the agreed-upon defense spending levels. Secretary General Stoltenberg stressed this point during his address, and this message has begun to resonate with NATO members. An additional $41 billion has been spent on defense by our European allies and Canada in the last 2 years alone. That number is expected to reach $100 billion—$100 billion—by the end of the year.

President Trump deserves credit for bringing about this sea change. His words to allies not living up to their commitments were conveyed in a very direct manner. NATO must be a fair alliance. The President's tough-love message has worked. The majority of our NATO allies have pledged to meet their financial obligations by 2024. The United States has been and must continue to be a strong example in this regard.

This is an important point to remember as we fulfill our funding obligations for fiscal year 2020. We must build on the progress we have made in recent years to end the chronic uncertainty that has negatively impacted our military readiness for far too long.

The Trump administration and Congress's shared commitment to our national security has helped to renew America's strength and given a blueprint to our NATO allies for how they, too, can help achieve their share of our common defense.

Congress has ushered through the largest investment in our national defense since the Reagan administration, and President Trump has initiated the modernization of our nuclear arsenal and a national strategy for missile defense. These were not easy lifts, but the United States has made them all happen. Our allies can as well.

We have accomplished a great deal together in the past, but many challenges remain for NATO in the future. As we mark the 70th year of the alliance, we do so with the knowledge that our friends from across the Atlantic will continue to be trusted partners who stand by each other in our hours of need.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I thank my colleague for his comments in support of NATO and the alliance, one that we share on a bipartisan basis here in the Senate.

REMEMBERING RICHARD LUGAR

Madam President, I wish to take a few moments to honor former Senator Richard Lugar, who passed away on April 28.

Richard Lugar's leadership as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was a model of statesmanship—someone who put country over party and principle over politics.

I did not have the privilege of serving as a Senator with Richard Lugar, but I did have an opportunity to see him in action when I served as a Senate staff member, working on national security issues for another great Senator and statesman, Senator Mac Mathias, who also served on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

During that time, I witnessed Richard Lugar's work on a bipartisan basis to achieve major foreign policy successes. He had the vision to remain true to American values, and in a complex world, he took the long view of what was best for our country. Those traits produced the landmark law to reduce the threat of nuclear proliferation, known as the Nunn-Lugar Act, after its chief authors. The program has led to the elimination of more than 10,000 nuclear warheads, more than 1,000 ICBMs, and almost 40,000 tons of chemical agents that had been scattered across the former Soviet Union.

I was especially inspired by Senator Lugar's work to end the racist apartheid regime in South Africa. At the time, the Reagan administration was pursuing a policy of so-called ''constructive engagement'' with that apartheid regime. The Reagan administration was opposed to imposing sanctions on South Africa to help free Nelson Mandela, who was imprisoned, and to bring about an end to apartheid rule. Senator Lugar understood that continued engagement with that regime undermined America's values and our interests. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, he led the efforts to pass the legislation to impose sanctions on South Africa, and when President Reagan vetoed that bill, Senator Lugar lead the bipartisan effort to overturn the veto of the President of his own party. That override was successful. Richard Lugar spurned partisanship in order to do the right thing for America.

S.J. RES. 7

Madam President, that brings us to the vote we will have today—whether or not to override President Trump's veto of the bipartisan legislation to end U.S. support for Saudi Arabia's brutal actions in the catastrophic war in Yemen.

I see Senator MURPHY, a colleague from Connecticut, on the floor. I thank him for his leadership in this area.

I urge the Senate to stand up together for American values and for our long-term interests and to vote today to overturn President Trump's veto.

Whether it is Saudi Arabia's conduct in the war in Yemen, their grizzly murder of American resident and Washington Post columnist Jamal Khashoggi, their imprisonment of U.S. citizens, or their gross violations of basic human rights, the United States must reevaluate and reshape our relationship with Saudi Arabia.

Let's look at Yemen. The Crown Prince has recklessly directed a brutal war in Yemen for 5 years. That war has resulted in the world's largest humanitarian catastrophe. More than 100,000 civilians have been killed, and millions more are on the brink of starvation. More than 100 children die every day from extreme hunger there.

In fact, the United Nations has called the war in Yemen one of the ''greatest preventable disasters facing humanity.'' Even after waging this brutal war, the result has been that the Iranian-backed Houthis are more entrenched and more militarily sophisticated today than they were at the start of this catastrophe, and Iranian influence in the region has expanded.

In short, the Crown Prince's and Saudi Arabia's military adventurism has been a major strategic blunder. So rather than vetoing the bipartisan legislation from Congress, the President's administration should be working overtime to help resolve the conflict and bring a negotiated end to that catastrophe.

I mentioned the vile and brutal murder of Jamal Khashoggi, who was a U.S. resident and a Washington Post columnist. Yet President Trump threw his own intelligence community under the bus when it came to the question of whether the Crown Prince had been complicit in the murder of Khashoggi in the Saudi consulate in Istanbul. It was the assessment of CIA Director Gina Haspel and others who said that the Crown Prince had been complicit in that murder. Yet President Trump said: ''Maybe he did and maybe he didn't,'' and dismissed the whole thing. When the United States dismisses a CIA determination that the Crown Prince is responsible for the brutal killing and murder of an American resident, and we do nothing, that sends an awful signal around the world that puts Americans everywhere in danger.

Then, of course, we have seen just recently the terrible crackdown with respect to human rights violations in Saudi Arabia. In fact, just a week ago, Saudi Arabia beheaded 37 citizens, most of them minority Shiites, in mass executions across the country for alleged terrorism-related crimes, which Amnesty International pointed out were nothing more than sham trials that relied on confessions extracted through torture. Among those put to death was a young man convicted for reportedly attending a pro-democracy rally during the Arab Spring when he was just a teenager.

I have here a headline report: ''Young Man Set to Attend Western Michigan University was Beheaded in Saudi Arabia.'' This was a man who was a teenager, was part of a democracy movement, and was imprisoned by the Saudi authorities. He had been intending to attend one of our American universities, and yet he was beheaded. You also find that the Saudis are detaining a number of American citizens, dual nationals, for their activism on human rights. They were seeking greater freedom for women in Saudi Arabia.

So rather than holding the Saudi regime accountable, this administration instead seems determined to move forward, in a very secret way, with providing nuclear assistance to the Saudi Government. They have talked about providing the authority for U.S. companies to engage in these conversations, even though Saudi leaders have openly talked about acquiring nuclear weapons and have raised the possibility of dumping spent nuclear fuel from their reactors on the border of neighboring countries.

Instead of helping the Saudis with their nuclear program and instead of vetoing bipartisan legislation to hold the Saudi Government and the Crown Prince accountable, the President should be actually reaching out on behalf of American interests, but he chose not to. He vetoed the bill. It is now our duty, in a bipartisan way, to stand up for American values and American interests, and I urge this Senate to vote to override the veto of President Trump.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, let me thank my colleague from Maryland for outlining one of the cases for why the override of the President's veto is so important.

There is no question that Saudi Arabia has in no way moderated their human rights behavior since the brutal murder of Jamal Khashoggi. In fact, as Senator VAN HOLLEN has rightly pointed out, the stick in America's eye from Riyadh has just gotten sharper. The number of executions has increased. More American citizens are being detained. I didn't catch it as to whether Senator VAN HOLLEN specifically referenced the case of Dr. Fitaihi, a Harvard-trained physician who has allegedly been tortured, including stripped to his underwear and shocked with electricity. He has been in detention without charges or a trial for 1½ years after his arrest.

The Saudis' behavior has gotten more outrageous, has crossed more human rights lines, has compromised the safety of more American citizens, and yet no response from the U.S. Congress and not a single piece of legislation moving through the U.S. Senate that would hold the Saudis accountable for the murder of Jamal Khashoggi and now the detention of multiple U.S. residents. We almost shut down our relationship with Turkey over the detainment of an American pastor, but there is no similar response from this body when it comes to the continued detention of Americans in Saudi Arabia, with no trial, with no charges, and with evidence of torture. How is that? How is that?

Today we specifically litigate the case of the disastrous war that continues to rage inside Yemen today. I want to read a very short excerpt written by a hardened U.S. diplomat. Jeffrey Feltman is not a Democrat or Republican. He was a career Foreign Service officer. He did some of the toughest duty in the Middle East, including a stint as our Ambassador to Lebanon. Many people know him, and I know he commands just as much respect from Republicans as he does from Democrats. Here is what he wrote. He said:

> The war in Yemen has been a disaster for U.S. interests, for Saudi interests, and above all for the Yemeni people. It has sparked the world's largest humanitarian catastrophe: tens of thousands of civilians have been killed, and 14 million are at risk of starvation. It has been a strategic blunder as well, producing the exact results the Saudi-led military campaign was designed to prevent. The Houthis are more militarily sophisticated and better able to strike beyond Yemen's borders than they were at the start of the war; Iranian influence has expanded; and the relationship between the Houthis and Lebanon's Hezbollah has only deepened. Although the United Arab Emirates has waged an effective battle against al Qaeda in Yemen, terrorism remains a grave threat.

Now, I could read you similar pronouncements from all sorts of other Middle Eastern experts. There is a hegemony of opinion that this war has been a disaster not just from a humanitarian standpoint.

I had to select a picture that, frankly, wouldn't induce sickness from my colleagues. I chose a picture in which this young, starving boy's back is turned to the camera, but there are plenty others in which you would have a hard time holding down your lunch.

It is not just the humanitarian nightmare; it is the strategic nightmare that is Yemen. Every single day that we stay involved in this war, the battle lines do not change, and yet Iran and Hezbollah get more and more involved inside the military fight.

There is a political deal to be had here. If the United States chose to lead diplomatically instead of follow militarily, there is a political deal that can be had, but for reasons I do not understand, the United States does not lead the diplomatic negotiations. We outsource that to the U.N. I am a big fan of the U.N., but there is not going to be a peace settlement in Yemen without the United States as the lead. Instead, we simply choose to follow the military campaign of the Saudis by helping them engage in a bombing campaign that has murdered thousands of civilians, either on purpose or by accident. It has destroyed the civilian infrastructure of the country, and it does not relent.

Every single time you meet with somebody from the administration, they tell you: Well, it is getting better. It is getting better. There is really no evidence of that. On March 26, airstrikes reportedly hit a hospital supported by Save the Children in northwest Yemen, killing at least seven, including four children. There is no excuse for that because every single hospital is on the list of targets that the Saudis can't hit, and yet they continue to do so.

Senator ROMNEY and I just came back from the region, and here is what we heard. All of the relief agencies that do the big heavy lifting in Yemen flew into Amman, Jordan, to talk to our delegation. I thought it was exceptional that they were making this trip, but then when they delivered the news that they had, I understood why they were making the trip into Jordan to meet with us. The report they gave us was absolutely bone-chilling.

I want you to listen to this. Today, in Yemen, there are 250,000 Yemenis who are so malnourished and so sick that they are beyond saving. They will die. One-quarter million Yemenis are so sick, are so malnourished that they cannot be saved, and another 10 million are on the cusp of entering that category. The only way to stop this humanitarian disaster, of a scope and scale that we see nowhere else in the world, is to end this civil war.

So long as the United States participates in the military campaign with the Saudis, while not offering any meaningful pressure to get to a political settlement, we are complicit in those deaths. One-quarter million people are going to die in the next several months inside Yemen from starvation and disease and malnutrition due to a military campaign that we are a part of. Don't get me wrong. The Houthis bear a great degree of responsibility for those who are starving inside territories they control. There is still 15 to 20 percent of the relief supplies that the Houthis steal and take for themselves, but hundreds of thousands of those who are dying or who are subject to disease and famine are in the parts of the country that are controlled by our coalition. This isn't just a matter of the Houthis refusing to let supplies get to people who need them. There are people dying in parts of the country that the coalition, of which the United States is a part of, controls, and we are standing by, largely idly, as this devastation continues.

I hope my colleagues will consider voting to overturn the President's veto. I hope you will do it because it is the only means by which we force a political settlement. I hope you will do it because even if you don't think that a political settlement is coming, the United States should never willingly be a part of a bombing campaign that results in this kind of starvation. I hope you will also do it because even if you believe Iran is the No. 1 objective of U.S. interest in the region or even if you believe that al-Qaida and ISIS are the No. 1 target of U.S. interest in the region, they are getting stronger every single day that the status quo continues.

The military campaign has been a massive failure. The battle lines don't move, and al-Qaida and ISIS remain uniquely strong inside that country because of the chaos, and Iran, every single day, becomes more and more influential. Get out of the military campaign, take the lead on the diplomatic effort rather than simply follow others, and we will end that misery. It is within our power to send that message.

I agree with Senator VAN HOLLEN. This is also about sending a message to Saudi Arabia about the continued murder and detainment of American citizens and residents. This is about standing up for human rights in the face of 37 people convicted and beheaded inside Saudi Arabia, several of them minors. But this is also about squaring U.S. policy with national security interests and getting the blood off our hands as 250,000 Yemenis face certain death if we don't do something different very soon.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I really want to thank Senator MURPHY for his longstanding commitment to this humanitarian need. We are now just a Senate vote away from making a major difference in regard to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, and every Member of the Senate will now be on record.

I want Senator MURPHY to know that his work has been extremely important and is well understood. What he is saying I just really want to underscore; that is, the U.S. military engagement with Saudi Arabia and its partners is counterproductive, not just to the humanitarian crisis that exists today in Yemen but to America's national security interests.

The conflict in Yemen has become a humanitarian nightmare. At this point our involvement does not advance the interests of the United States, our partners, or regional stability.

I recognize that we have a strategic partnership with Saudi Arabia and that we have a mutual desire to prevent the expansion of Iranian influence and terrorist groups that seek to do us harm. However, our current military support to Saudi Arabia in the Yemen conflict has become detrimental to these shared goals and our broader partnership.

The suffering this conflict has caused is beyond measure. More than 22 million people, nearly 75 percent of the population, are at grave risk. The country has now seen the world's largest cholera outbreak, which has killed thousands. Hunger and malnutrition are threatening 2 million innocent children under the age of 5. A recent Save the Children report concluded that some 85,000 children have already died from starvation since the war began. Morally continuing our military involvement in this disaster simply should not be an option.

I would also like my colleagues to look beyond our direct support to the role U.S. arms sales play in worsening the conflict. These sales cannot come at the expense of human rights, mass atrocities, and regional destabilization. Saudi Arabia has shown a disregard for international law by inflicting devastating losses on civilians, including young children.

It is now well known that the Saudi-led coalition targets civilian infrastructure vital to Yemen's recovery and reconstruction. In fact, a recent U.N. report concluded that the coalition's air campaign is the leading cause of civilian casualties in Yemen, with 61 percent due to coalition air strikes. Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and Bellingcat have found that U.S. weapons have been used in these unlawful air strikes. There is evidence that the coalition has used banned and inherently indiscriminate weapons like white phosphorus and cluster bombs.

The military conflict has produced staggering human rights abuses. The AP, international organizations, and a special expert group established by the U.N. Human Rights Council have found that all parties in the conflict have committed grave violations of human rights and the laws of war. Houthi war crimes and abuses are staggering; however, reports indicate our supposed partners have also engaged in horrific abuses, including widespread torture and sexual abuse at coalition-run secret prisons.

For all of these reasons, it is imperative that there is a speedy and peaceful conclusion to the conflict in Yemen. It is apparent that this will not come from our military involvement. We must, instead, focus our efforts on supporting U.N.-led efforts to foster dialogue, a ceasefire, and humanitarian access.

It is critical to prevent expansion of the Iranian influence and extremist groups in the region, but our military involvement is not helping us in that regard. Experts from across the ideological spectrum agree that the escalation of the conflict has increased Iran's and extremist groups' influence in Yemen. Our military campaign is counterproductive to our objective to minimize the influence—and hopefully eliminate the influence—of Iran and extremist groups.

With all of these considerations in mind, Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives came together to pass S.J. Res. 7. For reasons that are still incomprehensible to me, the President chose to veto this resolution. Oxfam recently responded to this by stating that ''the people of Yemen and the parties to the conflict are watching closely and the messages US leaders send have the power to save lives.''

With a veto, they lose faith in the United States and see the end to their suffering a little further out of reach. It is not, however, too late for Congress to do the right thing. By overriding this veto we assert this body's authority to support peace and human rights while making America safer and more secure.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. LEE. Madam President, over the past few months, the Members of this body and the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives resoundingly have voted in favor of S.J. Res. 7, which would remove U.S. Armed Forces from Saudi Arabia's war in Yemen. This unconstitutional, unjustified, and ultimately immoral war has repeatedly come up over the last year, and thankfully America's elected lawmakers in Washington have taken a stand against it.

The President has vetoed our resolution, but today we have the opportunity—and I believe we have the absolute constitutional duty—to once again take a stand on this important matter. Today, we have the opportunity to override the veto in pursuit of justice, prudence, and upholding the constitutionally mandated separation of powers. This is one of the most important, fundamental features of our constitutional system. Congress and Congress alone may declare war. This is in direct contrast to the way our old national government—the one in London—worked. Under that system, the chief executive could take the country to war, but not in America, not under our system, not in the U.S. Constitution. In fact, it is one of the distinguishing characteristics pointed out in Federalist 69.

As we have already heard, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen is dire, and estimates show that the crisis is even worse than we had previously thought. The Yemen war has claimed the lives of tens of thousands of people, including a whole lot of innocent civilians in attacks that can only be described as horrific. It is believed that from 2016 to 2018, over 60,000 combatants and civilians were killed in direct violence attached to this war, but the full scale of suffering from starvation, poverty, and disease is even more staggering than the stark numbers that I have just quoted involving direct combat or direct violence.

Over half of the population of Yemen is considered currently to be in the crisis stage of famine. An estimated 3.3 million children are malnourished, and over 84,000 children have died just between the start of the war in 2015 and October of 2018. Poor water and sanitation conditions have also led to the largest cholera outbreak in history, with more than 1.3 million suspected cases and over 2,600 related deaths since the April 2017 outbreak.

Contrary to the claims of some of our critics, the United States has, in fact, been aiding and abetting the horrors of this war. Indeed, these critics claim that we have somehow not been involved in a war in Yemen. But in March of 2015, shortly after Saudi Arabia launched its war against the Houthi rebels, the Obama administration authorized U.S. military forces to provide ''logistical and intelligence support'' to the Saudi coalition. The

Obama administration provided this authorization without any kind of approval from Congress. Since then, we have helped the Saudis with surveillance, reconnaissance and information, target selection assistance, and, until quite recently, with midair refueling, including midair refueling involving combat missions. In other words, we have been materially assisting a foreign power in its efforts to bomb its adversaries and sometimes helping that foreign power to bomb innocent civilians on the ground in the process. Other opponents of our resolution claim that our involvement in this undeclared, unconstitutional, immoral civil war half a world away in Yemen is somehow constitutional, is somehow statutorily authorized under the War Powers Act of 1973, which authorizes the executive branch to use Armed Forces in cases of emergencies and under certain limited time constraints.

The conflict in Yemen—a conflict between a regional rebel group on the one hand and the Saudi-backed government on the other hand—by no means constitutes or in any way presents a threat to the safety of American citizens in the United States, and our involvement has far surpassed the allotment of any emergency time constraint contemplated under the war powers resolution. Still others say that we are not engaged in ''hostilities'' that constitute a conflict of war under the War Powers Act. But these critics, of course, are relying on an overly narrow and outdated definition from a 1976 memorandum—a memorandum, I would add, internal to the executive branch. In that respect, it is self-serving and one that does not include the indisputably high-tech activities of war today.

The way we fight wars today often ends up involving cyber activity, reconnaissance, surveillance, and target selection—the precise activities we are engaged in in this war in Yemen. Even aside from that, under the War Powers Act, we ourselves do not have to be involved in hostilities. We don't have to establish that in order to trigger the War Powers Act—that we are involved in hostilities. The War Powers Act is triggered so long as we are sufficiently involved with the armed forces of another nation, when they—those armed forces of another nation—are themselves involved in hostilities. There can be no doubt in our minds—not in my mind, in your mind, not in the mind of any American—that the Saudis are engaged in hostilities in Yemen, and we are helping them. So it is immaterial; it is completely inconsequential if you accept this crab, self-serving, narrow, outdated definition of the word ''hostilities'' found in this 1976 Department of Defense memorandum.

Finally, some opponents of this effort, of this resolution to call for our withdrawal from this undeclared, unconstitutional, immoral war in Yemen, are saying that removing U.S. forces would somehow hurt our efforts to combat terrorism in the region, specifically against al-Qaida and ISIS, and would endanger the lives of American citizens and soldiers. In the first place, these critics are dangerously conflating different geopolitical conflicts. The conflict in Yemen is a regional, civil war. It is not about al-Qaida. It is not about ISIS. Even if it were, our resolution, S.J. Res. 7, the one we are talking about today in the context of a veto override debate—that resolution explicitly states that it would not impede the military's ability to fight these terror groups. Furthermore, there is evidence that our involvement in Yemen might well have—in fact, probably has—further destabilized the region and that it has actually undermined the effort against al-Qaida's affiliates. A 2016 State Department report found that the conflict between the Saudi-led forces and the Houthi insurgents has actually helped al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, also known as AQAP, and ISIS's Yemen branch to ''deepen their inroads across much of the country.''

So, no, involvement in Yemen is far from being in the best interest of the United States—not in the slightest, not even by a shred. Every day it only becomes clearer and clearer that Saudi Arabia is not an ally that deserves our unwavering, unflinching, unquestioning support and military intervention, especially when our own security—the security of the American people on U.S. soil—is not on the line.

Last October, there was of course the killing of Jamal Khashoggi. In February, a report came out suggesting that the United Arab Emirates have actually transferred American-made weapons to al-Qaida-linked fighters and other military groups. In other words, the Saudi-led coalition is possibly giving our own weapons, in violation of our own end user agreements with them, to the very terrorist groups we are trying to fight, the very terrorist groups that opponents of this resolution incorrectly suggest would benefit from the passage of this resolution.

Just this past week, news surfaced that the Saudis ruthlessly beheaded 37 men who were mainly minority Shia Muslims, 5 of them gay men who were suspected to have been tortured into a confession. Perhaps we ought not be supporting that regime at all. Perhaps we ought not give unflinching, unwavering, unquestioning devotion to a regime that treats its own people that way and that has harmed others in its own region in the way that it has. At a bare minimum, we should not be fighting an unjust civil war on their behalf, half a world away, without congressional authorization.

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution unequivocally states that Congress shall have the power to declare war—Congress, not the President, not the Pentagon, not someone else in the executive branch, not some expert anywhere in the executive branch of government, but Congress. They did so. They made it this way because they understood that the decision about whether to go to war is a decision fraught with immense moral peril. There is nothing pretty about war. It always, when we face such a decision, involves a decision to put American treasure and American blood on the line. Even if you think that with modern-day weaponry and/or the modern way in which we fight wars—if you think that American blood and treasure is not being put on the line, that simply isn't true. That is exactly why the Founding Fathers placed this power in the legislative branch where it can be exercised squarely in front of the American people by their elected Representatives. This power was always intended to be exercised only by the branch of government most accountable to the people at the most regular intervals because of the moral peril necessarily involved in any decision to go to war—moral peril involving the use of U.S. resources, the putting on the line of American blood, and also the moral peril that it creates wherever we are going to war.

If you truly believe that our involvement in Yemen is crucial to the safety of American citizens and America's best interests generally, that is all the more reason to debate it and discuss it right here, right now. In fact, the Constitution demands it. It already is the law. We have to do this. If you are so confident that we should be involved in this war, let's debate it. Let's vote on it. Let's let the American people see what we are about. Let's let the American people have some say in the extent to which we put America's good name, its treasure, and its blood on the line.

Today, we still have an opportunity to have a say, to take a stand over this most grave matter. I urge my colleagues to take it.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, let me thank Senator LEE and Senator CHRIS MURPHY for their outstanding and consistent leadership on this issue. At a time when the country bemoans the fact that there is not a lot of bipartisanship, this effort indicates that people with very different political philosophies can come together on an issue of enormous magnitude. I do want to thank MIKE LEE for his great work on this.

I rise today to speak in support of overriding the President's veto of S.J. Res. 7. On April 16, despite telling us that he is opposed to ''endless wars,'' President Trump used the second veto of his Presidency to reject S.J. Res. 7, which directs the removal of U.S. Armed Forces from the Saudi-led intervention in the Republic of Yemen, a war that began 4 years ago. The vote on that resolution that was passed here in the Senate was 54 to 46—all Democrats voting for it and 7 Republicans

voting for it. The resolution passed the House on April 4 by a bipartisan vote of 247 to 175.

The current situation in Yemen is the worst humanitarian disaster on Earth. In March of 2015, under the leadership of Muhammad bin Salman—then Saudi Arabian Defense Minister and now the Crown Prince—a Saudi-led intervention in Yemen's ongoing civil war took place.

According to the United Nations, Yemen is at risk of the most severe famine in more than 100 years, with some 14 million people—this is a small, poor country—some 14 million people now face starvation as a result of this war, this Saudi-led intervention we are supporting.

According to the Save the Children organization, some 85,000 children have already starved to death, and millions more face death if the war continues.

It gets much worse than that. A new United Nations-commissioned report, just published by the University of Denver, states that the impact of this war on civilians—particularly children—is actually far more serious than previously thought. If this war continues, the report estimates that by the end of 2019, it will have taken the lives of some 219,000 people in Yemen, including 140,000 children under the age of 5. According to this report, every 12 minutes, a Yemeni child is dying as a result of this war.

The magnitude of the suffering in that country is literally unimaginable. We are talking about the possibility of millions of people starving to death and of hundreds of thousands of people dying by the end of this year.

The fact is that the United States, with relatively little media attention, has been Saudi Arabia's partner in this horrific war. We have been providing the bombs the Saudi-led coalition is using. We have been refueling their planes before they drop those bombs. We have been assisting with intelligence. In many cases, our weapons are being used to kill women and children.

Late last year, I met with several brave Yemeni human rights activists. They had come to urge Congress to put a stop to this war, and they told me clearly that when Yemenis see ''Made in the U.S.A.'' on the bombs that are killing them, it tells them that the U.S.A. is responsible for this war, and that is a sad and tragic truth.

The bottom line is that the United States should not be supporting a catastrophic war led by a despotic regime with a dangerous and irresponsible foreign policy.

Issue No. 1 is the horrific tragedy we are contributing to in Yemen.

Issue No. 2 is equally important, and that is that the involvement of the United States in this war is clearly unconstitutional.

I hear many of my Republican friends claim they are strict constitutionalists. If you are a strict constitutionalist, voting to override Trump's veto should be a no-brainer because this war has not been authorized by Congress. It is unconstitutional.

Let me remind my colleagues who may have forgotten what is in the U.S. Constitution. Article I, section 8 states clearly that ''Congress shall have power to . . . declare war.'' While the President has the authority over the conduct of war once it has been declared, the Founding Fathers gave the power to authorize military conflicts to Congress—the branch most accountable to the people. Under the War Powers Act of 1973, the assignment of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces to ''command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany'' another country's military during a war constitutes the introduction of the United States into a conflict. Our military involvement in the war in Yemen, which has included logistical and intelligence support, as well as aerial refueling of Saudi war planes, clearly meets this definition.

For far too long, the Congress, under both Democratic and Republican administrations, has abdicated its constitutional role with regard to the authorization of war. The historic passage of this resolution—the first time since the 1973 War Powers Resolution was passed that it has been successfully used to withdraw the United States from an unauthorized war—was a long-overdue step by Congress to reassert its constitutional authority.

Finally, after years of abdicating that responsibility, Congress stood up, in the Senate and in the House, and said: Mr. President, you do not have the power to get U.S. troops involved in a war that we did not vote upon. And that is a big deal. Congress is finally doing what the Constitution of the United States mandates that it do. Within a half hour or so, the Senate must act to protect that constitutional responsibility by overriding the President's veto.

I respect that there are Members of this body who voted against the initial resolution and that you support U.S. intervention in Yemen for one of a number of reasons, and I respect your point of view, but if you think the United States should be involved in the Saudi-led war in Yemen, bring that resolution to the floor of the Senate. Let's have that debate. You explain to the American people why we should be spending significant amounts of money and putting American military lives in danger and why you think it is a good idea. Come to the floor—that is what the Constitution says you should do—and let us vote that issue up or down. Maybe you win. Maybe you won't win. I think you won't win, but maybe you will. But let's have that debate. What is absolutely clear is that is the responsibility of the Senate and the House, and the President alone cannot decide when he wants to send American troops into conflict.

The last point I want to make is that this vote this afternoon must make clear to Saudi Arabia that we will not continue to follow their lead into disastrous military interventions. Let us be very clear. Saudi Arabia is a despotic dictatorship that works overtime to prevent any movement in that country toward democracy. That is a country run by an incredibly wealthy family. I think Muhammad bin Salman has the distinction of owning both the largest yacht and the largest house in the world. They have endless wealth, and now they are using their wealth and power in a dangerous and irresponsible military intervention.

Saudi Arabia is a nation that treats women not as second-class citizens but as third-class citizens. It is a nation that 7 months ago murdered a journalist in cold blood in its own consulate in Turkey and then dismembered his body. That was the signal to any dissident in Saudi Arabia that if you dare speak out against the royal family, that is what you have to look forward to—getting killed in cold blood and having your body dismembered. Dozens of people were recently executed in Saudi Arabia because of their opposition to government policy.

The word has to get out to the dictatorship in Saudi Arabia that, no, we will not be following their lead and their interventions in wars that are only causing horrific pain in that region.

In my view, what we should be doing in Yemen now is ending the bombing, supporting a diplomatic solution to the civil war there that finally brings peace to that region, providing immediate humanitarian aid, and helping the people, along with the international community, to rebuild their shattered economy, which is dysfunctional today.

This is an important vote. It is an important vote that says the people of Yemen need humanitarian aid, not more bombs. It is a vote that says the Senate believes in the Constitution of this country, which says that it is Congress, not the President, that determines whether and when we go to war. It is a vote that tells Saudi Arabia we will not follow their lead in irresponsible intervention.

I hope very much that the Members of this body summon up their courage and vote to override Trump's veto.

I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to cast my vote in support of the resolution we will shortly be voting on, which sends an important message that this body, directly representing the

American people, wishes to end direct U.S. military support for the Saudi-led coalition's campaign in Yemen.

I am disappointed but not surprised that the President issued a veto, choosing to stand by a campaign of devastating consequences for the people of Yemen. Every time we have a vote on this resolution and every day, the numbers get worse, but let us be clear. These numbers are people: 3 million human beings have been forced to flee, more than 15 million are on the brink of starvation, and more than 1 million individuals—children, mothers, fathers—are suffering from the largest cholera epidemic in the world.

Even the coalition countries themselves insist there is no military solution to this manmade conflict. As Houthis, backed with destabilizing and increasing support from Iran, continue to launch attacks into civilian population centers, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates continue their campaign which has targeted hospitals and threatened humanitarian access.

The fragile U.N.-brokered political process that emerged from Stockholm is almost at a breaking point. To be sure, the Houthis slow-walking the implementation of this plan presents a serious challenge, but U.S. focus should now be on supporting a meaningful, inclusive, and comprehensive process, even if it is one step at a time—a process that must start by ensuring that vital humanitarian relief reaches those who need it most desperately.

As some of my colleagues and the President have repeated, we do indeed have important security and military partnerships with the countries comprising the coalition, but these partnerships are not a blank check for weapons and direct support for a campaign that is decidedly working against U.S. interests in the region.

In addition to the truly horrific attacks on civilians, we have credible, alarming reports that our partners are transferring U.S. weapons to nonstate actors who have worked directly against the United States. Moreover, the length and brutality of this campaign have allowed Iran to exploit a vacuum and increase its influence and presence in the gulf.

This resolution sends an important message, but much work remains to be done.

I have a bipartisan bill that would authorize serious policy regarding U.S. weapons sales, that would hold accountable those blocking humanitarian aid, and help set the stage for supporting a meaningful political process.

As I have said before, we should consider this resolution just as one step, but one that must be taken, one that the Congress has shown it supports.

While the President has made his decision clear, the Congress must continue to assert our independence and continue to act where he will not.

Finally, let me also repeat what I said this morning at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee business meeting—the Executive has a responsibility to share with us critical information that is directly relevant to the work of the committee.

Last month, I discovered intelligence directly related to a topic that the administration had regularly briefed the committee about but completely omitted. Without going into the details, I called the administration to provide committee members with more information. I believe the full Senate should have this information, which is relevant to votes we have taken, and I will be asking the majority and minority leaders to convene an all-Senators briefing on this topic. I think they should know before they cast votes.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of overriding President Trump's veto of the Sanders-Murphy resolution.

The resolution would end U.S. involvement in the war in Yemen, which I believe is long overdue.

Saudi Arabia's conduct in the war in Yemen has been deplorable.

It has purposefully attacked civilian infrastructure, including electricity generation facilities, water sanitation plants and, medical facilities. They have employed cluster munitions in civilian areas and used disproportionate force to attack military targets. In one attack, the coalition killed more than 40 children on a school bus, claiming to this day that the bus was a legitimate military target.

While I am pleased that the United States is no longer refueling coalition aircraft, I support ending all U.S. assistance for the Saudi-led coalition before thousands more die. To date, more than 63,000 people have been killed as a direct result of the conflict. If the conflict continues, an estimated 22,000 more people will be killed this year. That is only direct combat deaths, which is highly misleading. The ongoing war, with U.S. support, has indirectly killed far more, with Yemen's children bearing the brunt of the suffering. Since 2014, more than 85,000 children have died of starvation. That is worth repeating: More than 85,000 children have starved to death in the last 4 years in Yemen.

By the end of 2019, the total number of people in Yemen who will die from a lack of food, health services, and infrastructure is expected to top 131,000. Sixty percent of those killed will be children under the age of 5. In fact, a child in Yemen will die every 12 minutes unless we end this war.

The Saudi coalition's purposeful destruction of Yemen's civilian infrastructure, targeting of medical facilities and withholding of aid has led to the world's worst humanitarian crisis: 14 million people require emergency food aid. A majority of Yemen's population does not have access to clean water, sanitation, or adequate public healthcare. Cholera and other diseases are rampant throughout Yemen as public services have collapsed. There have been 1.2 million suspected cases of cholera, resulting in 2,500 fatalities from this entirely preventable disease. Nearly three-quarters of the population—almost 22 million people—need some form of humanitarian assistance.

Sadly, the actions of the Trump administration have worsened the humanitarian harm. Through the President's ''Muslim ban,'' the administration has effectively trapped civilians in Yemen, sealing their fate.

The Trump administration has not accepted a single refugee from Yemen since October 2017. It has banned permanent immigration from Yemen, including immediate family members of U.S. citizens, and it has stopped issuing temporary visas. The Trump administration has even refused to redesignate Temporary Protected Status for Yemen, making more than a thousand protected Yemenis subject to deportation.

The United States can help end the suffering in Yemen by halting all assistance to the Saudi-led coalition. It could also accept Yemeni refugees, resume normal immigration and extend TPS to Yemenis currently in the United States. The Trump administration has callously decided to do nothing.

The Sanders-Murphy resolution would direct the President to end all U.S. support for the war in Yemen. Given the horrific consequences of the conflict, I strongly supported the resolution when it passed the Senate on March 13, 2019.

I am disappointed but not surprised by the President's veto of it. The President's apparent plan is to continue to support the Saudi coalition even though it is clear that there is no military solution to this conflict. That is unacceptable.

Unfortunately, the President's unconditional support for Saudi Arabia is not limited to its conduct in Yemen. Under the direction of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, Saudi Arabia murdered, dismembered, and disposed of the remains of a U.S. resident, Jamal Khashoggi. To this day, the Saudi Government continues to blame ''rogue agents'' for this heinous murder. They are holding a secret trial for the so-called accused, refusing to cooperate with international investigations, and continuing to rely on the Trump administration to shield it from accountability.

Any nation that would murder a journalist inside its own diplomatic facility is no friend of the United States. Any leader who would direct another human being to be dismembered with a bone saw is not fit to lead.

Let's be clear: Mohammed bin Salman is responsible for Khashoggi's murder. He is not fit to lead the kingdom and must be held accountable for this crime.

Saudi Arabia has also arrested, tortured and prosecuted peaceful political activists, including women. It has kidnapped and forcefully repatriated

Saudi nationals, executed religious minorities, and even illegally detained U.S. citizens.

The vote before us today would send a clear message to Saudi Arabia that we do not support its heinous policy and actions.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sending that message.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, today we begin to consider S.J. Res. 7, which is a joint resolution that directs—and I quote from the resolution—''removal of U.S. Armed Forces from hostilities in Yemen.''

This is the second time, of course, that we have considered this. We passed it, the House passed it, and the President has vetoed it, and it is now in front of us, under our constitutional responsibilities, to consider whether the resolution becomes law, notwithstanding the President's signature.

I am going to urge a ''no'' vote on this, that it does not become law, and we sustain the veto the President has made.

As I have stated before, the premise of this resolution is fundamentally flawed and I believe a mischaracterization of the actual facts on the ground today in Yemen.

I want to start basically by, once again, making it absolutely clear what is and, more importantly, what is not happening with respect to U.S. engagement in Yemen.

What isn't happening is the injection of U.S. troops into active hostilities in the Yemen civil war. To put it simply, our troops are not cobelligerents in this conflict.

What we are doing, however, is providing limited noncombat support to the Saudi-led coalition, including intelligence sharing and practices that have been developed to minimize civilian casualties—I am sure a goal everybody in this body supports.

This support is very narrow in focus, it is advisory in nature, and helps defend the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia and the UAE, which both face a very real threat from the Iranian-backed Houthis and from Iran itself. Our limited support is intended to prevent the conflict in Yemen from escalating.

Iran's support for the Houthis, notably the transfer of missiles and other weaponry, threatens to undermine our partners' territorial integrity, imperils key shipping routes, and puts U.S. interests at risk, including thousands of U.S. personnel and citizens currently within range of the Iranian-made missile systems under Houthi control. This, of course, includes the airport in Saudi Arabia, which many Members of this body have used from time to time when they go to codels in Saudi Arabia.

Many of us have been, for a long time, proponents of resolving the war in Yemen, and it could be resolved if the Iran regime will simply turn their back and walk away. Unfortunately, that is not likely. When I say many of us have been longtime proponents, I would certainly include the Presiding Officer in that and commend him for his long and hard work in that regard. He has been dedicated to this for a long time and has been a leader on this, for which he is to be commended.

Like many of us here today, I am dissatisfied with the state of the U.S.-Saudi relationship. Indeed, while Saudi Arabia has long been a bulwark of our Middle East policy, there is a growing gap in U.S.-Saudi relations.

Frankly, aspects of Saudi Arabia's behavior are cause for serious concern. We are taking a comprehensive look at our relationship with Saudi Arabia on the Foreign Relations Committee, and it is common knowledge that there are a number of pieces of legislation floating around here—some of which have been introduced and that are circulating—that address this issue. We are attempting to craft legislation that can garner support in the committee, address concerns on both sides of the aisle, and actually become law.

I look forward to examining our interests in a measured and responsible way that will put the relationship on the right trajectory. This is not an easy needle to thread. All of us have concerns, all of us have specific issues in that regard, and what is important is that we don't just poke at this but that we actually develop legislation that is bipartisan and that can be signed by the President and will become law.

The debate today, however, is predicated on the notion that this resolution will punish the Saudis and stop the devastating humanitarian crisis in Yemen. It will do neither of those. In fact, the DOD has assessed that this legislation would have no impact on the limited support we are currently providing today.

That said, there can be no arguing that after years of conflict, Yemen is now in the grip of the world's worst humanitarian crisis, and that is in spite of the fact that many Members of this body—including the Presiding Officer—have gone way past limits to attempt to try to do things that would help that humanitarian crisis.

Just the simple delivery of humanitarian matters such as food in the country have been frustrated by things that logistically should be very easy but haven't been. I know the Presiding Officer has been very active in that regard and has been successful in that regard, for which he should be commended. An estimated 24 million—80 percent—of the Yemeni population are in need of assistance, and 15.9 million people—more than half of the country's population—remains severely food insecure.

A solution to this conflict must be found. Make no mistake, many, indeed, most of us, are committed to doing everything in our power to restore peace in a country that has been ravished by years of proxy war and fractious infighting.

I believe it is axiomatic that lasting peace can only be achieved through a political settlement brokered by the U.N. The U.N.-led peace talks are our best bet for achieving peace in Yemen, and they appear to be at a critical juncture right now as we sit here today.

As this body considers ways to drive effective U.S. policy that helps end the war and relieves humanitarian suffering in Yemen, I would urge all parties to abide by the agreement reached last December in Stockholm and find a political solution to the conflict. We should remain committed to doing everything in our power to advance this cause.

Thank you.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill (S.J. Res. 7) pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding?

The yeas and nays are required under the Constitution.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) would have voted ''nay.''

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) is necessarily absent.

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

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 94 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Jones	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Lee	Smith
Collins	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Udall
Daines	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden
Harris	Paul	Young
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—45

Alexander	Burr	Crapo
Barrasso	Capito	Cruz
Blackburn	Cassidy	Enzi
Blunt	Cornyn	Ernst
Boozman	Cotton	Fischer
Braun	Cramer	Gardner

Graham	Lankford	Sasse
Grassley	McConnell	Scott (FL)
Hawley	McSally	Scott (SC)
Hoeven	Perdue	Shelby
Hyde-Smith	Portman	Sullivan
Inhofe	Risch	Thune
Isakson	Roberts	Tillis
Johnson	Romney	Toomey
Kennedy	Rounds	Wicker

NOT VOTING—2

Bennet	Rubio

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 45.

Two-thirds of the Senators being duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution on reconsideration fails to pass over the President's veto.

The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 116.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Mitch McConnell, Tom Cotton, John Boozman, Mitt Romney, Roy Blunt, Joni Ernst, Mike Braun, Thom Tillis, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, Johnny Isakson, Mike Rounds, James E. Risch, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Roger F. Wicker, John Barrasso.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 95.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kimberly A. Reed, of West Virginia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2021.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Kimberly A. Reed, of West Virginia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2021.

Mitch McConnell, Lindsey Graham, Kevin Cramer, Mike Rounds, Roy Blunt, Richard Burr, Johnny Isakson, Mike Crapo, Tim Scott, Jerry Moran, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, Lisa Murkowski, Roger F. Wicker, Lamar Alexander, Rob Portman.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 89.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Spencer Bachus III, of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2023.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Spencer Bachus III, of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2023.

Mitch McConnell, Lindsey Graham, Kevin Cramer, Mike Rounds, Roy Blunt, Richard Burr, Johnny Isakson, Mike Crapo, Tim Scott, Jerry Moran, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, Lisa Murkowski, Roger F. Wicker, Lamar Alexander, Rob Portman.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 94.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2021.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2021.

Mitch McConnell, Lindsey Graham, Kevin Cramer, Mike Rounds, Roy Blunt, Richard Burr, Johnny Isakson, Mike Crapo, Tim Scott, Jerry Moran, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, Lisa Murkowski, Roger F. Wicker, Lamar Alexander, Rob Portman.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 100.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Janet Dhillon, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for a term expiring July 1, 2022.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Janet Dhillon, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for a term expiring July 1, 2022.

Mitch McConnell, Lamar Alexander, Tim Scott, Mike Crapo, Shelley Moore Capito, John Hoeven, Roger F. Wicker, Roy Blunt, David Perdue, John Thune, Pat Roberts, Johnny Isakson, John Cornyn, Thom Tillis, John Boozman, Mike Rounds, Richard Burr.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 117.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michael H. Park, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Michael H. Park, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Mitch McConnell, Tom Cotton, John Boozman, Mitt Romney, Roy Blunt, Joni Ernst, Mike Braun, Thom Tillis, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, Johnny Isakson, Mike Rounds, James E. Risch, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Roger F. Wicker, John Barrasso.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions be waived.

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

The Senator from Georgia.

TRIBUTE TO WOODY WOODSIDE

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, one of the great honors we have in the Senate is the tradition of bringing Americans of great reputation and achievement before the RECORD of the U.S. Senate.

Today, I am proud to rise to speak about a personal friend of mine—we don't often get to do this—a man by the name of Woody Woodside. He is actually here with us today in the Senate Galleries.

Woody is the epitome of what makes America great. He is an institution in south Georgia and in my hometown. Woody has never met a stranger. He is a man of character and a joy to be around.

Woody graduated from The Citadel and spent 23 years serving our country in the Army and the Georgia Army National Guard. He later worked 13 years as a congressional staffer for Congressman Bo Ginn and Congressman Lindsay Thomas, both of whom represented Georgia's First Congressional District.

Woody then became president of the Brunswick-Golden Isles Chamber of Commerce in Glynn County, where my wife, Bonnie, and I today reside. During his 34 years at the chamber, Woody has overseen a number of major economic development projects and been a true leader not only in that community but across our entire State. Much of Brunswick's success and, indeed, the success of our entire State of Georgia can be attributed to Woody Woodside.

Woody is honest, persistent, and reliable. He knows how to get things done. He knows how to laugh.

Woody has long been an advocate for Georgia's ports, and he played a pivotal role in securing funding to deepen the Brunswick Harbor. That project was completed in 2007 and enabled the port to specialize in roll-on, roll-off cargo, like cars, trucks, and heavy construction equipment. Because of that, today, the Brunswick Port is the No. 1 port in the United States for new auto imports and the No. 2 port for roll-on, roll-off cargo in total. It is an amazing development in less than a decade. This port is a major economic driver in coastal Georgia and supports 11,000 jobs in the Brunswick area.

Woody has also worked to develop a strong and diverse base of employers in the area. Today, Glynn County is home to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, FLETC, which is the largest homeland security training center in the United States. It is also home to companies like Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, a major medical center, the College of Coastal Georgia, and a strong tourism industry.

One of Woody's top priorities is workforce development, and it has been throughout his entire career. In 2009, through partnerships with business and education leaders, Woody helped to open the Golden Isles College and Career Academy. It was one of the first programs of its kind in the entire State of Georgia. Last year, Golden Isles College and Career Academy was named the best career academy in Georgia. That is quite an achievement.

Clearly, our citizens, our community, and our entire state are better off because of Woody Woodside's leadership, his dedication, and his perseverance.

Woody, Bonnie, and I can't thank you enough for all you have done for us personally and for the State of Georgia. We are proud to know you and to call you our friend. We wish you and Ellen all the best in your retirement.

I know this won't be the last time we hear of Woody Woodside.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

BARR HEARING

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, yesterday, we had what I believe will be viewed as a historic hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is a committee I have been on for now about 4½ years.

The Attorney General, Mr. Barr, came before the committee to answer questions about the special counsel investigation—an investigation that took 675 days, cost more than $25 million, had 34 people indicted, including Russian nationals, more than 2,800 subpoenas, 500 witnesses, 500 search warrants, more than 230 orders for communication records, and 13 evidence requests to foreign countries. I think by those measures, that is considered a pretty extensive investigation.

Back about 2 years ago, in August of 2017, Senator GRAHAM and I and a couple of other Members actually filed a bill to make it difficult to have a special counsel removed before an investigation had been completed. I actually took a fair amount of heat from people on my side of the aisle for doing that, but I believed we needed to have this investigation run its course, and it did. It culminated in a more than 400-page report that now is largely available to the public. In fact, of the 400—I think it is almost 440 pages—90 percent of volume I, which is the volume that talks about Russia tampering with U.S. elections, 90 percent of that is available to the American public. Volume II—the volume focused on whether there was obstruction of justice—98 percent of that was made available to the American people 3 weeks after the Department of Justice received the unredacted report.

Now, for the leaders of the Senate, 99.9 percent of the special counsel's report is available. You could say: Why not 100 percent? Because we have rules here—and I think it is also important to point out that the Attorney General

had no legal obligation to release any of this. This could have been deemed a confidential matter, and it could never have been available to the general public. The Attorney General took the extraordinary step of making sure that as much as possible could be made available, and he did a great job.

I might add that throughout the entire process, the White House had the opportunity to assert Executive privilege. They could actually have portions of the report blocked out or have it redacted, which falls short of that. The White House never reached out and requested any omissions or, actually, redactions of the report, which means you can't read it publicly—not one in the nearly 3½ weeks it took for the Attorney General to get the report ready for public consumption.

Some people are wondering, why did it take so long? Because the process of redaction has to take into account basically three different considerations. You have to determine whether there is a matter there that could be embarrassing to a party who had no involvement; they were just a witness in the investigation. It could be because there are ongoing investigations, or it could be because it is a threat to homeland security. But even with that, 90 percent of it is available to the general public, on Russian tampering—98 percent.

The reason I tell you that is at the hearing yesterday, if you sit on the Judiciary Committee—I am not a lawyer. I am a businessperson who has been on the Judiciary Committee for 4½ years. So I don't necessarily go at this debate the same way that maybe an attorney would. We had a lot of the people in the committee really trying to mislead the American people. They were saying that there was wrongdoing because the Department of Justice had to take about 3½ weeks to get the report ready for prime time. We are saying that the report is available. It took about 3 or 4 weeks to actually make it available. But they are almost suggesting that was a criminal or obstructionist act.

Some, instead of going down that tack, said that a letter—I have to explain the timeline.

On March 24, the Attorney General issued a letter saying that the bottom line of the report they were reviewing was that there was no crime committed by the President and that there was insufficient evidence to even suggest there was obstruction.

Now, you have to understand these two working in play. The crime that many of my colleagues and friends on the other side of the aisle said the President committed never happened. After 675 days and all the interviews and all the warrants and everything that I have said, there was no underlying crime.

The second half of the report is about obstruction. This would be obstruction in an investigation that concluded there was no underlying crime. The President was deemed not to have committed a crime. The President was deemed not to have committed obstruction of justice.

So now we turn to a request to have Robert Mueller come before the Judiciary Committee so they can ask him questions. What questions could he possibly answer that are not embodied in a report that took 675 days, $25 million, hundreds of witnesses, and dozens of full-time professionals? What more could Robert Mueller possibly say in a 3- or 4-hour hearing that is not embodied in this report and within the full view of the American public? I don't think it is about that.

Actually, one of the arguments that were used in the committee was, we need his advice on how to prevent Russia from tampering in our elections. Really? I don't need an attorney's advice on how to prevent Russia from tampering in our elections. Prosecutors determine whether laws are broken. Robert Mueller is not a professional in cyber security and elections safety; he is actually a prosecutor who finished his job.

Some of the other ones said: Well, the reason we want to get his input is because the President is not interested in securing elections. Well, I would ask them to go back to the classified briefings that I have sat in and they have sat in where the administration is clearly taking aggressive actions to make sure that Russia can't penetrate our State election systems and that they can't meddle in the way they attempted to in 2016.

So what this really boils down to is theater—some of it almost to the level of comedy. Let me give an example.

There was a House hearing today, and I am about to put up a picture that actually was on C–SPAN that actually occurred in a House hearing. You tell me whether the chair of that committee is actually serious about this subject when you have a guy eating fried chicken in place of where they wanted Attorney General Barr to be. This guy didn't even have good enough sense to have Bojangles' chicken. And they have the chair and others letting him have that kind of theater in a House committee room.

Really? I mean, can you honestly say you are serious about this, or is this like a circus and a political tool because you lost? You wanted the President to be guilty. You wanted to prove he obstructed. I get that. A lot of it was a political exercise. But the bottom line is, after 675 days, almost $30 million when it is all totaled up, 34 people indicted, including Russians, 2,800 subpoenas, 500 witnesses interviewed, 500 search warrants executed, 230 orders for communication records, and 13 requests to foreign countries to provide information—really? These folks—some of them are prosecutors—know better.

I will tell you that I think the American people want my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to focus on what Americans are really worried about. They are worried about their economic security. They are worried about their healthcare security. They are worried about keeping a job. They are worried about sending their kids to college and putting them through school. If you want to win an election next year, stop playing games and stop the theater.

The President is not guilty of a crime. The President is not guilty of obstruction of justice. It went through one of the most rigorous investigations in modern history.

To my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, prove what policies and priorities you have for the American people, and win on the basis of your ideas on your commitments. Stop the theater, and get back to work.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO DANIELLE RIHA

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it is Thursday afternoon, and it is one of the times that I enjoy the most in the Senate because it is the time I get to come down on the Senate floor and talk about my State, talk about the people in my State, and talk about the people who make Alaska a great and unique State in our wonderful country.

It is the time when we talk about the person I refer to as the Alaskan of the Week. It is someone who has helped to make their community or Alaska or America—or sometimes all of the above—a better place. I think it is the pages' favorite time, too, because they get to learn about Alaska and hear all of the unique aspects that make Alaska such a great, wonderful, and unique State.

To those listening in the Gallery or on TV, I always make a plug. It is also a time to pitch Alaska for our visitors. Come on up. You will have the trip of a lifetime guaranteed. Don't put it off. It is time to book your trip to the great State of Alaska.

Today I am going to recognize an extraordinary teacher, Danielle Riha, whom I just had the privilege of meeting right here off the Senate floor, and who is in the Gallery right now. We are excited that she is hear watching. She teaches at the Alaska Native Cultural Charter School in Anchorage. That is a pre-K through eighth grade charter school. She is our Alaskan of the Week.

You might say: What is she doing? Why is she in town?

She is in town because she was chosen to be the 2019 Alaska Teacher of the Year. She is so impressive in her profession and her teaching is so impactful on her students that she was one of four finalists in America—across the country—to be chosen for the National Teacher of the Year award for the whole country.

What does that mean?

In other words, she is viewed by her peers, by her students, and by others as one of the top four teachers in the United States of America—our Alaskan teacher of the year. We are so proud of her.

We have thousands of teachers in my State, just as you do in yours, who do such great work, day in and day out, to make sure that our next generation is not only educated on the facts and things like math and history but that they also understand, in the words of the great leader Nelson Mandela, that ''education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.'' That is true, and that is why our teachers in Alaska and in America are so important.

Danielle Riha is teaching our youth so that they can go out and change the world. She and all the teachers in Alaska and in America have one of the most important jobs for our Nation and one of the most difficult jobs for our Nation. We certainly salute and honor them all, particularly this week, as so many of the top teachers in the country have been in town.

Why is Danielle good at what she does? Why did she get this award? Why is she viewed as one of the top four teachers in America? Why has she touched so many students in Alaska? How did she make her way into this profession?

Let's talk about that. Let me start with the last question first.

She came to Alaska in 1995 when she was a college student at North Texas University. She came to a part of Alaska called Unalaska—which is way out in the Aleutian Island chain—to fish and to help pay to finish college, where she had plans to become a physical therapist. That is a great profession as well. Like a lot of people, she came up to Alaska maybe for a little adventure, and maybe she was only planning on staying 6 months. Then, one day, the principal of the school in Unalaska approached her when she was playing basketball and said: Have you ever thought about being a teacher? How about a substitute teacher?

Well, that was the beginning of the love affair she had with teaching, with the classroom, and with her ability to really connect with kids, particularly kids with difficult emotional challenges.

She finished her education degree at the University of Alaska in Anchorage. Then, she taught for 7 years in two small villages in Southwest Alaska. While there, she helped to develop the curriculum that was culturally appropriate for her students, most of whom were Alaska Natives. She was then recruited to teach at the school where she now teaches, the Alaska Native Cultural Charter School, and she was one of the original teachers to start up this great new teaching and education venture in 2008.

Let me read from her Teacher of the Year application form:

> Imagine you are a 7th grade student living in a rural, Yup'ik speaking, Alaskan community.

By the way, we have many communities in our State where English is not the first language and where the Alaska Native languages are the first languages.

Back to the application:

> The only way to get to your village is by small plane or boat in the summer and snowmachine in the winter. You have never been to a city or had life experiences that include seeing an elevator, stores, restaurants, or roads [even outside your community].
>
> Your family survives by subsistence hunting and gathering from the land of their ancestors.

By the way, that is how thousands of Alaskans survive to this day.

> Now imagine yourself in math class considering a word problem that takes place in California and involves distance, rollerblades, a convenience store, and a curb.

That is in the application. What this is getting at is that there are things so many Americans think are common for education that in certain communities in Alaska, and I am sure in other places, aren't common. It is difficult to teach when everything is assumed to be the same when it is not. You can imagine how confusing that might be. These are the kinds of educational challenges that Alaskan students, particularly in our most rural communities, face every single day.

What did Miss Riha do to help with the confusion? Working with Alaskan Native elders, she helped to create what she calls the Kayak Module, which uses culturally relevant material to teach math, science, social studies, and language arts.

Let me give you an example of how she uses the module to teach math and science. The students are given blocks of clay and put into groups. Each group then designs a kayak of different shapes and different weights. They are tested for speed, water disbursements, and capacity. Data is collected. Hypotheses and mathematical calculations are made, and the students learn from using these examples that are actually examples from their own lives, and they love doing so.

This can work across cultures. Think about it. Alaska Native students who are on rivers or who are on the ocean, or Samoan students, many of whom live like in the example—all of these kinds of students have boats in their culture. They understand that.

''As an educator,'' Danielle said, ''nothing feels better than allowing students the opportunities to bridge what they already know culturally to new content, and to teach them to have a voice for themselves.'' This helps them learn. Isn't that a simple, but insightful approach to teaching?

I think you are all getting the picture of why she was considered one of the top four teachers in America. She and the whole school are also devoted to ensuring that the students go to school in a very safe place and where the students feel welcome. For example, one student who wrote a letter in support of her for her Teacher of the Year nomination talked about how she was worried about being bullied because she came from a different culture. She was Muslim. Because of that, she started to feel that she was falling behind in reading and math. This student wrote:

> [Miss Riha] helped me be bold enough to teach others about my culture in a way that made me feel proud of who I am. Needless to say, I caught up in my math and reading within one year because of her leadership, and now I love learning.

That is from one of her students. That student is now studying to become a dental hygienist at the University of Anchorage. She and Miss Riha still stay in touch. As you know, we all have that teacher—maybe one, maybe two, maybe several, but that one teacher—who made a difference in our lives, who encouraged us, who believed in us when maybe no one else did and who helped us through hard times by passing on the joy of learning, by passing on the passion of learning.

Danielle and thousands of other teachers across my State, and millions across our great Nation, wake up every day to do that as their mission, to take on one of the most important things any of us can do, and that is educating our youth.

Danielle, congratulations for being Alaska's Teacher of the Year, for being one of the top four teachers in the United States of America, and, importantly, thank you and congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I will be brief. I see my colleague from Tennessee is here.

Earlier this afternoon, the President's designee, Stephen Moore—not quite yet his nominee, but the President put his name out there to be a Governor of the Federal Reserve—withdrew his name from consideration, in large part because so many Republicans in this body were unhappy with his selection.

This is the second Trump failure for the Federal Reserve just in the last month. He was about to nominate Herman Cain. There was a lot of outcry about his lack of qualifications. I am not sure why the President came up with him. Then he withdrew, and Stephen Moore's name had been put out there, too, and there were the same kinds of complaints about Moore—not just about what he wrote and said over the years, but really about his reputation as a thinker, as an economist, and as a strategist on economic issues.

The President has tried twice. I don't know when we have ever seen this before, where the President hasn't been able to find somebody who understands the independence of the Fed and is qualified to take on that awesome responsibility to be on the Federal Reserve. It is as influential as any economic position in this government, I think.

Now the President has two new chances again. I am hopeful that he will think about not appointing somebody whose whole mantra is trickle-down economics—to give tax cuts to the richest people in the country and

hope it trickles down and we get a better economy. That never works.

I am hopeful that the President better understands that you focus on the middle—my earned income tax credit bill, for instance—and you focus on tax breaks for the people making $20,000, $30,000, $50,000, and up to $100,000 a year. They will spend those dollars they get in tax breaks and build the economy, whether in Terre Haute, in Nashville, or in Cleveland. We know how important that is.

I hope the President will look at the next Governor of the Federal Reserve—these two appointments—and think about the dignity of work and think about someone who respects and honors work.

You may remember that Stephen Moore made some really caustic and nasty comments about two great cities in my State—Cleveland and Cincinnati. As much as that was offensive, what is really offensive is how he just doesn't seem to respect the dignity of work and respect these workers. Whether they are physical therapists at hospitals, whether they clean bathrooms at hotels, whether they are construction workers, whether they are mid-level managers, or whether they are salespeople on the road, it is important that we honor and respect work and understand the dignity of work. I am hopeful the President will see that the next two nominees for the Federal Reserve will think about the American workforce.

One of my most fun moments and most productive moments and days in my time in the Senate was when I asked Janet Yellen, the Chair of the Federal Reserve, to come out and visit a major aluminum stamping plant for helicopter blades in Cleveland, which is not far from where I live. It gave her a perspective of seeing what Americans do for a living sometimes in manufacturing, sometimes in sales, sometimes in service—whatever it is.

I am hopeful that this is who the President will look at—somebody who will respect the dignity of work, someone who will want to go out, as Abraham Lincoln said, and get ''my public opinion baths'' and get outside the hallowed halls of the Federal Reserve, see America, and translate that into a policy that really does help working families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I just have to say a couple of words about the economy. Since my colleague from Ohio was speaking of the economy, I will say this: Showing respect for workers and for work means that you show respect by realizing that the best way to stimulate the economy is with a job. That is something we have seen this administration and, I will say, a Republican-led Senate, and, previously, a Republican-led House do—generate tax reform, which is giving us economic growth that we have not seen in years. Economic growth of 3.2 percent is what our GDP numbers were last Friday—3.2 percent. We haven't had that in a decade.

How do you respect people? You create opportunity. How do you show respect for workers? You open doors. That is what you realize. It is not the government that creates jobs. It is the men and women who build businesses, who grow businesses—the men and women who say: I have an American dream, and I want the opportunity to make that dream come true.

That is an element of respect, and this President and Republican leadership have delivered on that with every single opportunity we have had.

I disagree with the philosophical approach that my colleague from Ohio has expressed, and I would encourage all Senators to look at what is happening in their communities and look at the jobs growth. Tennesseans are so excited that there is a growing economy and that they have more money in their paychecks at the end of the month.

TRIBUTE TO MELISSA MILLER

Mr. President, Senator SULLIVAN was mentioning his Teacher of the Year from Alaska. As I begin my remarks about some wonderful things that have happened with women and for women and by women in this country, I want to mention that I just left a visit with our Tennessee Teacher of the Year—Melissa Miller from Columbia—who teaches in nearby Franklin at the elementary school. We are thrilled for her and are honored to have her here in DC. I join in praising her for the great work that she does for children by encouraging them to learn how they best learn so that they can live their versions of the American dream.

SUFFRAGE COIN

Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1235, the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act. It was introduced by Senator GILLIBRAND and me.

It was 150 years ago this month that the National Woman Suffrage Association was founded by Susan B. Anthony and a group of very brave suffrage activists who fought for all American women to have the right to vote. This bipartisan measure honors the centennial and the legacy of the suffrage activists with a commemorative coin to be minted by the U.S. Treasury.

As we approach the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment next year—also called the ''Susan B. Anthony Amendment''—Americans are rediscovering the history of women's suffrage and the movement and the stories of the women who led it to victory. These stories are a vast part of our Nation's history, but they are not often discussed, which is something that we are seeking to change. It would be a tragedy if the stories of these trailblazers were forgotten by future generations. It is our hope that by passing this important measure—and it is bipartisan—we will help to keep their memories alive.

We often take women's right to vote for granted, as if it were something that was an inevitable outcome in our history. In truth, winning the vote for women was anything but inevitable. It required 72 years—think about that, 72 years—of ceaseless agitation by generations of dedicated, fearless suffragists who fought against centuries of law and millennia of tradition.

I quote Susan B. Anthony: ''I declare to you that woman must not depend upon the protection of man, but must be taught to protect herself, and there I take my stand.''

The women's suffrage movement began in July of 1848 with the first women's rights convention that was held in Seneca Falls, NY, which is Senator GILLIBRAND's home State. That fight concluded in August of 1920 in Nashville, TN, which is my home State.

Tennessee was the 36th and final State needed to ratify the 19th Amendment. So we did. In true Tennessee style on that hot August day in downtown Nashville, a 24-year-old freshman State representative named Harry Burn, from McMinn County, TN, changed his vote from no to yes, ensuring the amendment's adoption. Why did he change that vote, you may ask. Because his mother—Miss Febb, as she was known—wrote him a letter that reminded him to be a good boy and to vote for the amendment.

As we get ready to celebrate Mother's Day this month, the story of Harry Burn and Miss Febb is a great reminder of how important it is for each and every one of us to heed our mothers' advice. Mothers are always right.

Consider how remarkable it is that the 19th Amendment was not ratified until 132 years after the ratification of the U.S. Constitution in 1788—132 years. The 19th Amendment marked the single largest extension of voting rights in American history. Many of the women who led the movement did not live to see their mission accomplished, and many of the women who cast their first votes were not born when that movement began. As the first female Senator from Tennessee, I feel it is my duty to honor the life and the legacy of those brave suffragists.

I am so pleased to have worked with Senator GILLIBRAND on this truly bipartisan celebration of a milestone in our Nation's history. It is cause for further celebration that we are able to introduce this legislation in a Chamber where, for the first time in U.S. history, one-fourth of its Members are female. I am also delighted to report that our legislation has the support of all 25 female Senators.

As we approach the centennial, it is our hope that this commemoration will increase public awareness and appreciation for the history of the women's suffrage movement. Honoring women who exemplify patriotism is an excellent example of what Washington can achieve when both sides come together and remember the maxim that there is more that unites us than divides us.

S. 206

Mr. President, I also recently joined Senator TESTER in introducing the ''Hello Girls'' Congressional Gold Medal Act to honor the women soldiers of the Army Signal Corps during World War I.

Another example of trailblazers in history, these women enabled American and French Armed Forces to communicate clearly with one another in order to enter battle with their being armed with the intelligence they needed to win those fights. They changed the course of the war at the height of the conflict and left Europe in a safer state thanks to their efforts.

America's values are reflected in the history that we choose to honor. ''We must remember the past, hold fast to the present and build for the future,'' the great Tennessee suffragist, Susan Shelton White, once wrote. ''If you stand in your accepted place today, it is because some woman had to fight yesterday. We should be ashamed to stand on ground won by women in the past without making an effort to honor them by winning a higher and wider field for the future. It is a debt we owe.''

The medal of which I have spoken and this coin are small ways in which to honor these women for the debt that we owe them. It is a debt that can only be repaid by encouraging all women to exercise these hard-fought rights and accept more leadership roles when they are presented—whether they are at home, at church, in the workplace, in civic life, or, maybe, in public service.

I take inspiration from the women who blazed trails before me, and I hope the women of this Chamber will provide that same type of inspiration to generations of women who will come behind us.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

2019 MEDICARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY TRUSTEES' REPORTS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, last month I came to the floor to talk about the need to confront our country's surging deficits and debt.

At the time, we had just considered a supplemental disaster appropriations bill that would spend billions of dollars beyond the statutory budget caps without any pretense of offsetting that spending, and I called for Congress to better budget for disasters.

Now, prompted by reports issued last week by Social Security and Medicare trustees that show these programs remain on an unsustainable path, I again come to the floor to sound the alarm over our country's long-term fiscal health. With trillion-dollar annual deficits expected to return soon and our national debt now topping $22 trillion, we cannot afford to keep ignoring the warning signs that we are on a dangerous fiscal course.

The trustees estimate that Social Security's combined trust funds will be insolvent by 2035. Sounds like way down the road? I don't think so. Medicare's Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will become insolvent even sooner, by 2026.

Over the next 75 years, Medicare's and Social Security's combined scheduled expenditures are projected to exceed their dedicated revenues by more than $59 trillion, or 35 percent, on a present-value basis. Within 10 years, Social Security and Medicare alone will account for more than half of all Federal noninterest spending.

We are facing a strong demographic headwind. Let me say that again. We are facing a strong demographic headwind. An aging population and rising healthcare costs continue to increase the gulf between mandatory program spending and dedicated revenues.

For decades, experts have warned of the budget pressures we would face as members of the baby boom generation aged and became eligible for Medicare and Social Security. Congress hasn't paid much attention to that crisis. Every day, roughly 10,000 Americans turn 65, and they are living longer than they were when these programs were conceived. I guess that is a good thing, but it places additional strain on the program finances and the Federal budget.

Without changes to current law, all Social Security and Medicare beneficiaries will see automatic across-the-board reductions in benefits when the respective funds run out of money. Of course, the political pressure would be enormous to avoid the automatic cuts, but with our country already facing $22 trillion in debt, further raiding of the U.S. Treasury's general fund is not an option. It could cause a borrowing crisis.

First, let me focus on Social Security. At the end of last year, Social Security provided payments to 63 million beneficiaries, including 47 million retired workers and their dependents, 6 million survivors of deceased workers, and 10 million disabled workers and their dependents.

As I mentioned, Social Security's combined trust funds are slated to become depleted in 2035. That means that in 16 years' time, when today's 46-year-olds first become eligible for retirement benefits, the program will only be able to pay about 80 percent of the scheduled benefits, according to the trustees.

Think about that. Absent action from Congress, we are just 16 years away from not being able to pay full benefits, and that is full benefits to those who are retired right now, as well as those who are upcoming. It is no longer a far-off concern.

Let me turn now to the Medicare Program, which is an even more pressing problem.

The trustees estimate that in 2026, Medicare's Hospital Insurance Trust Fund—which covers inpatient hospital services, hospice care, skilled nursing facilities, and home health services—will be depleted.

Once the fund becomes insolvent, absent a change in the law, Medicare can only pay hospital benefits up to an amount of revenue that comes into the trust fund in that given year. It is the same thing for Social Security. Anticipating that money will be worth as much and that inflation will not have driven it up even more, the trustees estimate that in 2026, revenues will cover only 89 percent of program costs and by 2046, that figure will decline to 77 percent—pretty hefty cuts.

Medicare's other trust fund, which primarily pays for physician services and prescription drugs, operates differently. While it isn't in danger of insolvency because it gets money from the Treasury's general fund and the premiums it collects from beneficiaries are adjusted annually, its growing costs will put greater pressure on premium-paying beneficiaries and on Federal taxpayers. That is where the excess comes from.

Last year, general revenue transfers into the trust fund equaled 16.2 percent of all personal and corporate Federal income taxes collected by the Federal Government. By the end of the 75-year window, the trustees expect this figure to increase to more than 28 percent. That would be more than 28 percent of all personal and corporate Federal income taxes collected by the Federal Government.

For years, the trustees of Social Security and Medicare have warned that these programs are unsustainable. Let me repeat that again. For years, the trustees of Social Security and Medicare have warned that these programs are on an unsustainable path, but successive Congresses and administrations have continued a bipartisan tradition of ignoring this uncomfortable fact.

Of course, ignoring the problem will not make it go away. In this case, the opposite is true. The longer we wait to make financial repairs to Social Security and Medicare, the more severe the changes needed to ensure their insolvency will have to be.

We must work together, on a bipartisan basis, to find long-term solutions that secure the future of these programs. The earlier we do it, the less painful it is. When considering a $59 trillion problem like this, there are no quick fixes or easy choices, but the sooner we act, the easier it will be to preserve Social Security and Medicare for the millions of Americans who depend on them and who will be depending on them, while safeguarding the programs for even more future generations.

To be clear, I want to make sure Social Security and Medicare are able to

continue providing benefits to current beneficiaries, as well as those who may need these programs in the future. If we don't make changes to the way these programs currently operate, in the future, a lot of people will just be out of luck. In order to prevent that from happening, we have to work together, and we have to consider a wide variety of options to ensure their solvency in the long term.

While we may disagree on what the ideal solution might look like, I hope we can all agree on the need to put our mandatory spending programs and the broader Federal budget on a long-term, sustainable fiscal course. That means having the revenues match up with the costs. They don't now. There are deficits already, and the funds are being depleted.

I ask for everyone's help to solve this. It can only be done if both sides of the aisle agree to do something.

I thank you for your attention.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, as we begin the month of May, which we are just 2 days in now, and our Nation's observance of Older Americans' Month, I come to the floor to speak on a topic that is very close to my heart, and that is Alzheimer's disease.

Like so many Americans, I have felt the impact of this disease. I lost both of my parents to Alzheimer's disease pretty close to the same time. Our family—my brother and my sister and I—helped to care for them. I understand the difficulties that caregivers and families have as they are trying to figure out how to face this difficult challenge because this disease is devastating, especially to the patients and their loved ones.

My father passed away in January of 2015, just 1 day after I was sworn in as a U.S. Senator. My mother, Shelley, passed away just a few months beforehand, in September of 2014.

There is not a book that has yet been written that can tell you what to do when a loved one is diagnosed because each case is different, and there is no magic formula, but I feel strongly that we can do much more to help our caregivers, to ease the pain of those who suffer from this disease, and, most importantly, to find a cure.

The statistics surrounding Alzheimer's are staggering. Over 5 million Americans are living with the disease, and it is estimated that as many as 16 million will have the disease by 2050 if medical breakthroughs do not slow or, better yet, cure this disease.

In my home State of West Virginia, over 38,000 West Virginians are currently living with the disease, and these are just the ones we know about. A lot of these cases go undiagnosed or are unreported.

Across the country, nearly one in every three seniors who dies each year has Alzheimer's or another type of dementia. The cost of caring—and this is not the emotional cost; this is the actual dollar cost—for those with Alzheimer's and other dementias is also notable—an estimated $277 billion in 2018, increasing to $1.1 trillion by the year 2050.

These numbers make it clear that we have much work we need to do for those living with the disease, for those caring for them, and for the many who face a future diagnosis.

Over the past few months, I have taken some first steps to address needs facing each of these groups. Fortunately, this is not a task I am working on alone—as I said, almost everybody is touched by this disease—and I have great bipartisan partners to work with.

Last month, I joined Senators STABENOW, WICKER, and MENENDEZ to introduce the CHANGE Act. This bipartisan legislation encourages early assessment and diagnosis of Alzheimer's. It seeks to better utilize the ''Welcome to Medicare'' initial exam and annual Medicare wellness visits to screen, detect, and diagnose Alzheimer's and related dementias in their earliest stages. It also establishes payment measures to incentivize detection, diagnosis, and discussion of appropriate care planning services, including the potential for clinical trial participation. Let's be honest. A conversation along these lines on this topic is very difficult.

Early assessment and diagnosis offer the important possibility for the patient to be able to be involved in decisions regarding their own care—involve the people before they can no longer make that decision for themselves. I wish I had been able to do that. I tried, but I wasn't able to kind of get that answer that I was hoping for.

That is a goal that Senators STABENOW, COLLINS, MARKEY, MENENDEZ, and I had when we championed the HOPE for Alzheimer's Act back in the 114th Congress. It is a goal we achieved in 2016, when the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services announced that Medicare would begin to pay for an individual care plan for newly diagnosed Alzheimer's patients, effectively implementing our legislation.

This new benefit went into effect in the year 2017. It encourages doctors to give a clear diagnosis to patients with Alzheimer's disease. That includes information about treatment options and what medical and community services are available.

Here is the rub. Unfortunately, in 2017, less than 1 percent of seniors living with Alzheimer's actually received the care planning benefit that was created in the HOPE for Alzheimer's Act. So our bipartisan team regathered—as I mentioned, these are not easy conversations. They are not easy for families, and they are not easy for medical professionals. In late March, we introduced the Improving HOPE Act.

This bill would require the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct outreach, to make sure our healthcare providers are aware of this important benefit, and to report back on rates of utilization and barriers we need to know about. Hopefully, this will help ensure more Alzheimer's patients and their families actually receive this benefit, as well as the information it is intended to provide.

It is also important to remember that while many living with Alzheimer's are in their later years, like my parents were, there are also more than 200,000 Americans under the age of 65 who are living with Alzheimer's. I have met several who are in their early stages. It is a difficult disease at any time, but for a younger person, it is tremendously sad.

These individuals and their families also need access to support services that most their age don't require and don't need. To make sure they have access, I recently joined Senators COLLINS, CASEY, and JONES to introduce the Younger-Onset Alzheimer's Disease Act. This bill will amend the Older Americans Act to allow individuals under the age of 60, who are diagnosed with younger onset Alzheimer's disease, to access its support programs. Under current law, only those over the age of 60 are eligible for Older Americans Act programs, leaving Americans with younger onset Alzheimer's without access to vital programs and services. The Younger-Onset Alzheimer's Disease Act would address this disparity, and it would ensure that these individuals have access to things like nutritional services, supportive services, and respite care through the National Family Caregiver Support Program.

Of course, it is also essential that we continue to work toward a cure for this heartbreaking disease. As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I have worked with Labor, Health and Human Services Subcommittee Chairman BLUNT and others to provide resources for crucial Alzheimer's research.

In fact, with the passage of the Labor-H bill last year, we surpassed the $2 billion milestone when it comes to Alzheimer's research. That means we are making sure NIH has the funding it needs to continue its work and to help to support the work of others.

I was recently very proud to welcome to West Virginia Dr. Marie Bernard. She is the Deputy Director of the National Institute on Aging at NIH. She came to West Virginia University, where we visited the Rockefeller Neuroscience Institute, which will be opening soon—actually, I think in about 10 days.

We spent the day learning more about the innovative and groundbreaking work being done there. Dr. Bernard shared with the Institutes' faculty students and staff the opportunities this increased funding can offer to this field of research at West Virginia University.

It is easy to get discouraged when you hear about a once-promising clinical trial not moving forward—which

was the news just 2 weeks ago. They were moving forward with the clinical trial medication, and they had to stop the trial because they weren't getting satisfactory results—or when we learn that another person we know was diagnosed with the disease or when a cure really does seem so far away.

Hearing the passion in Dr. Bernard's voice for the work she has dedicated her life to and seeing the excitement and hope in the eyes of the students who listened to her, the young researchers, well, that was proof to me that we are making progress and an illustration of the will and determination that exists to continue making process.

I share that will and determination, and I will continue to work for the day when a patient and their families can more easily receive an early assessment and diagnosis, for the day when, following such a diagnosis, they routinely receive an individual care plan to help guide them, for the day when Alzheimer's patients of all ages are able to access the Older Americans Act support services but best yet, of course, the day when we can celebrate the first person cured of Alzheimer's disease.

I think this is a mission for me in loving memory of both of my parents who fought hard through the diagnosis, but in the end, for those of you who have been exposed to this through your own families, it is a losing battle, a sad battle, a tough battle, and an emotionally and financially draining battle.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to make all of this and so much more a reality of those living with Alzheimer's and those who care and love them.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

MUELLER REPORT

Mr. CARDIN. Thank you, Mr. President. I rise today to discuss Special Counsel Robert Mueller's recent report, which is titled ''The Report on the Investigation into Russia's Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election.''

The Mueller investigation was authorized to ensure a full and thorough investigation of the Russian Government's efforts to interfere in the 2016 Presidential election, as well as any links and/or coordination between the Russian Government and individuals associated with the campaign of Donald Trump.

Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein said, when appointing the special counsel:

> [T]he public interest requires me to place this investigation under the authority of a person who exercises a degree of independence from the normal chain of command. . . . I am confident that [Special Counsel Mueller] will follow the facts, apply the law, and reach a just result.

I encourage all Americans to read the redacted version of the Mueller report and draw their own conclusions. The report lays out in stark detail Russia's attack on our country before and during our 2016 elections.

The special counsel rightly concluded that the Russian Government interfered in the 2016 Presidential election in a sweeping and systematic fashion.

In January 2018, I issued a report on behalf of the Democrats on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee titled ''Putin's Asymmetric Assault on Democracy in Russia, and Europe: Its Implications on U.S. National Security.'' That report outlines some of the same tactics used by Russia and Europe that the Mueller report identifies were used in our 2016 elections. Mr. Putin has waged war against democracy.

The Mueller report concluded that Russia interfered in the 2016 Presidential election principally through two operations. First, a Russian entity carried out a social media campaign that favored Presidential candidate Donald J. Trump and disparaged Presidential candidate Hillary Clinton; second, a Russian intelligence service conducted computer intrusion operations against entities, employees, and volunteers working on the Clinton campaign and then released stolen documents.

The investigation also identified numerous links between the Russian Government and the Trump campaign. When discussing the Mueller report, Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein recently said: ''There was overwhelming evidence that Russian operatives hacked American computers and defrauded American citizens, and that is only the tip of the iceberg of a comprehensive Russian strategy to influence elections, promote social discord, and undermine America, just like they do in many other countries.''

The Director of National Intelligence testified before the Senate in January that ''even as Russia faces a weakening economy, the Kremlin is stepping up its campaign to divide Western political and security institutions and undermine the post-WWII international order. We expect Russia will continue to wage its information war against democracies and to use social media to attempt to divide our societies.'' We expect that Russia will continue to wage its information war against democracies and to use social media to attempt to divide our societies.

The special counsel fulfilled his mandate to fully investigate both criminal acts surrounding the 2016 elections, as well as efforts to obstruct this critical investigation. Let me be clear that President Trump has consistently taken steps to deny Russia's involvement in tampering in our elections, resisted efforts to hold Russia accountable, besmirched the reputation of the special counsel while trying to dismiss him or willfully impeding his investigation, and repeatedly attacked the integrity of our intelligence and law enforcement Agencies. Despite the President's egregious behavior, the special counsel's work has resulted in dozens of indictments and numerous convictions and guilty pleas.

Several legal cases and investigations are still ongoing. Let me remind my colleagues that while the special counsel has delivered its final report, there are several ongoing Federal investigations and criminal trials, including those publicly known in the Southern District of New York and in Washington, DC.

Congress must now fulfill its oversight obligations under the Constitution. In order to prevent future attacks on our country and stem abuses of power, we must review a complete copy of the report as soon as possible and hear direct testimony from Special Counsel Mueller.

The Mueller report laid out numerous disturbing episodes where behavior by President Trump may have constituted obstruction of justice. The report stated:

> ''If we had confidence after a thorough investigation of the facts that the President clearly did not commit obstruction of justice, we would so state. Based on the facts and the applicable legal standards, however, we are unable to reach that judgment. The evidence we obtained about the President's actions and intent presents difficult issues that prevent us from conclusively determining that no criminal conduct occurred.''

Indeed, the report stated that ''the President's efforts to influence the investigation were mostly unsuccessful, but that is largely because the persons who surrounded the President declined to carry out orders or accede to his requests.''

Congress should therefore closely examine the President's behavior, keeping in mind the President's obligations to fully execute the laws and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. Members of Congress took an oath as well to support the Constitution before taking office. The American public now deserves to hear directly from Special Counsel Robert Mueller through the relevant House and Senate committees.

Congress still has the ability to make a judgment on the obstruction of justice. Congress must now fulfill its oversight function under the Constitution and do all we can to prevent future attacks on our country and to stem abuses of power and corruption.

Congress has an obligation to understand the report fully and respond in such a way to prevent such attacks from happening in the future. This should involve prompt and thorough hearings in both the House and Senate.

Here are some areas where the Senate should consider legislative action.

First, if an American is approached by a foreign entity about involvement in an American election, that American should have certain responsibilities to immediately notify appropriate law enforcement agencies. I think many of us thought that was probably already the law.

Second, legislation should be considered to protect our elections from foreign interference by imposing appropriate responsibility on social media platforms and amending our election

laws in regard to attribution on advertisements, including through social media.

Third, the Senate should consider additional sanctions on Russia for its documented attacks against our 2016 elections.

Congress must continue to take the lead in defending U.S. national security against continuing Russian aggression against democratic institutions at home and abroad.

Earlier this year, I joined other Senators in introducing the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019. This comprehensive legislation seeks to increase economic, political, and diplomatic pressure on the Russian Federation in response to Russia's interference in democratic processes abroad, malign influence in Syria, and aggression against Ukraine.

I am pleased to work with my colleagues on a comprehensive, bipartisan effort to counter Russia's pervasive attacks on our electoral systems and cyber infrastructure. I introduced the Election Systems Integrity Act to better America's election systems so that we are aware when a foreign national or interest seeks to obtain ownership or control of election service providers or related infrastructure.

The American people have every reason to be disappointed and alarmed at the lack of preparedness to defend this Nation. News reports just last week suggested that former Homeland Security Secretary Nielsen unsuccessfully tried to elevate the U.S. Government response to the cyber security threat to the 2020 elections, apparently because President Trump was not interested in the issue and did not want to call into further question the legitimacy of his 2016 election victory, with Russian assistance.

Recently, Jared Kushner inconceivably tried to argue that Russia's interference amounted to ''a couple of Facebook ads'' and that congressional and special counsel investigations were ''more harmful'' to the United States than the actual Russian interference.

Congress needs to look very carefully and independently at the 10 episodes that could constitute obstruction of justice by Trump, where Attorney General Barr ''disagreed with some of the Special Counsel's legal theories, and felt some of the episodes examined did not amount to obstruction as a matter of law.''

Remember that President Trump tried to label Special Counsel Muller's probe as a witch hunt, but Special Counsel Mueller, a well-respected former FBI Director under both Presidents Bush and Obama, who was unanimously confirmed by the Senate for the position on two separate occasions, kept his head down and did his work without fear or favor.

The special counsel's investigation has resulted in, so far, 199 criminal counts, 37 people and entities that have been indicted/charged as a result of the investigation, 7 guilty pleas, 1 trial conviction, and 5 people sentenced to prison.

The report is clear that the Trump campaign knew it would benefit from Russia's illegal activities. ''Several individuals affiliated with the Trump Campaign lied to the Office, and to Congress, about their interactions with Russian-affiliated individuals.'' Mueller's report states that some corroborating electronic communications were deleted.

One editorial in the Washington Post asked the question: How could there be obstruction of justice even if there was little evidence to support the underlying suspicion of Trump campaign coordination with Russia?

First, Mr. Mueller argued:

> ''Obstruction of justice can be motivated by a desire to protect non-criminal personal interests, to protect against investigations where underlying criminal liability falls into a gray area, or to avoid personal embarrassment. The injury to the integrity of the justice system is the same regardless of whether a person committed an underlying wrong.''

More specifically, ''the President had a motive to put the FBI's Russia investigation behind him,'' Mr. Mueller wrote. ''A thorough FBI investigation would uncover facts about the campaign and the President personally that the President could have understood to be crimes or that would give rise to personal and political concerns.''

I am quoting directly from the Mueller report.

For the record, the President did not fully cooperate with Special Counsel Mueller's investigation. The President refused to sit for an interview. He has taken every opportunity to say that this whole process was a witch hunt. He has done all he can to undermine the authority of the special counsel, its investigators, its purpose and, therefore, its results.

As Special Counsel Mueller noted in his final report:

> Beginning in December 2017, the [Special Counsel] sought for more than a year to interview the President on topics relevant to both Russian-election interference and obstruction-of-justice . . . we received the President's written responses . . . we informed counsel of the insufficiency of those responses in several respects . . . Recognizing that the President would not be interviewed voluntarily, we considered whether to issue a subpoena for his testimony. We viewed the written answers to be inadequate. But at that point, our investigation had made significant progress and had produced substantial evidence for our report. We thus weighed the costs of potentially lengthy constitutional litigation, with resulting delay in finishing our investigation. . . .

So there is no question that the President did not cooperate as Mr. Mueller had requested.

Special Counsel Mueller noted that he declined to ''make a traditional prosecutorial judgment'' due to its acceptance of the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, or OLC, opinion prohibiting the indictment of a sitting President. The special counsel stated that while the OLC opinion holds that a sitting President may not be prosecuted, the OLC opinion ''recognizes that a criminal investigation during the President's term is permissible. The OLC opinion also recognizes that a President does not have immunity after he leaves office. . . . Given those considerations, the facts known to us, and the strong public interest in safeguarding the integrity of the criminal justice system, we conducted a thorough factual investigation in order to preserve the evidence when memories were fresh and documents materials were made available.''

That is ending a quote by the special counsel. Mr. Mueller's report is a clear directive to Congress to move forward with its own proceedings.

The criminal process at issue here for a sitting President is completely separate and independent of both the congressional oversight power and the congressional impeachment power for high crimes and misdemeanors. Even if the House decides to begin impeachment proceedings against the President—and it has the sole power to do so—and even if the Senate were to convict the President—it has the sole power to do so—the Constitution provides that ''the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.''

The report emphasizes the President's constitutional obligation to faithfully execute the laws under article II, section 3 of the Constitution, and notes that ''the proper supervision of criminal law does not demand freedom for the President to act with a corrupt intention of shielding himself from criminal punishment, avoiding financial liability, or preventing personal embarrassment.''

Congress should take action and convene oversight hearings on the Mueller report and the underlying evidence. The report states:

> Our investigation found multiple acts by the President that were capable of exerting undue influence over law enforcement investigations, including the Russian-interference and obstruction investigations. The incidents were often carried out through one-on-one meetings in which the President sought to use his official power outside of usual channels.
>
> These actions ranged from efforts to remove the Special Counsel and to reverse the effect of the Attorney General's recusal; to the attempted use of official power to limit the scope of the investigation; to direct and indirect contacts with witnesses with the potential to influence their testimony. Viewing the acts collectively can help illuminate their significance.

That is again quoting from the Mueller report.

These are disturbing and troubling actions by the President. Congress needs to get to the bottom of what happened and lay bare the facts for all Americans to see.

The report continues:

> The President's efforts to influence the investigation were mostly unsuccessful, but

that is largely because the persons who surrounded the President declined to carry out orders or accede to his requests. Comey did not end the investigation of Flynn, which ultimately resulted in Flynn's prosecution and conviction for lying to the FBI. McGahn did not tell Acting Attorney General Rod Rosenstein that the Special Counsel must be removed, but was instead prepared to resign over the President's order. Lewandowski and Dearborn did not deliver the President's message to Attorney General Sessions that he should confine the Russia investigation to future election meddling only. And McGahn refused to recede from his recollection about events surrounding the President's direction to have the Special Counsel removed, despite the President's multiple demands that he do so.

That is again quoting from the Mueller report.

The American people can take little comfort in the fact that the episodes of potential obstruction of justice would have been much worse had the President's staff actually followed through on his orders. The misconduct here emanates from the President himself.

The report notes the marked change in the President's behavior—after the firing of FBI Director Comey—once the President realized that ''investigators were conducting an obstruction-of-justice inquiry into his own conduct . . . The President launched public attacks on the investigation and individuals involved in it who could possess evidence adverse to the President, while in private, the President engaged in a series of targeted efforts to control the investigation.

For instance, the President attempted to remove the special counsel. He sought to have Attorney General Sessions unrecuse himself and limit the investigation. He sought to prevent public disclosure of information about the June 9, 2016, meeting between Russians and campaign officials. And he used public forms to attack potential witnesses who might offer adverse information and to praise witnesses who declined to cooperate with the government.

The report continues:

The conclusion that Congress may apply the obstruction laws to the President's corrupt exercise of the powers of office accords with our constitutional system of checks and balances and the principle that no person is above the law. . . . In sum, contrary to the position taken by the President's counsel, we concluded that, in light of the Supreme Court precedent governing separation-of-power issues, we have a valid basis for investigating the conduct at issue in this report. In our view, the application of the obstruction statutes would not impermissibly burden the President's Article II function to supervise prosecutorial conduct or to remove inferior law enforcement officers.

The report concludes:

The protection of the criminal justice system from corrupt acts by any person—including the President—accords with the fundamental principle of our government that ''no person in this country is so high that he is above the law.''

They cited U.S. v. Lee, Clinton v. Jones, and U.S. v. Nixon.

Congress, through its oversight powers and constitutional responsibilities, should closely examine, investigate, and take testimony on the following episodes and events relating to potential obstruction of justice by President Trump.

The special counsel examined these episodes in great detail and found supportive documentary and testimonial evidence that raised significant concerns about potential wrongdoing in a number of cases, including the Trump campaign's response to reports about Russia's support for Trump; conduct involving FBI Director Comey and National Security Advisor Michael Flynn; the President's reaction to the continuing Russia investigation; the President's termination of Comey and efforts to have Rosenstein take responsibility; the appointment of special counsel and efforts to remove him; efforts to curtail the special counsel's investigation; efforts to prevent public disclosure of evidence or affect witness cooperation or testimony; further efforts to have Attorney General Sessions take control of the investigation, after recusal; efforts to have White House Counsel Don McGahn deny that the President had ordered him to have the special counsel removed; conduct towards Flynn and Manafort; and conduct involving Michael Cohen. That is quite a long list.

Congress should now rise to its constitutional responsibility and conduct vigorous oversight based on the roadmap provided by the Mueller report, both as to Russia's interference in the 2016 Presidential election and efforts to obstruct justice during the Mueller investigation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of my opening statement at the Senate Health Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee be printed in the RECORD.

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

REAUTHORIZING HEA: ADDRESSING CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ENSURING STUDENT SAFETY AND RIGHTS

Mr. ALEXANDER. The Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions will please come to order. Senator Murray and I will each have an opening statement, and then we will introduce the witnesses. After the witnesses' testimony, senators will each have 5 minutes of questions.

Today's hearing will focus on how colleges and universities should respond to accusations of sexual assault. This is an important and difficult topic. For that reason, I am glad that Senator Murray and I have been able to agree to a bipartisan hearing and to agree on the witnesses.

On these issues, I have the perspective of a father of daughters and sons, of a grandfather, a lawyer, a governor, and also a former Chairman of the Board and president of a large public university. As a university administrator, my first priority always was the safety of students. My goal was to quickly and compassionately respond to victims of alleged assaults, offering counseling and other support, including assisting the victim if he or she wished to report the assault to law enforcement. And my goal also was to protect the rights of both the accused and the victim to ensure that campus disciplinary processes were fair.

If you are an administrator at one of 6,000 American colleges and universities and you ask your legal counsel what laws the institution must follow when it comes to allegations of sexual assault, your counsel would reply that there are several places to look.

First, you would look to federal statutes. Two federal laws govern allegations of sexual assault. All colleges and universities that receive federal funds, including federal financial aid, must follow them. First, Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, which states ''no person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity.'' In 1999, the Supreme Court ruled in Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education that student-on-student sexual harassment is covered by Title IX.

And second, the Clery Act, as amended in 2013 by the Violence Against Women Act, which requires colleges to have ''procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.''

The law mandates ''such proceedings shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution'' and ''the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice.'' That advisor may be a lawyer. The law also requires institutions to state in their procedures ''the standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding,'' but it did not say what that standard had to be.

Next your counsel would refer you to regulations based upon these two federal laws. These regulations also have the force of law. First, the relevant regulation under Title IX requires schools to have a disciplinary process which is defined in the regulation as ''a grievance procedure providing for [a] prompt and equitable resolution.''

Regulations under the Clery Act define a ''prompt, fair, and impartial proceeding.'' Under these regulations, the institution ''may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor of choice may participate in the proceedings.'' Your counsel will also tell you that sometimes the U.S. Department of Education will send out a letter or guidance to institutions, giving its interpretation of what a law or regulation might mean. Such letters or guidance do not have the force of law; they are only advisory.

But campuses sometimes consider them binding as a law and unfortunately Department officials have, in the past, made the same mistake.

For example, in 2011 and 2014, during the Obama Administration, officials at the U.S. Department of Education wrote two guidance letters interpreting Title IX, saying, in deciding whether an accused student is guilty of sexual assault, the decider ''must use a preponderance of the evidence standard.''

It was no surprise that many campuses thought this interpretation was the law because the Department acted as if it were the law, when it was only advisory. On June 26, 2014, at a hearing before this Committee, I asked the former Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the Department of Education, Catherine Lhamon,''do you expect institutions to comply with your Title IX guidance documents?'' She responded, ''We do.''

In September 2017, Secretary DeVos withdrew both of these letters of guidance and a year later, in November of last year, proposed to replace them with a new rule under Title IX, a process which allows extensive comment and discussion and would have the force of law when it is final.

That is not all your legal counsel would tell you. If you're the president of a public institution—where 80 percent of undergraduates attend college—your counsel would remind you that your disciplinary process must meet the standards of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution which says ''nor shall any state deprive any person or life, liberty, or property without due process of law.''

And then finally you'd have to look at any applicable state laws. For example, if you are an administrator at one of Tennessee's public colleges, the state's Uniform Administrative Procedures Act mandates that at public colleges and universities a student facing suspension or expulsion must be given the option to have a full administrative hearing with the right to counsel and ''the opportunity to . . . conduct cross-examination.''

This array of laws and regulations creates a challenge for college administrators, for students who allege an assault, and for those who are accused to know what the law requires, so the purpose of today's hearing is to hear how we can create more certainty in how colleges and universities should appropriately and fairly respond to allegations of sexual assault. During this hearing, I would like to focus on three issues raised by the Department's proposed rule: The requirements of due process, including cross examination; the effect of the location of the alleged assault; and The definition of sexual harassment.

According to an article published by the Cornell Law Review, more than 100 lawsuits have been filed by students accused of sexual assault who claim schools denied them due process. In one lawsuit, an accused student sued Brandeis University. The opinion of the judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts criticized the Department of Education's earlier 2011 guidance for causing schools to adopt unfair procedures saying:

''In recent years, universities across the United States have adopted procedural and substantive policies intended to make it easier for victims of sexual assault to make and prove their claims and for the schools to adopt punitive measures in response. That process has been substantially spurred by the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Education, which issued a 'Dear Colleague' letter in 2011 demanding that universities do so or face a loss of federal funding. The goal of reducing sexual assault, and providing appropriate discipline for offenders, is certainly laudable. Whether the elimination of basic procedural protections—and the substantially increased risk that innocent students will be punished—is a fair price to achieve that goal is another question altogether.''

In February of this year, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg told the Atlantic, ''There's been criticism of some college codes of conduct for not giving the accused person a fair opportunity to be heard, and that's one of the basic tenets of our system, as you know, everyone deserves a fair hearing.''

In an attempt to meet that requirement, the Department's proposed rule would require institutions to hold a ''live hearing,'' which is defined as a hearing in which ''the decision-maker must permit each party to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such cross-examination at the hearing must be conducted by the party's advisor of choice.''

The proposed rule would allow parties who do not feel comfortable being in the same room with each other to request to be in separate rooms, visible by a video feed, for example. This definition of a live hearing aligns with recent decisions by the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and a California State Court of Appeals.

In the Sixth Circuit case, a student accused of sexual assault sued the University of Michigan, alleging the school violated the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment when it did not hold a hearing with the opportunity for the accused to cross-examine his accuser and other witnesses. The Sixth Circuit ruled in favor of the accused student stating: ''if a public university has to choose between competing narratives to resolve a case, the university must give the accused student or his agent an opportunity to cross-examine the accuser and adverse witnesses in the presence of a neutral fact-finder.''

And in California, the State Court of Appeals for the Second District made a similar finding, stating: ''when a student accused of sexual misconduct faces severe disciplinary sanctions, and the credibility of witnesses . . . is central to the adjudication of the allegation, fundamental fairness requires, at a minimum, that the university provide a mechanism by which the accused may cross—examine those witnesses, directly or indirectly, at a hearing in which the witnesses appear in person or by other means.''

Some college administrators have said to me, I do not want to turn our campus into a courtroom. Others point out that the requirements of fairness and due process often require inconvenient administrative burdens. It seems to me that the question before us is, how can the law satisfy the Constitutional requirements of Due Process without imposing unnecessary administrative burdens and expense on higher education institutions.

A second issue is the location of the alleged assault. The proposed rule requires schools to respond to an allegation of sexual assault even if it is off-campus if the ''conduct occurs within [an institution's] education program or activity.'' For example, the proposed rule cites a federal district court in Kansas that held that Kansas State University was required to respond to an allegation of sexual assault that occurred at an off-campus fraternity house because the house was university-recognized and the school exercised oversight over the fraternity. There is some question about the definition of university program or activity. And a second question is if a university can choose to go beyond university programs or activities to protect their students.

The third issue is how federal law or regulation should define sexual harassment. The proposed rule uses a definition established by the United States Supreme Court in 1999 in the case Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education, which requires the conduct to be ''so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the [institution's] education program or activity.'' Some have suggested we look at other definitions in federal law or Supreme Court precedent.

In the future, regulations with the force of law and guidance letters that are merely advisory will continue to interpret federal laws and constitutional requirements governing allegations of sexual assault on campus. But as Congress seeks to reauthorize the Higher Education Act this year, we should do our best to agree on ways to clarify these three issues. The more we do that the more certainty and stability we will give to the law governing how institutions of higher education should respond to accusations of sexual assault.

FAFSA

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of my opening statement at the Senate Health Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee be printed in the RECORD.

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

FAFSA SIMPLIFICATION HEARING

Mr. ALEXANDER. There are not many things that United States senators can do to cause 20 million American families to say, ''thank you.''

After five years of work, we are ready to do just that by reducing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid—the FAFSA—from 108 questions to two dozen, and eliminate the need for families to give their financial information to the federal government twice.

This will help 400,000 families in Tennessee, 350,000 families in Senator Murray's Washington State, and millions more for each of us who have it in our hands to finish our work on simplifying the FAFSA.

A volunteer mentor with Tennessee Promise, which is our state's program that provides two years of free community college, told me that the FAFSA—the form that 20 million families fill out each year to apply for federal student aid—has a ''chilling effect'' on students and on parents.

The former president of Southwest Tennessee Community College in Memphis told me he believes that he loses 1,500 students each semester because the FAFSA is too complicated.

East Tennessee State University said a third of their applicants—approximately 10,000—are selected each year for verification—a complicated process that stops Pell Grant payments while a student and their family scrambles to submit their federal tax information or prove they did not have to file taxes.

Former Tennessee Governor Bill Haslam told me that Tennessee has the highest rate of filling out the FAFSA, but it is still the single biggest impediment to more students enrolling in Tennessee Promise.

And one of the questions I hear most from students is, can you please make it simpler to apply for federal aid?

Five years ago at a hearing before this Committee we heard that the vast majority of questions on the FAFSA are unnecessary.

I asked if the four witnesses could each write a letter to the Committee recommending how they would simplify the FAFSA.

The witnesses looked at each other and said, we don't have to write you four letters—we can write you one letter because we agree.

And Senator Bennet, who was on the Committee at the time, said, if that's true, and if there's that much agreement, why don't we do what you recommend?

So we started talking with other Senators, students, college administrators, and other experts about how to simplify the FAFSA.

Simplifying the FAFSA started gaining traction.

First, the Obama Administration allowed families to fill out the FAFSA using their tax information from the previous year so they could apply to school in the fall, rather than having to wait until spring.

Second, the Trump Administration has put the FAFSA application on a phone app. I was at Sevier County High School in November and saw students zipping through the FAFSA on their iPhones.

Third, last year the Senate passed legislation Senator Murray and I introduced that allows students to answer up to 22 questions on the FAFSA with just one click and will stop requiring students to give the same information to the federal government twice. We are working with the House to see if we can make that a law this year.

The final step should be our bipartisan solution that will reduce the number of questions on the FAFSA from 108 to 15–25 questions.

In 2015, Senator Bennet and I, along with Senators Booker, Burr, King, Enzi, Warner, and Isakson, introduced bipartisan legislation that would have reduced the number of FAFSA questions to two. But after discussions with college administrators and states, we realized we needed to keep some questions or states and schools would have to create their own additional forms that students would need to fill out.

Over the last four years, we have improved that legislation and now believe we can move forward with bipartisan legislation that would reduce the FAFSA to 15–25 questions.

Here is what all of these improvements mean to the 20 million families that fill out the FAFSA every year:

One: Reduce the 108 questions to 15–25.

Two: Dramatically decrease the number of students selected for verification, because students' tax data would automatically transfer to the Department of Education which would greatly reduce the need for verification.

Three: Simplifying the form and the verification process should encourage more students to apply for federal aid, which will ensure that eligible students receive the Pell they deserve.

Four: Students can now complete the FAFSA on their iPhone.

Five: Families can now apply for federal student aid sooner because they can use information from their last year's tax return; and

Six: Students can find out as early as eighth grade how much Pell grant funding they may be eligible for.

And seven: there is a $6 billion advantage to taxpayers—that is the amount the Department of Education estimates is issued in improper payments every year

These are seven huge advantages and are the result of five years of hearings and work by senators, and work by both the Obama and Trump Administrations. Bipartisan discussions have produced a lot of agreement on simplifying the number of questions, so the purpose of this hearing is to learn what we need to know before taking the final step.

I also hear from students—can you make repaying student loans simpler?

A large number of Republican and Democrat senators have suggested streamlining the nine ways to repay student loans, including Senators Warner, King, Rubio, Merkley, Burr and Baldwin.

I have proposed having just two ways to repay student loans:

One, a plan based on a borrower's income, which would never require the borrower to make payments of more than ten percent of his or her discretionary income. If a borrower wanted to pay off their loan, the other option would be a 10–year payment plan, with equal monthly payments, similar to a 10–year mortgage. And under both options, a borrower's payment would come directly from their paycheck.

This proposal would make it easier for more than 9 million borrowers annually, and any of the current 42 million borrowers with outstanding federal loan debt, to take advantage of a simpler and more affordable way to repay their loans.

And from administrators I hear—can't you do something about the administrative burden that wastes time and money that could instead be spent on students?

To help administrators overwhelmed by what the Kirwan-Zeppos report called ''a jungle of red tape,'' I am proposing we simplify federal regulations that take time and money away from educating students.

There are other steps this Committee is considering to make college worth students' time and money, but we also have the opportunity to greatly simplify the ''chilling effect'' applying for federal aid has on students today.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING ED SCULLY

• Mr. COONS. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and service of a distinguished Delawarean, veteran of the U.S. Army for 27 years, businessman, husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and brother, Ed Scully.

I got to know Ed during my time as New Castle County executive and worked with him on a variety of issues facing the aviation industry.

Ed was known for his persistence during my time in the Senate when it came to bringing and keeping good, high-paying jobs in Delaware, and in particular, he was passionate about helping veterans in our State get jobs in the aviation industry.

After graduating from Wilmington, Delaware's Salesianum School, Ed joined the U.S. Army in February 1961. Ed was no ordinary soldier; he joined the Special Forces and earned his Green Beret. He was promoted five times during his 27 years of service and retired at the rank of lieutenant colonel. Ed received many awards and decorations, including the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star with Valor, the Purple Heart, the Joint Services Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Special Forces Tab, the Parachute Badge, the Senior Aviation Badge, the Vietnam Jump Wings, and the Special Forces Combat Patch.

After attending flight school, aviation became Ed's passion, and he spent the rest of his life as a military and civilian aviation expert.

After he retired from the military and returned to Delaware, he began a second career at Summit Aviation, a 500-acre airport in Middletown, DE, where he continued supporting America's men and women in uniform. Summit was an early supporter of the Delaware State Police Aviation Branch, building a hangar and providing all aircraft maintenance. To this day, Summit is a top employer of veterans in the state. Ed retired from Summit in June, 2013, after 25 years. Prior to his retirement, Summit named their new modification center after him: the Scully Modification Center. There are few people who can say that they have dedicated their lives to their country, but Ed certainly can.

Sadly, Ed passed away on December 24, 2018, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, but he leaves behind an indelible legacy and one he should be most proud of: his family. Ed is survived by his loving and devoted wife of 45 years, Patricia, his brothers Robert and Thomas, his daughters, Suzanne Gubich, Corynn Ciber, Kristin Stein, his son Edward Scully IV, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren; Danielle, Cole, Kyle, Maxwell, Julia, Connor, Ashton, and Kailani.

I am grateful for Ed's service to our State and our Nation, and I hope that this tribute to his memory helps his family and friends know what an impact his life made.•

THE GULLAH SOCIETY'S ANCESTRAL REBURIAL CEREMONY

• Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, today I would like to commemorate and recognize a weekend-long event happening in a place I hold very near and dear to my heart, my hometown, Charleston, SC. In 2013, 36 bodies were discovered and unearthed near Anson Street in downtown Charleston. After years of further historical, archeological and DNA analysis research, we have learned much more about the stories of these men, women, and children.

Buried between 1750 and 1800, these people of African descent—some born in Africa, others born in South Carolina—most likely were enslaved individuals who helped build the nearby port of Charleston. This weekend, 6 years after unearthing these individuals and more than 250 years after they were buried, the Gullah Society and the Charleston community are coming together to hold a naming ceremony, official release of DNA ancestry results, a reburial ceremony, and an ecumenical service.

It is the hope of the Gullah Society, a hope shared with myself and many fellow Charlestonians, that we lay these individuals to rest the proper way, as well as remember, celebrate, and honor them. While we recognize these 36 ancestral sons and daughters of South Carolina, we also will have a chance to remember all others whose graves have been lost and all others

upon whose backs Charleston was built.

While Charleston's past is certainly complicated, I believe events like this serve to inspire us all to create a future of greater reconciliation, truth telling, equality, and healing in our shared community. I thank the Gullah Society and all individuals who helped create or participated in this project, as I believe they do so for the true benefit and education of us all.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:25 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to section 1238(b)(3) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), as amended, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission for a term expiring on December 31, 2020: Dr. Larry M. Wortzel of Williamsburg, Virginia.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 12:28 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

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.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–1106. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, and Pummelos Grown in Florida and Imported Grapefruit; Change in Grade and Size Requirements'' ((7 CFR Parts 905 and 944) (Docket No. AMS–SC–18–0046)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1107. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, the quarterly exception Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the Navy and Air Force Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) (OSS–2019–0414); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1108. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''2019 Annual Report to Congress on the Department of Defense Chemical and Biological Defense Program''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1109. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report on Defense Electronics Industrial Base''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1110. A communication from the Senior Official performing the duties of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Evaluation of the TRICARE Program; Fiscal Year 2019 Report to Congress''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1111. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Restriction on the Acquisition of Certain Magnets and Tungsten'' ((RIN0750–AK15) (DFARS Case 2018–D054)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 30, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1112. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Small Business Set-Asides for Architect-Engineer and Construction Design Contracts'' ((RIN0750–AK18) (DFARS Case 2018–D057)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 30, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1113. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Use of the Government Property Clause'' ((RIN0750–AJ11) (DFARS Case 2015–D035)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 30, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1114. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Contract Closeout Authority'' ((RIN0750–AJ76) (DFARS Case 2018–D012)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 30, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1115. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Department of Defense Privacy Program; Correction'' (RIN0790–AJ20) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–33. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the United States Congress to pass legislation that designates 611 as a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline telephone number; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 1

Whereas, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported 45,000 deaths by suicide in the United States in 2016, with rates of suicide since 1999 increasing in every state; and

Whereas, the CDC reported that suicide is the tenth leading cause of death in the United States, and ode of just three of the leading causes of death that are on the rise; and

Whereas, Idaho and other western states have the highest rates of suicide in the nation, and the CDC reports that the rate of suicide is increasing in Idaho and surrounding western states by rates that range from 30% to 58% since 1999; and

Whereas, the United States faces an urgent public health crisis as these deaths contribute to the declining life expectancy for Americans; and

Whereas, the United States House of Representatives passed H.R. 2345, the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act of 2018, by a vote of 379 to 1, with both Congressman Raúl Labrador and Congressman Mike Simpson voting in the affirmative; and the United States Senate passed H.R. 2345 by unanimous consent; and

Whereas, on August 14, 2018, President Donald Trump signed H.R. 2345 into law as Public Law No. 115–233; and

Whereas, Public Law 115–233 requires the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to conduct a study that examines the feasibility of designating a simple, easy-to-remember, three-digit dialing code to be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system; and

Whereas, the FCC's report must recommend whether a particular Nil dialing code or another simple, easy-to-remember, three-digit dialing code should be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system and, if so, the logistics and costs associated with designating such a dialing code; and

Whereas, 611 is the only undesignated N11 number available, and in 1997, the FCC found that 611 would be available when ''needed for other national purposes''; and

Whereas, since 1968, 911 has been used for emergency service, and the simplicity and ubiquity of the 911 dialing code makes the N11 pattern the most logical pattern to follow for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that the FCC should recognize that combating the staggering growth of suicide deaths is an important national purpose; and be it further

Resolved, that, in response to the growing rate of suicide deaths, the FCC should designate 611 as the new national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline telephone number; and be it further

Resolved, that if the FCC does not make such a designation, the delegation representing the State of Idaho in Congress is hereby respectfully requested to pursue legislation to that end; and be it further

Resolved, that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM–34. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the United States Congress to support the Federal Communications Commission's actions to provide the resources necessary to improve the phone communications system; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 3

Whereas, communication is essential to Idaho's economy for conducting business, social interaction, and emergency contacts; and

Whereas, phone communication, and particularly cell phone communication and related uses, is subject to distraction, disruption, and interference as a result of unwanted and unsolicited phone calls from recordings and persons who do not identify themselves and use false phone numbers to promote warranties, health products, credit cards, computer repair, and many products they have no intention of providing; and

Whereas, the unscrupulous and dishonest use of our phone communication system is becoming so frequent that it interferes with commerce because increasingly users do not answer the phone, missing legitimate and important calls; and

Whereas, Idaho state statutes, do not call registries, and other remedies have become ineffective because those who engage in this misbehavior have no intention of obeying the law and are able to avoid being apprehended or detected because they are calling from locations outside of the United States or, if calling within the United States, they use sophisticated hacking methods; and

Whereas, Idaho state and local governments do not have the expertise to control the increasing burden upon Idaho citizens and particularly do not have the jurisdiction to pursue offshore illegal activities; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we support the citizens of the State of Idaho and request that the Federal Communications Commission, with the support and assistance of our congressional delegation, provide the resources necessary and take every reasonable step to procure the necessary expertise to prosecute and end this interference and misuse of our communications system; and be it further

Resolved that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States, and to the Federal Communications Commission.

POM–35. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to practice all expediency toward the completion of the Incidental Take Permit required for the lawful operation of Idaho's Steelhead fishing season; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 9

Whereas, all runs of Idaho's wild Steelhead were listed in 1997 as threatened under the Endangered Species Act; and

Whereas, many conditions originating outside of Idaho have contributed to the decline of Idaho's wild Steelhead; and

Whereas, in spite of collaborative habitat restoration projects and thoughtful fisheries management within Idaho, these external impacts continue to affect wild Steelhead returns; and

Whereas, longitudinal scientific research clearly and consistently negates the notion that the operation of the Steelhead fishing season has any appreciable effect on the abundance or recovery of Idaho's wild Steelhead; and

Whereas, the hatchery Steelhead fishery constitutes a significant part of Idaho's recreational and tribal fishery; and

Whereas, the Steelhead fishery is a significant contributor to the culture, jobs, tourism, recreation, and economy of Idaho; and

Whereas, Steelhead fishing by the outfitted and nonoutfitted public on Idaho's rivers is a significant contributor to Idaho's rural economy; and

Whereas, Idaho submitted its Fisheries Management and Evaluation Plan for review and renewal to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in 2010, prior to the expiration of the associated permit required for lawful operation of its fisheries; and

Whereas, NOAA still has not, in the nine years since submission, processed that plan and renewed Idaho's Incidental Take Permit; and

Whereas, this has placed the State of Idaho fisheries out of legal compliance; and

Whereas, on December 7, 2018, under threat of a federal lawsuit by six organizations due to Idaho operating its fisheries without a current federal permit, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) Commission decided to suspend the Steelhead fishing season; and

Whereas, the IDFG Commission's decision of December 7, 2018, to strike a conditional agreement with the litigant coalition forestalled a full closure of the Steelhead season; and

Whereas, the terms of said agreement are set to expire on March 15, 2019, or upon verified completion of the requisite permit, whichever should occur first; and

Whereas, we commend the Idaho congressional delegation for its letter to NOAA urging rapid permit renewal and for its influence and support; and

Whereas, if the permit is not completed by March 15, 2019, it is possible that those areas that have remained open thus far might be closed and that those areas that the December agreement excluded remain closed for the remainder of the Steelhead season; and

Whereas, initial statements made in early December 2018 by NOAA officials projected that the permit would be completed by early-to-mid February; and

Whereas, the record 35-day shutdown of the federal government, agencies, and nonessential employees significantly delayed progress toward completing the permit; and

Whereas, NOAA officials have now indicated they will attempt to complete the permit before March 15, 2019, but they remain unwilling to commit that they will do so in time: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we urge NOAA, and specifically the National Marine Fishery Service division, to practice all expediency toward the completion of the Incidental Take Permit required for the lawful operation of Idaho's Steelhead fishing season; and be it further

Resolved that NOAA is urged to review future Fisheries Management and Evaluation Plans and process permit renewal applications submitted by the State of Idaho in a time frame that does not place the state out of legal compliance and that inherently puts the operation of Idaho's Steelhead fisheries at risk and all that rely upon the fisheries and are otherwise ancillary to them; and be it further

Resolved that nothing in this Joint Memorial is intended to conflict with the responsible evaluation, nor to the exclusion and consideration of the best available science, of the permit; and be it further

Resolved that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States, to NOAA, and to the National Marine Fishery Service division of NOAA.

POM–36. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress to decline to designate the Great Bend of the Gila River and surrounding areas as a National Monument; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL NO. 2005

Whereas, the Gila River stretches nearly 600 miles across Arizona and has supported Arizona's people for thousands of years; and

Whereas, Congressman Raúl M. Grijalva introduced H.R. 6521, the Great Bend of the Gila National Monument Establishment Act (Act) on July 25, 2018; and

Whereas, national monument status has significant potential consequences that may negatively affect land management activities; and

Whereas, the proposed Great Bend of the Gila National Monument includes more than 84,000 acres of land along the Gila River in southwestern Arizona; and

Whereas, existing laws and regulations, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and many others, ensure the protection and responsible use of the Great Bend of the Gila River and its surrounding lands; and

Whereas, as of 2012, Arizona had the third highest total designated wilderness acreage in the United States with 4.5 million acres. Additionally, another 5.8 million acres were affected by special land use designations, including national monuments; and

Whereas, the Act allows the United States Secretary of the Interior to adjust the boundaries of the Great Bend of the Gila National Monument after enactment of the Act to include any ''significant archaeological resources discovered.'' The Act does not include standards or requirements related to such inclusion, leaving the boundaries of the monument virtually unknown; and

Whereas, the Act also allows the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land, both state and private, within or adjacent to the boundaries of the national monument. Land and interest in land automatically become part of the national monument; and

Whereas, the Act removes all Great Bend of the Gila National Monument land from future sale, mining, mineral and geothermal leasing, and renewable energy and other economic development; and

Whereas, by preventing economic activity that generates income and tax revenue, national monument designation will have sweeping consequences for infrastructure, job creation and economic growth in surrounding areas and across this state; and

Whereas, imposing federal preservation management on Arizona lands obstructs this state's land management objectives and principles; and

Whereas, whether the federal government consults with this state in developing and implementing a management plan for the Great Bend of the Gila National Monument is at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas, national monument designation results in some of the most restrictive existing land use regulations, greatly impacting travel and hunting, fishing and other recreational activities; and

Whereas, congressional designation of multiple use policy as per the Federal Land Management Policy Act is best for our citizens and Arizona's economy.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the United States Congress decline to designate the Great Bend of the Gila River and the surrounding areas as a national monument.

2. That the United States Congress accept public input before designating another national monument in this state.

3. That the United States Congress and President of the United States allow this state to provide express approval before federal designation of any new monuments, including the proposed Great Bend of the Gila National Monument.

4. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona, the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of the State of Arizona.

POM–37. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress to act to prohibit federal agencies from recommending and identifying Arizona's public lands as wilderness areas without express congressional consent; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL NO. 2007

Whereas, through federal land management planning and associated guidelines, federal agencies are recommending and identifying Arizona's public lands as wilderness areas; and

Whereas, these administratively recommended wilderness areas circumvent congressional intent and lack full and appropriate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses; and

Whereas, the identification of these de facto wilderness areas has resulted in significant restrictions on public access and recreation, paralyzing constraints on the Arizona Game and Fish Department's ability to manage wildlife and potentially catastrophic limits on vegetation and habitat improvement projects, including fire management activities; and

Whereas, the conservation of wildlife resources is the trust responsibility of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, and this responsibility extends to all lands within Arizona to ensure abundant wildlife resources for current and future generations; and

Whereas, the designation of Arizona's public lands as wilderness areas has resulted in the erosion of the Arizona Game and Fish Department's ability to comply with its federal mandate to proactively recover threatened and endangered species; and

Whereas, according to federal land management agency guidelines, an administratively recommended wilderness area must be managed to ''protect and maintain the social and ecological characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness recommendation'' in perpetuity or until Congress takes action to formally designate the area as a wilderness area; and

Whereas, allowable activities within administratively recommended wilderness areas are left to the discretion of federal staff and deciding officers, resulting in even greater restrictions and hindrances than those formally vetted and designated by Congress; and

Whereas, congressionally designated wilderness provides clearer guidance for management and coordination with this state, specific processes for wildlife management exemptions and direction for collaboration via existing state agreements and guidelines; and

Whereas, administratively recommended wilderness areas lack transparency and circumvent the spirit of NEPA and congressional intent; and

Whereas, with the implementation of federal land management plans, recommended wilderness areas constitute a significant and immediate change in management without a fully disclosed impact analysis required by NEPA; and

Whereas, the federal land management plans lack full NEPA disclosure of potential impacts to this state and the public, assurances protecting this state's ability to proactively manage wildlife and fulfill its public trust responsibility, including specific management activities, and analyses of the cumulative impacts of further loss of public lands that provide for multiple-use and wildlife-related recreational and economic opportunities; and

Whereas, the areas being recommended as wilderness were not included within the original wilderness designations with purposeful intent by Congress; and

Whereas, the subsequent expansion of previously designated wilderness is an overreach of the federal agencies and disingenuous to the public, subverting original collaboration, coordination, negotiation and agreements; and

Whereas, the federal agency planning documents suggest that significant management action or recommendation to Congress will not take place before further NEPA analyses are completed. Within the Prescott and Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest recommended wildernesses, the United States Forest Service indicates that these areas are simply preliminary administrative recommendations and that further NEPA analyses are necessary. However, in transmittal letters, the United States Forest Service states that ''the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the . . . Forest's Revised Resource Management Plan contains the NEPA analysis necessary to support a legislative proposal.'' This suggests the necessary NEPA analysis has been conducted without adequate public engagement and is an egregious lack of transparency.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the Congress of the United States act to prohibit federal agencies from recommending and identifying Arizona's public lands as wilderness areas without express congressional consent and state and local consent.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM–38. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the United States Congress to enact legislation to release all remaining nonsuitable wilderness study areas and implement the concept of multiple use in order to fulfill the federal mandates as required by the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest Management Act of 1976 to manage the national forests; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 8

Whereas, Idaho's legal description includes approximately 53.5 million acres, of which approximately 5,008,317 acres are designated as Wilderness Areas and approximately 1,797,456 acres have at some point been designated as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), which are maintained similarly to Wilderness Areas; and

Whereas, in 1976, Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) with Section 603 directing the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to identify and review all the public lands under its administration that possess the wilderness characteristics described in the Wilderness Act; and

Whereas, the BLM state director, after analysis, stated in his 1991 Record of Decision and Idaho Wilderness Study Report, ''The recommendation is for Congress to designate 972,239 acres as wilderness and release 825,217 acres for other multiple uses''; and

Whereas, the President in 1992 wrote a letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate saying, ''. . . I further concur with the Secretary of the Interior that all or part of 57 of the WSAs encompassing 825,217 acres are not suitable for preservation as wilderness . . . I urge the Congress to act expeditiously and favorably on the proposed legislation so that the natural resources of these WSAs in Idaho may be protected and preserved''; and

Whereas, Congress, through Public Law 111–11 separately removed thousands of acres of nonsuitable WSAs in 2009, and through Public Law 114–46, separately removed tens of thousands of acres of nonsuitable WSAs in 2015, there are still over 500,000 acres of nonsuitable WSAs in Idaho; and

Whereas, these Idaho lands are in legal limbo, a situation that causes extensive federal litigation regarding what uses of the lands are appropriate and, in turn, places a burden on federal court resources; and

Whereas, uncertainty and wide swings in executive branch philosophy regarding the administration of these lands are costing the public millions of dollars as forest assets burn and deteriorate and as investments in forest road construction and improvements are being minimized; and

Whereas, administrative decisions and preservationist lawsuits have progressively reduced access to public lands for forest managers and the public; and

Whereas, the long-term sustainability of public lands depends on good stewardship and professional scientific site-specific management of forest resources; and

Whereas, Idaho's historic heritage, customs, and culture are linked to the proper stewardship and use of the state's natural resources located on federally managed lands; and

Whereas, these lands are de facto wilderness in lieu of congressional action, a situation that has resulted in a waste of forest assets, improper management of public forests, and a harmful reduction in forest road construction and multiple-use access improvements; and

Whereas, the failure by Congress to release the lands locked up by the Wilderness Act severely harms agriculture, timber harvesting, and multiple-use interests, as well as Idaho communities and Idaho families economically supported by those activities; and

Whereas, national forest lands released from wilderness study would still be subject to the National Forest Management Act, which requires extensive early state political subdivision and public involvement as a federal land management agency develops, monitors, assesses, and updates plans for the management and use of resources in each forest; and

Whereas, the Idaho Legislature, on behalf of the citizens of the state, asserts that the time is ripe for final disposition of these lands: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that the Legislature supports scientific adaptive management to implement the multiple-use concept of public land use as mandated by the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, to ensure the protection and improvement of forest health, and to maintain and improve the sustainability of federal forests located in Idaho; and be it further

Resolved, that the United States Congress is strongly urged to enact legislation to release all remaining nonsuitable wilderness study areas and implement the concept of multiple use in order to fulfill the federal mandates as required by the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest Management Act of 1976 to manage the national forests to ''improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States;'' and be it further

Resolved, that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the Governor of the State of Idaho, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States, the United States Secretary of the Interior, the Administrator of the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, and the Chief of the United States Forest Service.

POM–39. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the United States Congress to review the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental assessment process for transportation projects to ensure that stakeholders are quickly and fully informed whenever wildlife crossing infrastructure is proposed as an option for a transportation project; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 6

Whereas, public highway agencies, including the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are required to conduct environmental assessments to consider the environmental effects of transportation projects receiving federal funds pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process; and

Whereas, environmental assessments conducted pursuant to NEPA increasingly recommend that wildlife crossings, including overpasses, underpasses, and related fencing, are necessary or recommended additions to transportation projects to allow for the safe crossing of wildlife; and

Whereas, the link between receipt of federal funds for highway projects and the acceptance of environmental assessment recommendations can cause concern for state highway agencies such as ITD when objections to aspects of highway projects, such as wildlife crossings, are raised; and

Whereas, as to a proposed highway improvement project for the reconstruction of Targhee Pass on U.S. 20 between the junction with state highway 87 and the Montana state line, the NEPA environmental assessment process resulted in five alternative options, one of which would have included several wildlife crossings and dozens of miles of related fencing; and

Whereas, local citizens and elected officials, multiple homeowner associations, and members of the Idaho Legislature became concerned about the potential repercussions of wildlife crossing bridges and fences in Fremont County; and

Whereas, on an advisory ballot question presented during the November 2018 general election, 78% of Fremont County residents participating voted against the option to install wildlife crossings and fences along U.S. 20; and

Whereas, in a testament to our democracy in action and the power of citizens and governmental entities to coordinate to create a positive solution, ITD, ITD District 6, and the FHWA recently recommended a preferred alternative that addresses highway needs, safety, and wildlife, but does not include crossing structures with wildlife fencing; and

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the Idaho Legislature is grateful for the hard work and dedication shown by ITD and its staff, including the staff of ITD District 6, as well as the FHWA, to recommend a solution that is responsive to the needs and concerns of local Idaho citizens and highway users while also achieving project objectives; and

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the Idaho Legislature extends congratulations to ITD, ITD District 6, and the FHWA with respect to their recommendation of the preferred alternative for the reconstruction of the Targhee Pass; and

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the Idaho Legislature believes that the situation presented by the Targhee Pass project and an initial option including wildlife bridges and fencing may again arise as to future transportation projects in Idaho; and

Whereas, a wide range of stakeholders are affected by wildlife crossings and related infrastructure in ways that are distinct from other transportation-related proposals and actions; and

Whereas, areas adjacent to highways in the State of Idaho are critical not only for the safe passage of motor vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians but also for access to private and public lands, livestock, recreation, hunting, snow removal, and the preservation of scenic views; and

Whereas, stakeholders may not initially realize that transportation-related projects could ultimately involve the consideration of wildlife crossing infrastructure, including fencing, presenting a potential challenge to the goal of stakeholder involvement; and

Whereas, as demonstrated by the outcome of the Targhee Pass project recommendation, government functions most effectively when the voices of the people are heard and agencies are able to cooperate effectively together; and

Whereas, affected stakeholders benefit from the opportunity to be informed as soon as possible about the extent and potential impact of projects to allow for involvement in decisions about animal crossings and related infrastructure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we urge the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States to review the NEPA environmental assessment process for transportation projects to ensure that stakeholders are quickly and fully informed whenever wildlife crossing infrastructure is proposed as an option for a transportation project and that state transportation agencies be given clear guidance to that effect; and be it further

Resolved, that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the director and the board of the Idaho Transportation Department; and be it further

Resolved, that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM–40. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New Jersey urging the Internal Revenue Service to devote additional resources to New Jersey and other states in which large populations of seniors and recent immigrants have been the target of a recent surge in tax-related scams; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 40

Whereas, The federal Internal Revenue Service has reported a recent surge in tax-related scams that seek to defraud unsuspecting taxpayers; and

Whereas, These tax-related scams typically involve criminal conspirators and other scammers who make or send unsolicited phone calls, text messages, or emails claiming to be agents working on behalf of the federal Internal Revenue Service; and

Whereas, The scammers impersonating federal agents demand that the victim pay a bogus tax bill to settle an unpaid tax liability, and often con the victim into making payment on the bogus bill by using threats of arrest, deportation, license revocation, or the seizure of valuable assets, and

Whereas, In a recent report to the United States Congress, the federal Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration indicated that between October 2013 and March 2016, the inspector general received more than one million contacts from taxpayers nationally who reported that they had received telephone calls from individuals who claimed to be employees of the federal Internal Revenue Service; and

Whereas, The inspector general's report to Congress also indicated that during that same period of time more than 5,700 victims nationally reported that they had paid impersonators a total of $31 million, and in New Jersey alone more than 300 victims reported paying a total of $1 47 million stemming from these tax-related scams; and

Whereas, To combat the recent surge and protect taxpayers from becoming victims in the future, the inspector general has established an ''advise and disrupt'' approach to the scams that advises the scammers that their activity is fraudulent and criminal and shuts down the modes of communication that are used to perpetuate the scams; and

Whereas, The inspector general has also sought to combat the surge by using traditional media to inform taxpayers about the dangers posed by the scams and by working with partners in the public and private sectors to remind taxpayers to remain on ''high alert'' during tax filing season when attempts by impersonators to contact taxpayers are at their peak, and

Whereas, Despite these efforts, additional federal resources are needed to combat the surge, especially in New Jersey and other states in which large populations of seniors and recent immigrants have been the preferred target of these tax-related scams and

other similar fraudulent schemes due to their perceived vulnerability and fear of reporting the abuses to the appropriate authorities; and

Whereas, The additional federal resources could be used to more fully understand the extent of the problem, to better identify the individuals and criminal organizations responsible for perpetuating the scams, and to develop more viable methods for informing New Jersey's seniors and immigrant communities about the dangers posed by the scams and how to report suspected threats: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey: 1. The federal Internal Revenue Service is urged to devote additional resources to New Jersey and other states in which large populations of seniors and recent immigrants have been the preferred target of a recent surge in tax-related scams perpetrated by criminal conspirators and other scammers who make or send unsolicited phone calls, text messages, or emails claiming to be agents working on behalf of the federal Internal Revenue Service in an effort to con victims into making payment on bogus tax bills.

2. The additional resources could be used to more fully understand the extent of the problem, to better identify the individuals and criminal organizations responsible for perpetuating the scams, and to develop more viable methods for informing New Jersey's seniors and recent immigrants about the dangers posed by the scams and how to report suspected threats.

3. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, each member of Congress elected from this State, and the Commissioner of the federal Internal Revenue Service.

POM–41. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Texas memorializing its dissatisfaction with the United States Congress' efforts to fully fund the operational security of the Texas-Mexico international border and urging the United States Congress to adopt a budget that fully funds all means necessary to fully secure the Texas-Mexico international border; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 535

Whereas, The United States Congress has the moral and constitutional responsibility to fully maintain the operational security of the Texas-Mexico international border; and

Whereas, The United States Congress has neglected to fully fund the maintenance, order, and safety of the Texas-Mexico international border; and

Whereas, An unprotected border facilitates drug smuggling and human trafficking and opens the door to spillover violence from criminal cartels and poses a grave threat to homeland security; and

Whereas, On March 28, 2019, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary, Kirstjen Nielsen, sent an urgent request to the United States Congress describing the border as ''a humanitarian and security catastrophe that is worsening by the day''; and

Whereas, DHS is expected to report the interdiction of 100,000 migrants in March 2019, which would be the highest monthly total in a decade; and

Whereas, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) had 12,000 migrants in custody the last week of March 2019, an unprecedented number; and

Whereas, Secretary Nielsen reports that the volume of ''vulnerable populations'' is unsustainable and DHS, CBP, and Health and Human Services (HHS) facilities are at peak capacity to shelter unaccompanied alien children (UAC); and

Whereas, Due to the unprecedented influx of migrants overwhelming the capacity at CBP stations and the ongoing crisis, U.S. Border Patrol agents assigned to the Del Rio Sector have begun releasing detainees into Texas; and

Whereas, News reports reveal undocumented women have made their way into American border towns after being beaten for disobeying smugglers, impregnated by strangers, coerced into prostitution, shackled to beds and trees, and—in at least a handful of cases—bound with duct tape, rope, or handcuffs; and

Whereas, 194,000 criminal aliens booked into Texas jails from 2011–2019 were charged with more than 299,000 criminal offenses; and

Whereas, CBP reports the unprecedented increase in migrant interdictions is having a detrimental impact on CBP's primary border security mission and security posture resulting in up to 40 percent or more of CBP personnel working to care for, transport, and process vulnerable families and children; and

Whereas, Transnational criminal organizations and smugglers are using large groups of families as diversions to exploit and profit from reduced border enforcement presence; and

Whereas, Members of Congress have filed legislation to designate drug cartels as Foreign Terrorist Organizations for their undermining of American national security with a relentless attack on our border while trafficking in human beings; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has declared the situation along the border a ''crisis''; and

Whereas, The United States Congress has consistently delayed meaningful action on border security, forcing Texas to expend significant resources to keep the international border with Mexico secure and placing an undue burden on the state's taxpayers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Texas Senate hereby expresses its dissatisfaction with the United States Congress' inadequate efforts to fully fund the operational security of the Texas-Mexico international border; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas Senate calls upon the United States Congress to adopt a budget that fully funds all means necessary to fully secure the Texas-Mexico international border, including, but not limited to, deploying personnel, implementing effective technologies, and erecting barriers where needed; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas Senate requests the federal government cease separating families at the border as a means of deterring refugees, and to humanely process refugee and asylum seekers; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas Senate declares this crisis at the Texas-Mexico International Border an emergency; and, be it further

Resolved, The Texas Senate supports the President in his efforts to move forward with emergency action; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Texas Senate forward official copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the U.S. Senate, and to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and to all members of the Texas delegation to Congress with the request that this resolution be entered in the Congressional Record.

POM–42. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to recognize June 14 as National Bourbon Day and to designate Bardstown, Kentucky as the host city of National Bourbon Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 119

Whereas, the Commonwealth is the birthplace of bourbon, a unique and distinctive type of whiskey named after Bourbon County, Kentucky; and

Whereas, in 1964, Congress designated bourbon as America's native spirit; and

Whereas, Bardstown, Kentucky already hosts the Kentucky Bourbon Festival that attracts over 50,000 people from the Kentucky Bluegrass Region, other states, and countries; and

Whereas, Bardstown has one of the highest concentrations of bourbon distilleries among all Kentucky counties and is featured prominently on the Kentucky Bourbon Trail; and

Whereas, Bardstown has been recognized as the ''Bourbon Capital of the World''; and

Whereas, one-third of the world's bourbon is stored in Bardstown; and

Whereas, National Bourbon Day is already a recognized holiday in Kentucky on June 14: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. The Kentucky Senate respectfully urges the President and Congress of the United States to recognize June 14 as National Bourbon Day.

Section 2. The Kentucky Senate respectfully urges the President and Congress of the United States to designate Bardstown, Kentucky as the host city of National Bourbon Day.

Section 3. The Senate does hearby recognize National Bourbon Day in Kentucky to be celebrated on June 14 every year as set forth in Governor Bevin's proclamation on June 6, 2018.

Section 4. The Clerk of the Senate shall send a copy of this Resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States of America, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate; the Minority Leader of the United States Senate, and each member of the Kentucky Congressional Delegation.

POM–43. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky urging the United States Congress to enact legislation securing the citizenship of internationally adopted adult individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 230

Whereas, since the close of World War II over 350,000 children have been adopted from abroad by United States citizen parents; and

Whereas, the Child Citizenship Act of 2000, passed by the 106th Congress, aimed to provide equal treatment under United States law for adopted and biological children by granting citizenship for internationally born adoptees; and

Whereas, the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 did not apply to international adoptees who were over the age of 18 when the Act became law; and

Whereas, tens of thousands of legally adopted individuals born before February 27th, 1983, and raised in the United States or who did not enter on an ''orphan visa'' do not have United States citizenship and therefore are potentially subject to deportation; and

Whereas, these adoptees' parents did not complete the necessary processes to provide their adopted children with citizenship or, in many cases, even a green card; and

Whereas, the deportation of legally adopted individuals has occurred, breaking up families and returning these individuals to places where they do not know the language, culture, or have any known family members; and

Whereas, the individuals who do not have citizenship were adopted from various countries including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Guatemala, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Haiti, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Russia, Ukraine, and Vietnam; and

Whereas, two bills which would have granted citizenship to certain adult adoptees were introduced with bipartisan support in the 115th Congress: the Adoptee Citizenship Act of 2018 (S. 2522) and the Adoptee Citizenship Act of 2018 (H.R. 5233). Neither bill was referred out of committee for a Congressional vote; and

Whereas, both bills sought to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to grant automatic citizenship to all qualifying children adopted by a U.S. citizen parent, regardless of the date on which the adoption was finalized or the entrance visa; and

Whereas, citizenship would be granted to any individual who was adopted by a U.S. citizen before age 18, was physically present in the United States in the citizen parent's legal custody pursuant to lawful admission before the individual reached age 18, never previously acquired U.S. citizenship, and was lawfully residing in the United States; and

Whereas, major cities such as Seattle, Los Angeles, Houston, and Philadelphia have already passed resolutions in support of adoptee citizenship, as well as the state of California; and

Whereas, citizenship is a civil right of all children adopted by a U.S. citizen parent; and

Whereas, children adopted by U.S. citizen parents should have the same rights as children of U.S. citizens; and

Whereas, this civil right should be protected by legislation that provides automatic citizenship for all adult adoptees whose adoptive parents did not complete the naturalization process while they were children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. The members of the House of Representatives respectfully urge the President of the United States and United States Congress to enact legislation securing the citizenship of internationally adopted adult individuals.

Section 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall send a copy of this Resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States of America, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Minority Leader of the United States Senate, and each member of the Kentucky Congressional Delegation.

POM–44. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New Jersey condemning hate crimes and any other form of racism, religious or ethnic bias, discrimination, incitement to violence or animus targeting of minorities in New Jersey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 118

Whereas, In the past several years, violent crimes, threats of violence, and other incidents of hate-motivated targeting of religious, racial, and ethnic minorities have increased across the State of New Jersey and the United States; and

Whereas, The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines a hate crime as *a* ''criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity''; and

Whereas, According to FBI statistics, the number of reported hate crime incidents nationally in 2017 had increased 17 percent over 2016 totals, representing the first consecutive three-year annual increase and the largest single-year increase since 2001, when hate crimes targeting Muslim Americans increased in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 [,] attacks; and

Whereas, According to the FBI, in 2017, 495 hate crimes were reported in New Jersey, a 76 percent increase from the previous year and the fourth-highest total in the nation, and of those hate crimes 260 incidents were attributed to race or ethnic bias, 180 incidents were attributed to religious bias, 51 incidents were attributed to sexual orientation, and four incidents were attributed to disability; and

Whereas, In 2017, anti-Semitic incidents increased 57 percent in the United States compared to 2016, and 32 percent in New Jersey with 208 reported incidents, according to the Anti-Defamation League's 2017 Audit of Anti-Semitic incidents, which describes trends such as the tripling of assaults targeting Jews since 2012 and the rise of online harassment and hate speech directed at Jewish journalists and individuals through social media; and

Whereas, On October 27, 2018, 11 people were killed and seven wounded in an armed attack at a synagogue, Tree of Life—Or L'Simcha Congregation, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, In 2015, among single-bias hate crime incidents in the United States, 59.2 percent of victims were targeted due to racial, ethnic, or ancestry bias, and among those victims, 52.2 percent were victims of crimes motivated by the offenders' anti-Black or anti-African-American bias, according to the FBI; and

Whereas, In 2015, the U.S. Transgender Survey results found that 16 percent of transgender students in kindergarten through grade 12 in New Jersey faced such severe mistreatment as [*a*] transgender [person] *persons* that they left the school and, further, 26 percent of respondents in New Jersey who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender; and

Whereas, On June 12, 2016, 49 people were killed and 58 others wounded in an armed attack on Pulse, a gay nightclub in Orlando, Florida, and

Whereas, In 2017, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) reported a 26 percent increase in reported lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender-queer (LGBTQ) homicides nationally in 2016, and of the homicides reported in 2017, 75 percent were LGBTQ people of color; and

Whereas, In 2018, there has been harassment and hate-based violence against individuals who are perceived to be Muslim, including members of South Asian communities in the United States, and Hindu and Sikh-Americans have been the target of hate-based violence targeting religious minorities; and

Whereas, The Bias Crime Unit, in the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Law and Public Safety, is the [statewide] *Statewide* coordinator of efforts to eliminate crimes motivated by prejudice against others based on race, color, religion, sexual orientation, gender, disability, or ethnicity and investigates complaints; and

Whereas, It is further in the public interest of the citizens of the State of New Jersey and this great nation to condemn, in the strongest terms, any hate crimes or any other form of conduct that constitutes racism, religious or ethnic bias, discrimination based on disability, age, marriage, familial status, *or* sexuality or gender discrimination including incitement to violence. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey:

1. This House strongly condemns hate crimes and any other form of racism, religious or ethnic bias, discrimination, incitement to violence, or animus targeting [of] minorities in New Jersey.

2. The Governor and the Attorney General are encouraged to provide State assistance to victims of hate crimes and to enhance security measures and improve preparedness at religious institutions, places of worship, and other institutions that have been targeted because of their affiliation with any particular race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.

3. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to the President and Vice President of the United States of America, the presiding officers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress elected from State of New Jersey.

POM–45. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota rescinding certain previous applications made by the Legislature to the United States Congress calling for a constitutional convention, or convention of the states, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1004

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, in 1907, adopted House Joint Resolution 2; in 1909, adopted House Joint Resolutions 5 and 7; and in 1971, adopted House Joint Resolution 503, making formal application to Congress to call an Article V constitutional convention for the purpose of altering the Constitution of the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Ninety-Fourth Legislature of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that House Joint Resolution 2, adopted in 1907; House Joint Resolutions 5 and 7, adopted in 1909; and House Joint Resolution 503, adopted in 1971, of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, be rescinded; and be it further

Resolved, that the secretary of state transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the members of the South Dakota congressional delegation, and the Governor of the State of South Dakota, attesting the adoption of this resolution by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota.

POM–46. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the United States Congress to enact legislation establishing in vitro fertilization (IVF) and intrauterine insemination (IUI) as covered benefits for veterans with a service-connected disability resulting in an inability to procreate without the use of fertility treatment; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 7

Whereas, federal law requires that veterans injured or disabled in the line of duty be entitled to compensation; and

Whereas, many veterans have been injured or disabled in ways that affect their ability to have children; and

Whereas, in vitro fertilization (IVF) was previously a covered benefit for veterans with a service-connected disability resulting in the inability to procreate without the use of fertility treatment, pursuant to 38 CFR 17.380; and

Whereas, IVF was also a covered benefit for the spouse of a veteran with a service-connected disability resulting in the inability to procreate, pursuant to 38 CFR 17.412; and

Whereas, the IVF benefit for veterans and their spouses expired on September 30, 2018; and

Whereas, IVF is the most successful fertility treatment in use today; and

Whereas, intrauterine insemination (IUI), another successful form of fertility treatment, is not currently a covered benefit for veterans or their spouses; and

Whereas, both IVF and IUI may help disabled veterans and their spouses procreate when the veteran's service-related disability would otherwise prevent them; and

Whereas, it is the strong belief of your Memorialists that family life is of the utmost importance; and

Whereas, it is likewise the strong belief of your Memorialists that those who serve our nation in the armed forces should not lose their ability to have children when it is within our nation's capacity to assist them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we request that Congress enact legislation establishing IVF and IUI as covered benefits for veterans with a service-connected disability resulting in an inability to procreate without the use of fertility treatment; and be it further

Resolved, that we request that Congress provide that IVF and IUI shall be made available to the spouses of such veterans; and be it further

Resolved, that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM–47. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Sherman, Texas, memorializing its support for the Butterfield Overland Trail to be designated as a National Historic Trail; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM–48. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Whitesboro, Texas, urging the United States Congress to designate the Butterfield Overland Trail as a National Historic Trail; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM–49. A resolution adopted by the County Council of Prince George's County, Maryland, memorializing its opposition to the proposed roll back of federal protections under the Clean Water Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM–50. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to the Employment Act of 1967; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. RISCH for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ireland.

Nominee: Edward F. Crawford.

Post: Ambassador to Ireland.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: $2,500 04/29/13 David Joyce for Congress; $5,200, 06/20/13, Renacci for Congress; $2,500, 08/27/13, David Joyce for Congress; $2,500, 12/04/13, Sullivan for U.S. Senate; $1,000, 12/05/13, Cheney for Wyoming; $26,500, 02/11/14, Republican National Committee; $2,600, 09/09/14, Sullivan Victory Committee; $30,000, 10/20/14, Targeted State Victory; $2,700, 04/16/15, Carson America; $10,000, 05/20/15, Republican Party of Cuyahoga County Federal Campaign Committee; $5,000, 06/25/15, R–100 PAC; $5,400, 07/20/15, Boehner for Speaker; $2,700, 07/27/15, Kasich for America; $5,400, 07/27/15, Portman Northeast Ohio Victory Committee; $5,400, 08/20/15, Renacci for Congress; $55,000, 08/27/15, Republican National Committee; $5,000, 10/13/15, David Joyce for Congress; $25,000, 05/09/16, Cleveland 2016 Host Committee; $25,000, 08/08/16, Trump Victory; $100,000, 08/08/16, Trump Victory; $25,000, 09/12/16, Trump Victory; $10,000, 09/29/16, Trump Victory; $10,000, 01/13/17, Ohio Republican Party State Central & Executive Committee; $2,700, 02/17/17, Friends of David Joyce; $35,000, 06/21/17, Republican National Committee; $5,000, 08/11/17, Patton for Congress; $2,700, 12/21/17, Hawley for Senate.

2. Spouse: Mary Crawford: $2,500, 04/29/13, David Joyce for Congress; $4,800, 06/20/13, Renacci for Congress; $2,500, 08/27/13, David Joyce for Congress; $26,500, 02/11/14, Republican National Committee; $2,700, 04/16/15, Carson America; $10,000, 05/20/15, Republican Party of Cuyahoga County Federal Campaign Committee; $2,700, 07/27/15, Kasich for America; $5,400, 07/27/15, Portman Northeast Ohio Victory Committee; $5,000, 10/13/15, David Joyce for Congress; $5,000, 11/09/15, Renacci for Congress; $35,000, 06/21/17, Republican National Committee; $5,000, 08/11/17, Patton for Congress.

3. Children and Spouses: Matthew Crawford: $2,600, 03/18/13, Friends of David Joyce; $500, 06/30/13, Patriot Day One; $45, 06/30/13, Gibbs for Congress; $45, 06/30/13, Friends of Joe Heck; $45, 06/30/13, Walorski for Congress; $2,600, 09/29/13, Friends of Dave Joyce; $15,000, 02/18/14, Republican National Committee; $1,000, 10/21/14, Joyce Victory Committee; $15,000, 08/04/15, Republican National Committee; $5,400, 09/10/15, Portman Northeast Ohio Victory Committee; $5,400, 10/22/15, Friends of David Joyce; $2,500, 08/10/16, Portman Victory Committee; $50,000, 08/16/16, Trump Victory; $10,000, 01/18/17, Ohio Republican Party State Central & Executive Committee; $15,000, 04/03/17, Republican National Committee; $18,900, 07/06/17, Republican National Committee; $2,700, 09/20/17, Team Josh; $5,400, 09/26/17, Patton for Congress; $5,400, 05/01/18, Friends of David Joyce; $25,000, 05/07/18, Trump Victory; $5,400, 07/03/18, Team Portman; $1,000, 10/05/18, Renacci for U.S. Senate; $1,000, 10/05/18, Renacci for Ohio Victory; $5,000, 10/22/18, Fund for a Working Congress.

Deborah Crawford: $2,600, 09/29/13, Friends of Dave Joyce; $1,000, 08/05/15, Republican Party of Cuyahoga County Federal Campaign Committee; $5,400, 09/10/15, Portman Northeast Ohio Victory Committee; $2,700, 10/22/15, Friends of Dave Joyce; $2,700, 10/11/16, Team Ryan; $1,000, 06/12/17, Ohio Republican Party State Central & Executive Committee; $5,400, 09/26/17, Patton for Congress; $5,400, 05/01/18, Friends of Dave Joyce; $25,000, 05/07/18, Trump Victory; $5,400, 07/03/18, Team Portman.

4. Parents: Deceased.

5. Grandparents: Deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Jerry Crawford-deceased, none; Jane Crawford-deceased, none.

7. Sisters and Spouses.

8. Controlling Interest: The Edward Crawford Group, Inc.: $5,000, 12/01/16, Trump for America, Inc

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James S. Gilmore, of Virginia, to be U.S. Representative to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador.

Nominee: James S. Gilmore, III.

Post: U.S. Representative to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, donee, date, and amount:

1. Self: 2019–2020 (none); 2017–2018 (Federal total $10,500) (State total $6,000).

Federal: Comstock Victory Fund 2018, 10/09/2018, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Comstock for Congress, 10/09/2018, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Ben Cline for Congress, 09/20/2018, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Friends of Dave Brat, 06/29/2018, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Friends of Dave Brat, 05/04/2018, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Friends of Denver Riggleman, 06/30/2018, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Growth PAC, 04/06/2017, $5,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III).

State: Henry McMaster for Governor (SC), 10/18/2018, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Henrico County Republican Party (VA), 04/07/2018, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Gillespie for Governor (VA), 10/18/2017, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Gillespie for Governor (VA), 09/25/2017, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Vogel for Lt Governor (VA), 10/19/2017, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Vogel for Lt Governor (VA), 06/29/2017, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore III); Alexandria Republican Roundtable (VA), 02/21/2017, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Adams for Attorney General (VA), 09/30/2017, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III).

2015–2016 (Federal total $114,000) (State total $500).

Federal: Marty Williams for Congress, 10/18/2016, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Donald J. Trump for President, 10/10/2016, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Trump Victory, 10/10/2016, $1,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Mike Wade for Congress, 09/19/2016, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Comstock for Congress, 08/12/2016, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Tom Garrett for Congress, 07/30/2016, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Growth PAC, 06/13/2015, $30,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Growth PAC, 03/25/2015, $30,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III); Growth PAC, 01/28/2015, $50,000 (made by James S. Gilmore, III).

State: Alexandria Republican Roundtable (VA), 05/13/2015, $500 (made by James S. Gilmore, III).

2. Spouse: Roxane Gatling Gilmore: None.

3. Children and Spouses: James S. Gilmore, IV, None; Ashton G. Gilmore, None.

4. Parents: James S. Gilmore, Jr.—Deceased; Margaret K. Gilmore (Kandle)—Deceased.

5. Grandparents: James S. Gilmore, Sr.—Deceased; Fannie Estes Gilmore—Deceased; Albert Kandle—Deceased; Bertha Kandle—Deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: (None).
7. Sisters and Spouses: (None).

David Michael Satterfield, of Missouri, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Turkey.

Nominee: Satterfield, David Michael.

Post: Ambassador to Turkey.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self: none.
2. Spouse: $500.00, 02/08/17, Kaine for VA.
3. Children and Spouses: Alexander Michael Satterfield: none; Victoria Maria Satterfield: deceased; Eleanor Maria Satterfield: deceased; Mary Parker Fritschle Satterfield: none.
4. Parents: Walter Roemer Satterfield—deceased; Betty Gooch Kemp—deceased.
5. Grandparents: Claude Maslin Satterfield—deceased; Florence Elizabeth Satterfield—deceased; Frank Gooch—deceased; Anna Klunk Gooch—deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses:
7. Sisters and Spouses: Nancy Satterfield Goldstein, none; Barry Goldstein, none.

Kate Marie Byrnes, of Florida, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of North Macedonia.

Nominee: Kate Marie Byrnes.

Post: Ambassador to North Macedonia.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, donee.

1. Self: none.
2. Spouse: none.
3. Children and Spouses: N/A (no children).
4. Parents: Byrnes, Paul (Father): $50.00, 7/9/2018, Margaret Good, Candidate for Florida House; $10.00, 6/30/2018, Democratic Congressional Committee; $50.00, 6/18/2018, Gwen Graham, for Florida Governor; $50.00, 2/22/2018, Nick Guy, School Board Candidate; $100.00, 1/13/2018, Margaret Good, Candidate for Florida House; $40.00, 1/19/2018, Democratic National Committee; $50.00, 2018, Shirley Brown, School Board Candidate; $50.00, 11/14/2017, Gwen Graham, for Florida Governor; $50.00, 10/30/2017, Margaret Good, State District 72; $35.00, 5/23/2017, Gwen Graham, for Florida Governor; $50.00, 3/27/2017, Ruth's List of Florida; $50.00, 9/15/2016, Hillary for America; $40.00, 6/1/2016, Florida Democratic Party; $10.00, 4/29/2016, Hillary for America; $35.00, 5/24/2014, Ready for Hillary.

Byrnes, Hope (Mother): $25.00, 7/7/2018, ACTBLUE, earmark for Bill Nelson for Senate; $2.50, 8/26/2016, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $25.00, 8/26/2016, ACTBLUE, earmark for Kirkpatrick for Senate; $5.00, 6/23/2016, ACTBLUE, earmark for Tammy for Illinois; $5.00, 6/23/2016, ACTBLUE, earmark for Katie McGinty for Senate; $5.00, 6/23/2016, ACTBLUE, earmark for Friends of Dick Durbin Committee; $15.00, 5/27/2016, ACTBLUE, earmark for Democrats Win Seats PAC; $1.50, 5/27/2016, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $5.00, 2/29/2016, ACTBLUE, earmark for End Citizens United PAC; $0.50, 2/29/2016, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $0.50, 2/22/2016, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $5.00, 2/22/2016, ACTBLUE, earmark for End Citizens United PAC; $5.00, 1/22/2016, ACTBLUE, earmark for End Citizens United PAC; $0.50, 1/22/2016, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $25.00, 7/1/2015, ACTBLUE, earmark for House Majority PAC; $2.50, 7/1/2015, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $1.00, 9/30/2014, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $10.00, 9/30/2014, ACTBLUE, earmark for House Majority PAC; $15.00, 7/20/2014, ACTBLUE, earmark for Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee; $15.00, 6/20/2014, ACTBLUE, earmark for Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee; $1.50, 4/25/2014, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $15.00, 4/25/2014, ACTBLUE, earmark for Democratic Congressional; $25.00, 3/10/2014, ACTBLUE, earmark for Alex Sink for Congress; $2.50, 3/10/2014, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $25.00, 2/28/2014, ACTBLUE, earmark for Alex Sink for Congress Campaign Committee; $2.50, 2/28/2014, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $2.50, 2/12/2014, ACTBLUE, contribution to Act Blue; $25.00, 2/12/2014, ACTBLUE, earmark for Alex Sink for Congress Campaign Committee.

5. Grandparents: Byrnes, Michael J.—deceased; Byrnes, Catherine C.—deceased; Huska, Charles J.—deceased; Huska, Irma M.—deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Byrnes, Sean (Brother), none; Byrnes, Darcy (Spouse), none; Byrnes, Paul (Brother), none; Byrnes, Ginny (Spouse), none.
7. Sisters and Spouses: N/A (no sisters).

Brian J. Bulatao, of Texas, to be an Under Secretary of State (Management).

Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Robert A. Destro, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

David Schenker, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

Alan R. Swendiman, of North Carolina, to be Deputy Director of the Peace Corps.

By Mr. GRAHAM for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Michael G. Bailey, of Arizona, to be United States Attorney for the District of Arizona for the term of four years.

Brent R. Bunn, of Idaho, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho for the term of four years.

Eric S. Gartner, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Virgil Madden, of Indiana, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission for a term of six years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1278. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow first responders to continue to exclude service-connected disability pension payments after reaching the age of retirement; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 1279. A bill to reauthorize mandatory funding programs for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. COONS):

S. 1280. 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 Finance.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1281. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide grants for institutions of higher education to prevent substance misuse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 1282. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain rules related to the determination of unrelated business taxable income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1283. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for the Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship to children and spouses of certain deceased members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 1284. A bill to provide for congressional review of the imposition of duties and other trade measures by the executive branch, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. WARREN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1285. A bill to require certifications and reporting in an unclassified form related to the national security implications of the New START Treaty, to provide for arms limitations in the event of the treaty's non-renewal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 1286. 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 Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 1287. A bill to ensure small shipyard grant projects are carried out using materials produced in the United States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KING, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 1288. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for increased investment in clean energy; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KING, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1289. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct an assessment and analysis of the effects of broadband deployment and adoption on the economy of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 1290. A bill to promote competition and help consumers save money by giving them the freedom to choose where they buy prescription pet medications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 1291. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduced excise tax rate for portable, electronically-aerated bait containers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 1292. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for Federal student loan reform; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 1293. A bill to expand employment opportunities for spouses of Foreign Service officers; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1294. A bill to require Federal agencies with jurisdiction over broadband deployment to enter into an interagency agreement related to certain types of funding for broadband deployment; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 1295. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to develop and maintain a cadastre of Federal real property; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. REED, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1296. A bill to prohibit oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf off the coast of New England; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 1297. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide shareholders of certain depository institutions a cause of action for assets seized by an appropriate Federal banking agency; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. JONES):

S. 1298. 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 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1299. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to local educational agencies to encourage girls and underrepresented minorities to pursue studies and careers in STEM fields; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MORAN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1300. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in commemoration of the opening of the National Law Enforcement Museum in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1301. 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 Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 1302. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to protect personally identifiable information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 1303. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to address the protective custody of alien children accompanied by parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. COONS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1304. A bill to amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Atlantic, and Straits of Florida planning areas; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES):

S. 1305. A bill to establish a Federal cost share percentage for the Milk River Project in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1306. 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 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1307. 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 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Ms. MCSALLY):

S. 1308. A bill to allow Homeland Security Grant Program funds to be used to safeguard faith-based community centers and houses of worship across the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1309. A bill to identify and combat corruption in countries, to establish a tiered system of countries with respect to levels of corruption by their governments and their efforts to combat such corruption, and to assess United States assistance to designated countries in order to advance anti-corruption efforts in those countries and better serve United States taxpayers; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 1310. A bill to strengthen participation of elected national legislators in the activities of the Organization of American States and reaffirm United States support for Organization of American States human rights and anti-corruption initiatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. REED, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1311. A bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1312. A bill to provide the option of discharging certain unsecured financial obligations of self-governing territories of the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. LEE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 1313. A bill to repeal the multi-State plan program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1314. A bill to establish that certain provisions of a nondisclosure agreement between a public sector employer and an employee shall be unenforceable; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. COONS):

S. 1315. 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. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 1316. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to award grants to fund research on orthotics and prosthetics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Ms. MCSALLY):

S. 1317. A bill to facilitate the availability, development, and environmentally responsible production of domestic resources to meet national material or critical mineral needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 1318. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1319. A bill to establish an Election Security grant program; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SHELBY:

S.J. Res. 19. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require (except during time of war and subject to suspension by Congress) that the total amount of money expended by the United States during any fiscal year not exceed the amount of certain revenue received by the United States during such fiscal year and not exceed 20 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States during the previous calendar year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. GARDNER):

S. Res. 183. 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, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. Res. 184. A resolution condemning the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks in Sri Lanka, offering sincere condolences to the victims, to their families and friends, and to the people and nation of Sri Lanka, and expressing solidarity and support for Sri Lanka; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. Res. 185. A resolution commending the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men's basketball team for another National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II national championship victory; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. Res. 186. A resolution recognizing April 30, 2019, as ''El Dia de los Ninos-Celebrating Young Americans''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. MCSALLY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 187. A resolution recognizing the cultural and historical significance of the Cinco de Mayo holiday; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 188. A resolution encouraging a swift transfer of power by the military to a civilian-led political authority in the Republic of the Sudan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DAINES, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. Res. 189. A resolution condemning all forms of antisemitism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 2

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2, a bill to safeguard certain technology and intellectual property in the United States from export to or influence by the People's Republic of China and to protect United States industry from unfair competition by the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

S. 151

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 151, a bill to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

S. 261

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of S. 261, a bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

S. 286

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 286, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 296

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 373

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 373, a bill to provide for the retention and service of transgender individuals in the Armed Forces.

S. 427

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 427, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism, and for other purposes.

S. 457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 457, a bill to require that $1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

S. 462

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 462, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify authorities relating to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 475

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 475, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prevent catastrophic out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

S. 509

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 509, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the United States Coast Guard.

S. 513

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 513, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to civil forfeitures relating to certain seized animals, and for other purposes.

S. 528

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 528, a bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to provide a lactation room in public buildings, and for other purposes.

S. 652

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 652, a bill to require the United States Postal Service to continue selling the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp until all remaining stamps are sold, and for other purposes.

S. 654

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 654, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a pilot program to develop and provide to States and transportation planning organizations accessibility data sets, and for other purposes.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 692, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices.

S. 696

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 696, a bill to designate the same individual serving as the Chief Nurse Officer of the Public Health Service as the National Nurse for Public Health.

S. 803

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 803, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore incentives for investments in qualified improvement property.

S. 818

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 818, a bill to exempt certain 16- and 17-year-old individuals employed in logging operations from child labor laws.

S. 820

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to strengthen programs authorized under the Debbie Smith Act of 2004.

S. 846

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 846, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to limit certain rolling stock procurements, and for other purposes.

S. 851

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 851, a bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes.

S. 852

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 852, a bill to provide for the consideration of a definition of anti-Semitism for the enforcement of Federal antidiscrimination laws concerning education programs or activities.

S. 854

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 854, a bill to require human rights certifications for arms sales, and for other purposes.

S. 892

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 892, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the women in the United States who joined the workforce during World War II, providing the aircraft, vehicles, weaponry, ammunition, and other materials to win the war, that were referred to as ''Rosie the Riveter'', in recognition of their contributions to the United States and the inspiration they have provided to ensuing generations.

S. 893

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 893, a bill to require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes.

S. 895

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 895, a bill to provide for a permanent extension of the enforcement instruction on supervision requirements for outpatient therapeutic services in critical access and small rural hospitals.

S. 901

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 901, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to support individuals with younger onset Alzheimer's disease.

S. 912

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 912, a bill to require certain public housing agencies to absorb port-in housing choice vouchers, and for other purposes.

S. 971

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 971, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify that during a lapse in appropriations certain services relating to the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program are excepted services under the Anti-Deficiency Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of income for purposes of determining the tax-exempt status of certain corporations.

S. 1083

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1083, a bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 1148

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1148, a bill to amend title 49, United

States Code, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to give preferential consideration to individuals who have successfully completed air traffic controller training and veterans when hiring air traffic control specialists.

S. 1170

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1170, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish additional criteria for determining when employers may join together in a group or association of employers that will be treated as an employer under section 3(5) of such Act for purposes of sponsoring a group health plan, and for other purposes.

S. 1195

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1195, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumption relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

S. 1200

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1200, a bill to create protections for depository institutions that provide financial services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 120

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 120, a resolution opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel.

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 120, supra.

S. RES. 144

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 144, a resolution designating May 5, 2019, as the ''National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls'' .

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 1303. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to address the protective custody of alien children accompanied by parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, during the last break in our schedule here in Congress in Washington, I spent 2 weeks traveling across my State—as all of us, no doubt, did—and listening and talking to my constituents about what is on their minds, what they think we ought to be doing, and what our priorities should be.

In one city, I spoke with students and teachers about the need to improve college and career readiness for historically underrepresented populations and how a piece of legislation that we have introduced with colleagues called the GEAR UP for Success Act would better serve those students.

It was a little bit of a revelation for me, having come from a family where my parents expected me to go to college, and they themselves went to college, that if other children are growing up and don't have that experience—many times, their parents are not prepared to help counsel them on which courses they ought to begin to take as early as seventh grade in order to be prepared with the prerequisites to advance up the educational ladder and be ready for college, to get into the college of their choice. So that was an important piece of legislation. Certainly, working together with colleagues here, I hope we can reauthorize and fund those grants so that more of our young people can get the advantage that comes from that sort of counseling and tutoring and help.

I also spent a little time at Dyess Air Force Base in Abilene, TX, to talk about military readiness and the importance of the new strategic bomber—the B–21—mission that is coming to Texas and to the U.S. Air Force.

I also had a chance to talk to some of my educators and other advocates about the Jenna Quinn Law, which is designed to help give caregivers and teachers training so that they can actually recognize and report signs of child sexual abuse in the children for whom they are responsible.

It has been interesting to me because it actually follows on legislation that passed and has been successful in Texas to train teachers and caregivers on the signs of child sexual abuse so that they can help get those children the help they need, sometimes by asking questions they would never ask if they had not been trained to recognize those signs.

Jenna Quinn herself was an example—this bill is named for her—of somebody who was asked by her sister: Jenna, has somebody hurt you? And that opened up the story and, fortunately, a prosecution and began the path to healing from that trauma.

It is great to be able to talk about a number of topics as we all return home, and you can imagine, coming from Texas, with 1,200 miles of common border with Mexico, one of the things we talked about is the humanitarian crisis along the southwestern border.

Border Patrol agents in the Rio Grande Valley Sector encountered several large groups of people trying to enter the United States last week. This is just in 1 week. On Thursday, agents near La Joya responded to a report of a large group of migrants and found more than 220 people in that one group, mostly families and unaccompanied children from Central America. The very next day, they came across two additional large groups, one with 145 people and another with nearly 300. On Sunday, they apprehended a group of 170. That brings the total to more than 800 people from just 4 groups in 1 week.

These numbers represent a surge in the volume of people we see coming across the border historically. In fact, now almost all of them come from someplace other than Mexico. There is actually no new net migration from Mexico. But we see people being recruited and paying for the services of human smugglers to come from Central America and actually many other countries around the world where people realize that if they can get access to Central America and they can pay the fees to the human smugglers, they can make their way into the United States.

That is why even President Obama said in 2014 that this is a humanitarian and security crisis. In fact, the statement that President Obama made in June of 2014 when he said that came on the heels of 2 months of record-high apprehensions of unaccompanied children. Between May and June of 2014, more than 135,000 people were apprehended at the southern border. Those numbers were absolutely mind-boggling to us at the time, but those figures pale in comparison to the level of apprehensions we are seeing today.

In February and March of this year—again, a 2-month period—more than 180,000 people were apprehended at the southwestern border. So in 2014 when President Obama called it a humanitarian and security crisis, it was 135,000. Today, in February and March, it was 180,000. That is more than a 33-percent increase from the humanitarian crisis President Obama referred to in 2014. So if it was a crisis then, it has now turned into a full system failure, and all lights are blinking red.

Detention centers are at over capacity. The already understaffed Border Patrol is struggling to meet their needs. Officers and agents are pulling double duty, as law enforcement officials have become caregivers for children. Customs agents are being pulled off their duty to process migrants. NGOs—the nongovernmental organizations—and community organizations that usually help the migrants process the system are unable to keep pace. Cities and counties across the border are bearing the brunt of this massive wave of humanity.

But if you think the situation is bad now, and it is, it will only continue to get worse because we typically see higher apprehension rates in April and May than we do in February and

March. These rapidly depleting resources are being overwhelmed, as I said, and cannot keep pace.

We need to address the root of the problem, and we need to do it soon. Only Congress can pass the legislation that is needed in order to come to grips with this crisis. It is time for us to pass legislation that will provide our frontline officers and agents with the resources they need in terms of staffing, authorities, and infrastructure.

It is also important for us to plug some of the holes that are being exploited by the human smugglers and others that allow them to successfully place migrants into the United States 97 percent of the time as long as they are an unaccompanied minor or come with a family.

Fortunately, I found a partner and ally from the House body who happens to be a Democrat by the name of HENRY CUELLAR, who is willing to work with me on this issue. He has been my ally on a number of efforts to bring commonsense reform, when it comes to border security or trade, to Texas. We don't always agree, but we can agree on a number of things, and those are the things on which we like to work together.

Earlier today, HENRY CUELLAR and I introduced the HUMANE Act, which will make important and long-overdue reforms to our immigration system, and it includes commonsense provisions that Republicans and Democrats can and should agree on.

First, it closes a major loophole that is often exploited by the human smugglers when they bring families into the United States across the border illegally. This is called generically the Flores Settlement Agreement. That name comes from a 1997 agreement that determined that the Department of Homeland Security can only detain unaccompanied children for 20 days before releasing them to the Department of Health and Human Services.

While this was unquestionably well-intentioned at the beginning, it has morphed into a much bigger problem because in 2016, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals expanded the Flores holding, effectively applying the settlement not just to unaccompanied children but also to families and turning it into a pull factor for illegal immigrants hoping to game the system.

I am grateful for the support of my friend and ally Congressman CUELLAR because we recognize that rather than single adults arriving at the border alone, many people are now bringing children with them so they can pose as a family. They realize they can bring a child—anybody's child—and pose as a family unit so they can be released after 20 days. Children are literally being kidnapped to serve as a free ticket into the United States. Sadly, many are abused along the way, and many arrive at our border in very ill health. We simply cannot stand by and do nothing and let this continue to occur.

I know today I read in one of our newspapers that the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce said that because Customs agents are being redeployed to deal with children and families, handing out juice boxes and diapers, that there has been a huge slowdown in cross-border commerce and trade. Because of the unique nature of the supply chains that apply to manufacturing both in Mexico and the United States, they estimate that as much as $800 million a day is being lost because now our infrastructure and our staffing at our borders are being overwhelmed.

So the HUMANE Act would clarify that the Flores Settlement Agreement only applies to unaccompanied children and not to families, and it would provide greater time for processing and immigration proceedings to take place before the families are released from custody.

Secondly, this legislation would require that all unaccompanied children are processed the same, regardless of the country of their origin, because under current law, children from Mexico and Canada can be promptly returned home if they don't have a legitimate claim, but processes for other countries move much more slowly, if at all. Put simply, we should make every effort to safely return these children to their home countries as quickly as possible if they don't qualify for an immigration benefit, just as we do now for those from Mexico and Canada.

It would also require all children to undergo biometric and DNA screening to establish family relationships and ensure that they are, in fact, traveling with relatives rather than human smugglers.

To better protect children who are released to Health and Human Services, this bill would place prohibitions on certain individuals who could be serving as guardians. For example, no child should be released to the custody of a sex offender or a human trafficker.

Third, the HUMANE Act would enable family units to stay together—something, I would think, that all of us should agree on—and streamline the process for those in custody.

Consistent with the recommendations from the bipartisan DHS Homeland Security Advisory Council, the bill would require DHS to establish at least four regional processing centers along the southern border to house and process families. This would literally serve as a one-stop shop, with DHS personnel from Customs and Border Protection, ICE, USCIS, and FEMA assisting migrants and working to process their claims.

Under this legislation, asylum officers and immigration judges would be forward-deployed to adjudicate claims and expedite the entire process, which we hope would begin to ease the burden on our current debilitating immigration court backlog.

In addition to those changes, the legislation also includes provisions to make commonsense improvements, like additional Customs and Border Patrol personnel, and training for our CBP and ICE employees who work with children.

While we know this will not fix all of the problems that exist in our immigration system, we believe it is an important start to change the calculation when it comes to people who say: I know I don't qualify for asylum, but I am going to try anyway, and I am going to pay a human smuggler $5,000, $6,000, $7,000, or $8,000 to try to get me from my home in Central America into the United States because right now, 97 percent of the time, it works.

This is also a huge bonanza to these cartels that are commodity agnostic. They trade in drugs. They traffic children, women, and, yes, they move migrants across the border for money. This will put a big dent in their profits, as we should want to do.

It will also send a message to those who do not have valid claims: Don't even try.

So it will have a deterrent value, which I think will begin to help us control the huge surge of humanity coming across now, which were, as I said, 76,000 in February and 103,000 in March. We are going to see those numbers continue to go up and up and up, further overwhelming our capacity to deal with this humanitarian crisis unless we do something, like this legislation that Congressman CUELLAR and I have introduced.

I am grateful for the support and cooperation of my friend and colleague from the House. I am sure there are people in his party who will say he has done too much, just as there are people in my party who will say we haven't done enough. But around here, you have to start somewhere, and where you start is where you can find common cause and agreement and begin to build consensus to solve problems.

Hopefully, if we are successful in passing this legislation, this will not only address this humanitarian crisis, but it will maybe establish a downpayment of goodwill and demonstrate our ability to solve some of our other problems here in the Congress, particularly those that relate to our broken immigration system.

I hope we will soon have the opportunity to consider this text in the Judiciary Committee—I talked to Chairman GRAHAM, who seemed willing to do that—and bring more members into the debate so we can provide relief for those struggling to manage the crisis.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. COONS):

S. 1315. 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.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1315

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Wounded Warrior Workforce Enhancement Act''.

SEC. 2. ORTHOTICS AND PROSTHETICS EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT.

(a) GRANTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall award grants to eligible institutions to enable the eligible institutions—

(A) to establish a master's degree program in orthotics and prosthetics; or

(B) to expand upon an existing master's degree program in orthotics and prosthetics, including by admitting more students, further training faculty, expanding facilities, or increasing cooperation with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

(2) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority in the award of grants under this section to eligible institutions that have entered into a partnership with a medical center or clinic administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs or a facility administered by the Department of Defense, including by providing clinical rotations at such medical center, clinic, or facility.

(3) GRANT AMOUNTS.—Grants awarded under this section shall be in amounts of not less than $1,000,000 and not more than $1,500,000.

(b) REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter for two years, the Secretary shall issue a request for proposals from eligible institutions for grants under this section.

(2) PROPOSALS.—An eligible institution that seeks the award of a grant under this section shall submit an application therefor to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(A) demonstration of a willingness and ability to participate in a partnership described in subsection (a)(2); and

(B) a commitment, and demonstration of an ability, to maintain an accredited orthotics and prosthetics education program after the end of the grant period.

(c) GRANT USES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible institution awarded a grant under this section shall use grant amounts to carry out any of the following:

(A) Building new or expanding existing orthotics and prosthetics master's degree programs.

(B) Training doctoral candidates in fields related to orthotics and prosthetics to prepare them to instruct in orthotics and prosthetics programs.

(C) Training faculty in orthotics and prosthetics education or related fields for the purpose of instruction in orthotics and prosthetics programs.

(D) Salary supplementation for faculty in orthotics and prosthetics education.

(E) Financial aid that allows eligible institutions to admit additional students to study orthotics and prosthetics.

(F) Funding faculty research projects or faculty time to undertake research in the areas of orthotics and prosthetics for the purpose of furthering their teaching abilities.

(G) Renovation of buildings or minor construction to house orthotics and prosthetics education programs.

(H) Purchasing equipment for orthotics and prosthetics education.

(2) LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION.—An eligible institution awarded a grant under this section may use not more than 50 percent of the grant amount to carry out paragraph (1)(G).

(3) ADMISSIONS PREFERENCE.—An eligible institution awarded a grant under this section shall give preference in admission to the orthotics and prosthetics master's degree programs to veterans, to the extent practicable.

(4) PERIOD OF USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible institution awarded a grant under this section may use the grant amount for a period of three years after the award of the grant.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''eligible institution'' means an educational institution that offers an orthotics and prosthetics education program that—

(A) is accredited by the National Commission on Orthotic and Prosthetic Education in cooperation with the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs; or

(B) demonstrates an ability to meet the accreditation requirements for orthotic and prosthetic education from the National Commission on Orthotic and Prosthetic Education in cooperation with the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs if the institution receives a grant under this section.

(2) The term ''veteran'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, $15,000,000 to carry out this section. The amount so authorized to be appropriated shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

(2) UNOBLIGATED AMOUNTS TO BE RETURNED TO THE TREASURY.—Any amounts authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) that are not obligated by the Secretary as of September 30, 2022, shall be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. CENTER OF EXCELLENCE IN ORTHOTIC AND PROSTHETIC EDUCATION.

(a) GRANT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall award a grant to an eligible institution to enable the eligible institution—

(A) to establish the Center of Excellence in Orthotic and Prosthetic Education (in this section referred to as the ''Center''); and

(B) to enable the eligible institution to improve orthotic and prosthetic outcomes for veterans, members of the Armed Forces, and civilians by conducting evidence-based research on—

(i) the knowledge, skills, and training most needed by clinical professionals in the field of orthotics and prosthetics; and

(ii) how to most effectively prepare clinical professionals to provide effective, high-quality orthotic and prosthetic care.

(2) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority in the award of a grant under this section to an eligible institution that has in force, or demonstrates the willingness and ability to enter into, a memoranda of understanding with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate Federal agency, or a cooperative agreement with an appropriate private sector entity, which memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreement provides for either, or both, of the following:

(A) The provision of resources, whether in cash or in-kind, to the Center.

(B) Assistance to the Center in conducting research and disseminating the results of such research.

(3) GRANT AMOUNT.—The grant awarded under this section shall be in the amount of $5,000,000.

(b) REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a request for proposals from eligible institutions for the grant under this section.

(2) PROPOSALS.—An eligible institution that seeks the award of the grant under this section shall submit an application therefor to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

(c) GRANT USES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The eligible institution awarded the grant under this section shall use the grant amount as follows:

(A) To develop an agenda for orthotics and prosthetics education research.

(B) To fund research in the area of orthotics and prosthetics education.

(C) To publish or otherwise disseminate research findings relating to orthotics and prosthetics education.

(2) PERIOD OF USE OF FUNDS.—The eligible institution awarded the grant under this section may use the grant amount for a period of five years after the award of the grant.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''eligible institution'' means an educational institution that—

(A) has a robust research program;

(B) offers an orthotics and prosthetics education program that is accredited by the National Commission on Orthotic and Prosthetic Education in cooperation with the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs;

(C) is well recognized in the field of orthotics and prosthetics education; and

(D) has an established association with—

(i) a medical center or clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(ii) a local rehabilitation hospital.

(2) The term ''veteran'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, $5,000,000 to carry out this section.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 1316. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to award grants to fund research on orthotics and prosthetics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1316

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Wounded Warrior Research Enhancement Act''.

SEC. 2. ORTHOTIC AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the grants described in this section is to advance orthotic and prosthetic clinical care for members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and civilians who have undergone amputation, traumatic brain injury, and other serious

physical injury as a result of combat or military experience.

(b) GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON PATIENT OUTCOMES.—The Secretary of Defense shall award grants to persons to carry out research on the following:

(1) The actions that can be taken to prevent amputation of limbs.

(2) The point in the course of patient treatment during which orthotic and prosthetic intervention is most effective.

(3) The orthotic interventions that are most effective in treating the physical effects of traumatic brain injury.

(4) The patients that benefit most from particular orthotic and prosthetic technologies.

(5) The orthotic and prosthetic services that best facilitate the return to active duty of members of the Armed Forces.

(6) The effect of the aging process on the use of prosthetics, including—

(A) increased skin breakdown;

(B) loss of balance;

(C) falls; and

(D) other issues that arise during the aging process.

(c) GRANTS ON MATERIALS RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall award grants to persons to carry out research on the following:

(1) The improvement of existing materials used in orthotics and prosthetics for the purpose of improving quality of life and health outcomes for individuals with limb loss.

(2) The development of new materials used in orthotics and prosthetics for the purpose of improving quality of life and health outcomes for individuals with limb loss.

(d) GRANTS ON TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall award grants to persons to carry out research on the following:

(1) The improvement of existing orthotic and prosthetic technology and devices for the purpose of improving quality of life and health outcomes for individuals with limb loss.

(2) The development of new orthotic and prosthetic technology and devices for the purpose of improving quality of life and health outcomes for individuals with limb loss.

(e) REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS.—A person seeking the award of a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application therefor in the form and accompanied by such information as the Secretary shall require.

(f) AWARD REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) PEER-REVIEWED PROPOSALS.—Grants under this section may be awarded only for research that is peer-reviewed.

(2) COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.—Grants under this section shall be awarded through competitive procedures.

(g) GRANT USE.—A person awarded a grant under subsection (b), (c), or (d) shall use the grant amount to carry out the research described in the applicable subsection.

(h) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, veterans, community-based clinicians, and expert researchers in the field of orthotics and prosthetics, submit to Congress a report setting forth the following:

(1) An agenda for orthotic and prosthetic research that identifies and prioritizes the most significant unanswered orthotic and prosthetic research questions pertinent to the provision of evidence-based clinical care to members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and civilians.

(2) For each report after the initial report under this subsection—

(A) a summary of how the grants awarded under subsection (b) are addressing the most significant orthotic and prosthetic needs; and

(B) the progress made towards resolving orthotic and prosthetic challenges facing members of the Armed Forces and veterans.

(i) VETERAN DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''veteran'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense for the Defense Health Program, $30,000,000 to carry out this section.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 1318. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce the ''West Coast Ocean Protection Act.''

This bill would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently block new leases for offshore oil or gas in federal waters off the coast of California, Oregon or Washington.

I'm pleased to be joined today by Senators HARRIS, WYDEN, MERKLEY, CANTWELL, MURRAY, MENENDEZ, BOOKER, SANDERS, WHITEHOUSE, MARKEY, GILLIBRAND, PETERS in sponsoring this bill, which has been introduced in every Congress since the Deepwater Horizon disaster in April 2010.

11 people were killed and 17 others injured when the Deepwater Horizon well blew out. Oil and gas spewed into the Gulf of Mexico for 87 days.

Oil slicks covered the Gulf. Tar balls and toxic sludge covered beaches and wetlands. More than one-third of Federal waters in the Gulf were closed to fishing.

The impacts of the Deepwater Horizon disaster continue to affect birds and marine life, and marine biologists are still learning about the long-term effects, demonstrating the risks of offshore oil and gas extraction. Californians know all too well the dangers posed by offshore drilling. Before Deepwater Horizon and Exxon Valdez, there was the 1969 oil spill in Santa Barbara.

A well blowout on an offshore rig spilled more than 3 million gallons of crude oil according to some estimates—the worst spill in U.S. history at the time.

The spill closed local beaches—which were covered by a thick layer of oil—and thousands of marine mammals and birds were killed. Tourists were turned away and commercial fishing operations were halted, hurting the local economy.

After the Santa Barbara spill, California had enough. The State blocked all new offshore drilling in state waters—which extend three miles from the shore—and in 1994 enacted a permanent offshore drilling ban.

Through local ordinances, congressional opposition, and presidential moratoria, all new drilling in federal waters off California has been blocked since 1984. Today, opposition to offshore drilling is higher than ever. Recent polling has found that nearly 70 percent of Californians oppose new drilling off our coast.

Yet, on January 8, 2018, the Trump administration proposed to allow drilling in nearly all Federal waters, including in all three regions off the California coast. The leases are proposed to begin in 2020 and would lead to the first new drilling operations in these areas in more than 35 years. Sixty-eight cities and counties representing a majority of California's population have voiced their strong opposition to President Trump's misguided plan.

In an addition, California's Governor, Senate, Assembly, Attorney General, Coastal Commission, Fish and Game Commission, and State Lands Commission have shared their opposition to the administration's drilling plan. Fortunately, the Administration has already suggested that its plans for offshore drilling have been delayed as they determine how to respond to legal setbacks. The plans are flawed, and should be withdrawn altogether.

Those of us on the Pacific Coast do not want any further offshore oil and gas development.

It is long past time to respect the substantial local opposition by passing the ''West Coast Ocean Protection Act'' to permanently ban offshore drilling and protect our coast for generations to come. I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 183—REAFFIRMING THE VITAL ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN ALLIANCE IN PROMOTING PEACE, STABILITY, AND PROSPERITY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION AND BEYOND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 183

Whereas the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity;

Whereas, for the past 70 years, the alliance between the United States and Japan has played a vital role in ensuring peace, stability, and economic development in Asia and beyond;

Whereas the United States and Japan are deeply committed to the common values of freedom, democracy, rule of law, and free market economics;

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance, forged nearly six decades ago with the signing of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and

Security, is the cornerstone for advancing a free and open Indo-Pacific region, and contributes internationally to peace and stability;

Whereas the United States and Japan are indispensable partners in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, improving global health, countering human trafficking and promoting human rights, assisting the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide, and contributing to global economic development;

Whereas the alliance is a testament to the ability of great nations to overcome the past and jointly work to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas our two countries, coming from different cultural backgrounds, have created an active and dynamic relationship beneficial to both peoples; and

Whereas cultural and people-to-people ties between the United States and Japan are long-standing and deep, as exemplified by the 1912 gift from the People of Japan to the People of the United States of the beautiful cherry trees that grace our Nation's capital, signifying the unbreakable bond between the two nations: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the endorsement of long-standing United States policy to pursue close and cooperative ties with Japan in the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409), signed into law on December 31, 2018, and the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond;

(2) underscores the importance of the close people-to-people and cultural ties between our two nations;

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and Japan; and

(4) further calls for the continued cooperation between the Governments of the United States and Japan in addressing global challenges that threaten the security of people everywhere in the new Reiwa era of ''beautiful harmony''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—CONDEMNING THE EASTER SUNDAY TERRORIST ATTACKS IN SRI LANKA, OFFERING SINCERE CONDOLENCES TO THE VICTIMS, TO THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS, AND TO THE PEOPLE AND NATION OF SRI LANKA, AND EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT FOR SRI LANKA

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 184

Whereas, on April 21, 2019, Sri Lanka suffered a horrific series of coordinated terrorist attacks that killed more than 250 people and injured more than 500 additional people;

Whereas the attacks targeted Christian churches, in which innocent men, women, and children were celebrating Easter Sunday;

Whereas the attacks targeted several locations frequented by foreign tourists, resulting in the deaths of over 40 people from nations other than Sri Lanka, including four American citizens: Dieter Kowalski, Amelie Linsey, Daniel Linsey, and Kieran Shafritz de Zoysa;

Whereas Sri Lanka has determined that a local Islamist militant group perpetrated this horrifying attack and is responsible for the resulting loss of life, injury, and destruction;

Whereas the use of nine suicide bombers in multiple locations demonstrates a high degree of coordination and planning;

Whereas growing evidence links the Islamic State to these attacks, demonstrating this terrorist organization's continued reach and capability to inflict terror, violence, and brutality around the world, despite its loss of physical territory;

Whereas religious freedom is a foundational and universal right of all people, and religious freedom and tolerance are important to the flourishing of multi-religious societies like Sri Lanka;

Whereas Sri Lanka has worked towards a lasting peace, ethnic and religious harmony, and prosperity for all;

Whereas the rights of all religious minorities must be protected, including the rights of Christians, who, among other religious communities, have faced increased violence in recent years from terrorist groups around the world;

Whereas the United States values its partnership with Sri Lanka and seeks to build on that partnership by pursuing shared goals in the Indo-Pacific region;

Whereas the United States is home to a large Sri Lankan diaspora, who make significant contributions to American society; and

Whereas American law enforcement officials and military personnel are supporting the Sri Lankan Government's investigation of this attack: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns, in the strongest terms, the terrorist attacks perpetrated by violent Islamist extremists against innocent civilians on Easter Sunday;

(2) condemns the use violence against people of religious faith, including in their places of worship;

(3) offers its sincere and heartfelt condolences to the victims, their families and friends, and to the nation of Sri Lanka;

(4) reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Sri Lanka and its support for the United States partnership with the nation of Sri Lanka;

(5) notes, on this 10th anniversary of the end of Sri Lanka's civil war, the importance of national unity and encourages the Government of Sri Lanka to foster such unity, including religious and ethnic tolerance;

(6) supports efforts to ensure the protection of all Sri Lankans against retaliatory attacks as the country recovers from this tragedy;

(7) reaffirms its commitment to religious freedom and the importance of protecting the rights of all religious minorities, including Christians;

(8) calls attention to the continued and serious threat posed by the Islamic State and other international terrorist organizations; and

(9) calls upon the United States Government and all other governments to continue the fight against violent extremism.

SENATE RESOLUTION 185—COMMENDING THE NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY BEARCATS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR ANOTHER NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION II NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP VICTORY

Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 185

Whereas, on March 30, 2019, the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men's basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the ''Bearcats'') defeated Point Loma Nazarene University by a score of 64 to 58 in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the ''NCAA'') Division II national championship game in Evansville, Indiana;

Whereas that victory is the second national championship victory in 3 years for the Bearcats;

Whereas the Bearcats ended the 2018–2019 season as the only undefeated men's basketball program in the NCAA, with an overall record of 38–0, tying the NCAA Division II record for most wins in a season and making the Bearcats only the fifth team in the history of NCAA Division II men's basketball to win a national title with a perfect record;

Whereas, with 38 wins, the undefeated 2018–2019 season—

(1) was only the fourth time in the history of the men's basketball program at Northwest Missouri State University that the Bearcats reached the 30-win mark; and

(2) broke the previous Bearcat record of 31 wins and zero losses set by the 1929–1930 Bearcats led by Coach Hank Iba;

Whereas all 11 players on the Bearcats roster should be congratulated, including—

(1) Diego Bernard;
(2) Tyler Dougherty;
(3) Kirk Finley;
(4) Ryan Hawkins;
(5) Trevor Hudgins;
(6) Daric Laing;
(7) Xavier Rhodes;
(8) Dray Starzl;
(9) Luke Waters;
(10) Ryan Welty; and
(11) Joey Witthus;

Whereas, during the 2018–2019 season, the Bearcats—

(1) held opponents to an average of 61.7 points;

(2) forced 13 turnovers per game; and

(3) shot 50 percent or better from the field in 22 of 38 games;

Whereas all 5 starters on the Bearcats roster (Diego Bernard, Ryan Hawkins, Trevor Hudgins, Ryan Welty, and Joey Witthus) made 40 or more 3-point field goals during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas 3 players on the Bearcats roster (Ryan Hawkins, Trevor Hudgins, and Joey Witthus) scored more than 500 points during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas, with 339 rebounds during the 2018–2019 season, Ryan Hawkins set the Northwest Missouri State University single-season record for rebounds;

Whereas Trevor Hudgins—

(1) tied the Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletics Association (referred to in this preamble as the ''MIAA'') record for consecutive free throws made, with 36 consecutive free throws made during the 2018–2019 season;

(2) set a Northwest Missouri State University single-season record for assists, with 203 assists during the 2018–2019 season; and

(3) set the MIAA freshman scoring record for points, scoring 712 points during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas Joey Witthus—

(1) set the Northwest Missouri State University single-season record for 3-point field goals made, with 114 3-point field goals made during the 2018–2019 season; and

(2) set the Northwest Missouri State University single-season record for points, scoring 780 points during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas the 2018–2019 Bearcats—

(1) set the single-season MIAA record for points, scoring a total of 3,130 points during the 2018–2019 season;

(2) set the team record for field goals made, with 1,105 field goals made during the 2018–2019 season; and

(3) set the team record for 3-point field goals made, with 404 3-point field goals made during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas Joey Witthus and Trevor Hudgins were named to the All-MIAA First Team;

Whereas Ryan Hawkins—

(1) was named to the All-MIAA Second Team; and

(2) was named to the MIAA All-Defensive Team;

Whereas Diego Bernard—

(1) was named to the MIAA All-Defensive Team; and

(2) was an All-MIAA honorable mention;

Whereas Ryan Welty—

(1) was an All-MIAA honorable mention; and

(2) is the active career leader in 3-point field goal percentage in the United States, with a 3-point field goal percentage of 50.8; and

Whereas Coach Ben McCollum—

(1) earned the John McLendon Collegiate Basketball Coach of the Year award, making Coach Ben McCollum the first non-Division I head coach to receive the award;

(2) was named NCAA Division II Coach of the Year by Basketball Times;

(3) was named Coach of the Year by the MIAA; and

(4) led the Bearcats to a 100–5 record over 3 seasons: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men's basketball team for another National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II national championship victory in men's basketball;

(2) recognizes the athletic prowess, hard work, and dedication exhibited by the players, coaches, support staff, and student body of Northwest Missouri State University; and

(3) congratulates—

(A) the city of Maryville, Missouri;

(B) the fans of the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men's basketball team; and

(C) the alumni of Northwest Missouri State University throughout the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—RECOGNIZING APRIL 30, 2019, AS ''EL DIA DE LOS NINOS–CELEBRATING YOUNG AMERICANS''

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 186

Whereas, each year in the United States, El Día de los Niños–Celebrating Young Americans is recognized as a day to affirm and recognize the importance of young children and adolescents in the United States;

Whereas children and adolescents represent the hopes and dreams of the people of the United States, and the well-being of children and adolescents is emphasized as a top priority in the United States;

Whereas, according to data of the Bureau of the Census, the Hispanic population in the United States is the youngest major racial or ethnic group in the United States, as—

(1) more than 18,100,000 Hispanics in the United States, a group that represents nearly ⅓ of the Hispanic population in the United States, are younger than 18 years of age; and

(2) in 2017, more than 15,600,000 Hispanics in the United States, a group that represents more than ¼ of the Hispanic population in the United States, were individuals between 18 and 34 years of age (commonly referred to as ''millennials'');

Whereas the Hispanic population in the United States continues to grow and is a significant part of the workforce in the United States, and children in that population will be consumers, taxpayers, and voters in the future;

Whereas, as the United States becomes more culturally and ethnically diverse, the people of the United States must strive to bring about cultural understanding and celebrate a tradition that honors all children and adolescents on El Día de los Niños-Celebrating Young Americans, a day that acknowledges and shares traditions and customs with all people in the United States;

Whereas parents are at the center of teaching children about family values, morality, life preparation, health, survival, and culture;

Whereas the designation of a day of special recognition to honor children and adolescents in the United States—

(1) will help affirm the significance of family, education, health, and community among the people of the United States; and

(2) will provide an opportunity for those children and adolescents to reflect on their futures, to articulate their aspirations, to find comfort and security in the support of their family members, communities, and schools, and to grow to contribute to the United States;

Whereas the National Latino Children's Institute, which serves as an advocate and a voice for young Latino children—

(1) will celebrate its 21st anniversary in 2019;

(2) has partnered with States and cities throughout the United States since 1998; and

(3) will declare April 30, 2019, as ''El Día de los Niños-Celebrating Young Americans'', a day to bring communities and Latinos together across the United States to celebrate and uplift children; and

Whereas April 30, 2019, would be an appropriate day to recognize as ''El Día de los Niños-Celebrating Young Americans'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes April 30, 2019, as ''El Día de los Niños-Celebrating Young Americans'';

(2) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to nurture and invest in children and adolescents in order to preserve and enhance economic prosperity, democracy, and the free and open exchange of ideas, which are concepts that are essential to the spirit of the United States; and

(B) to celebrate the gifts of children and adolescents and to help them take their rightful place in the future of the United States; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to join with children, families, communities, schools, churches, cities, and States across the United States to observe El Día de los Niños–Celebrating Young Americans with appropriate ceremonies, including activities that—

(A) center on children and are free or of minimal cost so as to facilitate full participation by all people;

(B) uplift and help children positively envision a path to their futures by allowing children to voice their hopes and dreams;

(C) offer opportunities for children of diverse backgrounds to learn about the cultures of one another and to share ideas;

(D) include family members, especially extended and elderly family members, so as to—

(i) promote understanding and communication among generations within families; and

(ii) enable young people to learn from, and respect and benefit from the experiences of, their family elders;

(E) enable diverse communities to build relationships of understanding; and

(F) provide children with safe schools, homes, and communities that give them the long-term support they need to learn, develop, and become confident young adults who are ready and eager to believe in and contribute to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 187—RECOGNIZING THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CINCO DE MAYO HOLIDAY

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. MCSALLY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 187

Whereas May 5, or ''Cinco de Mayo'' in Spanish, is celebrated each year as a date of importance by Mexican and Mexican-American communities;

Whereas the Cinco de Mayo holiday commemorates May 5, 1862, the date on which Mexicans defeated the French at the Battle of Puebla, one of the many battles that the Mexican people won in their long and brave fight for independence, freedom, and democracy;

Whereas the victory of Mexico over France at Puebla represented a historic triumph for the Mexican government during the Franco-Mexican war fought between 1861 and 1867 and bolstered the resistance movement;

Whereas the success of Mexico at the Battle of Puebla reinvigorated the spirits of the Mexican people and provided a renewed sense of unity and strength;

Whereas the French army, which had not experienced defeat against any of the finest troops of Europe in more than half a century, sustained a disastrous loss at the hands of an outnumbered and ill-equipped, but highly spirited and courageous, Mexican army;

Whereas the courageous spirit that Mexican General Ignacio Zaragoza and his men displayed during that historic battle can never be forgotten;

Whereas, in a larger sense, Cinco de Mayo symbolizes the right of a free people to self-determination, just as Benito Juarez, the president of Mexico during the Battle of Puebla, once said, ''El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz'', meaning ''respect for the rights of others is peace'';

Whereas the sacrifice of Mexican fighters was instrumental in keeping Mexico from falling under European domination while, in the United States, the Union Army battled Confederate forces in the Civil War;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo serves as a reminder that the foundation of the United States was built by people from many countries and diverse cultures who were willing to fight and die for freedom;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo also serves as a reminder of the close ties between the people of Mexico and the people of the United States;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo encourages the celebration of a legacy of strong leaders and a sense of vibrancy in communities; and

Whereas Cinco de Mayo serves as a reminder to provide more opportunity for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic struggle of the people of Mexico for independence and freedom, which Cinco de Mayo commemorates; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe Cinco de Mayo with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 188—ENCOURAGING A SWIFT TRANSFER OF POWER BY THE MILITARY TO A CIVILIAN-LED POLITICAL AUTHORITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 188

Whereas the nation of Sudan has endured corrupt and brutal dictatorships for most of its post-independence period since 1956;

Whereas President Omar al-Bashir came to power through a military coup in 1989, and for the next three decades his government was responsible for horrendous crimes in Sudan, especially Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and in what is now the Republic of South Sudan;

Whereas the United States Government designated Sudan a State Sponsor of Terrorism on August 12, 1993, for its support to international terrorist organizations and extremists, including elements of what would later be known as al Qaeda;

Whereas more than two decades of civil war between President al-Bashir's government and insurgents in southern Sudan resulted in more than 2,000,000 deaths and led to the eventual independence of South Sudan in 2011;

Whereas in 2003, President al-Bashir's government launched a ruthless crackdown against insurgents and civilians in Darfur that killed at least 300,000 Sudanese and displaced 2,500,000 more, resulting in Congress and the Administration of President George W. Bush in 2004 describing as genocide the Government of Sudan's actions in Darfur;

Whereas in 2011, when conflict resumed in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, President al-Bashir's government conducted indiscriminate bombings and raided villages, raping and killing civilians, and waged a campaign of forced starvation in the Nuba Mountains region of South Kordofan that displaced as many as 2,000,000 people;

Whereas, while the fighting between government forces and insurgents in Darfur has subsided since 2016, when the government waged a large-scale offensive before declaring a ceasefire, violent attacks against civilians continue and humanitarian access remains restricted in some opposition stronghold areas of Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile;

Whereas President al-Bashir remains the subject of two outstanding arrest warrants from the International Criminal Court based on charges including five counts of crimes against humanity, two counts of war crimes, and three counts of genocide;

Whereas Sudan's economic crisis risks bringing the national economy to total collapse, further raising the possibility of state failure and broader regional destabilization that could threaten a wide array of United States interests in East and North Africa and the Red Sea regions;

Whereas the people of Sudan have engaged since December 2018 in a wave of peaceful protests throughout the country demanding an end to the hegemony of President al-Bashir's brutal regime;

Whereas President al-Bashir's government unlawfully detained and tortured hundreds of Sudanese during the protests, including political leaders, journalists, doctors, unionists, and youth and women leaders, in violation of the country's constitutional provisions guaranteeing free speech, association, and assembly;

Whereas on February 22, 2019, President al-Bashir declared a year-long nationwide state of emergency and curfew, dissolving his government and replacing state governors with senior security officers and expanding the powers of Sudan's security forces;

Whereas when protesters in early April challenged President al-Bashir's decrees and gathered in the tens of thousands in front of Sudan's military headquarters in Khartoum to call for an end to the regime, some elements of the security forces tried to disperse the crowds with violence, leading to clashes between internal security forces and the military as some soldiers sought to protect the protesters;

Whereas on April 11, 2019, after five days of mass protests in front of their headquarters, Sudan's military removed President al-Bashir from office and the country's First Vice President and Minister of Defense, Lt. General Awad Ibn Auf, announced he would lead a Transitional Military Committee (''TMC'') that would rule the country for a two-year transition period, in addition to the suspension of the Constitution, dissolution of the National Assembly, and the imposition of a three-month State of Emergency and nightly curfew;

Whereas Lt. General Abdel-Fattah Burnhan, former general inspector of the Sudanese Armed Forces, who replaced Ibn Auf on April 12, 2019, as the Chairman of the Transitional Military Council, said on April 21, 2019, that the council was ''ready to hand over power tomorrow to a civilian government agreed by political forces''; and

Whereas, the African Union Peace and Security Council convened on April 30, 2019, and reiterated its conviction that ''a military-led transition in Sudan will be totally unacceptable and contrary to the will and legitimate aspirations'' of the Sudanese people, expressed ''deep regret'' that the military had not stepped aside, and, noting negotiations were underway, demanded that the military hand over power to a civilian-led transitional authority within 60 days: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages a swift transfer of power by the military to a civilian-led political authority in Sudan that—

(A) respects and reflects the legitimate democratic aspirations of the people of Sudan; and

(B) engages in a credible process of democratization, governance, and security sector reforms, and is transparent in how it measures such progress;

(2) calls on the ruling authorities in Sudan to take measurable steps to—

(A) respect the right to freedom of association and expression;

(B) protect the rights of opposition political parties, journalists, human rights defenders, religious minorities, and nongovernmental organizations to operate without interference;

(C) lift the bureaucratic restrictions on and facilitate access for humanitarian relief operations;

(D) introduce strong measures to create transparency and address the structural corruption and kleptocracy of the state; and

(E) pursue accountability for serious crimes and human rights abuses;

(3) expresses solidarity with the people of Sudan, and urges the United States Government to provide diplomatic, technical, and targeted financial assistance for efforts to advance a peaceful transfer of power and a civilian-led transition period that allows for the peaceful resolution of Sudan's conflicts and creates the conditions under which timely democratic elections can be held that will meet international standards and be overseen by credible domestic and international electoral observers;

(4) encourages the African Union to continue supporting the Sudanese people's aspirations for democracy, justice, and peace; and

(5) emphasizes that until a transition to a credible civilian-led government that reflects the aspirations of the Sudanese people is established, the process to consider removing Sudan from the State Sponsor of Terrorism List, lifting any other remaining sanctions on Sudan, or normalizing relations with the Government of Sudan will continue to be suspended.

SENATE RESOLUTION 189—CONDEMNING ALL FORMS OF ANTISEMITISM

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DAINES, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 189

Whereas antisemitism is a unique form of prejudice stretching back millennia that attacks the equal humanity of the Jewish people;

Whereas antisemitism has long perpetrated myths about Jews, including the Russian fabrication of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion and the wide circulation of libelous falsehoods about the Jewish murder of infants;

Whereas, in its most extreme form, antisemitism aims at the physical destruction of the Jewish people, as seen in pogroms, forced conversions and Nazi Germany's murder of over six million Jews;

Whereas antisemitism has included attacks on the livelihood of Jews including prohibitions on land ownership, campaigns to boycott, confiscate or destroy Jewish businesses, and denial of the ability of Jews to practice certain professions;

Whereas, in the United States, Jews have suffered from systematic discrimination in the form of exclusion from home ownership

in certain neighborhoods, prohibition from staying in certain hotels, restrictions upon membership in private clubs and other associations, limitations upon admission to certain educational institutions and other barriers to equal justice under the law;

Whereas, in the United States, Jews have faced, and continue to face, false accusations of divided loyalty between the United States and Israel, false claims that they purchase political power with money, and false accusations about control of the financial system, along with other negative stereotypes; and

Whereas Jews are the targets of the majority of hate crimes committed in the United States against any religious group, including attacks on houses of worship and Jewish community centers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate condemns and commits to combatting all forms of antisemitism.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 2, 2019, at 9.30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of General James C. McConville, USA, for reappointment to the grade of general and to be Chief of Staff of the Army.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 2, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Daniel Habib Jorjani, of Kentucky, to be Solicitor, and Mark Lee Greenblatt, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, both of the Department of the Interior.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 2, 2019, at 9:30a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''Humanitarian impact in the Syrian war.''

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 2, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting and hearing on the following nominations: Jeffrey Vincent Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Robert J. Colville, and Stephanie L. Haines, both to be a United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Brantley Starr, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Virgil Madden, of Indiana, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission, and Jeffrey A. Rosen, of Virginia, to be Deputy Attorney General, Michael G. Bailey, to be United States Attorney for the District of Arizona, Timothy J. Downing, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, Brent R. Bunn, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho, and Eric S. Gartner, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, all of the Department of Justice.

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 2, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LABORATORY DAY 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 160 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 160) recognizing the contributions of defense laboratories to the technological dominance of the United States Armed Forces and supporting the designation of April 25, 2019, as ''Department of Defense Laboratory Day 2019''.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 160) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 11, 2019, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

NATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS FOR MISSING AND MURDERED NATIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 144 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 144) designating May 5, 2019, as the ''National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls''.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 144) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 4, 2019, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

COMMENDING THE NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY BEARCATS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 185, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 185) commending the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men's basketball team for another National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II national championship victory.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 185) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

RECOGNIZING APRIL 30, 2019, AS ''EL DIA DE LOS NINOS-CELEBRATING YOUNG AMERICANS''

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 186, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 186) recognizing April 30, 2019, as ''El Dia de los Ninos-Celebrating Young Americans''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed

to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 186) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

RECOGNIZING THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CINCO DE MAYO HOLIDAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 187, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 187) recognizing the cultural and historical significance of the Cinco de Mayo holiday.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 187) was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

NATIONAL POW/MIA FLAG ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 693 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 693) to amend title 36, United States Code, to require that the POW/MIA flag be displayed on all days that the flag of the United States is displayed on certain Federal property.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (S. 693) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 693

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National POW/MIA Flag Act''.

SEC. 2. DAYS ON WHICH THE POW/MIA FLAG IS DISPLAYED ON CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY.

Section 902 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) DAYS FOR FLAG DISPLAY.—For the purposes of this section, POW/MIA flag display days are all days on which the flag of the United States is displayed.''.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 6, 2019.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m. Monday, May 6, 2019; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Bianco nomination; finally, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motions filed during today's session of the Senate ripen at 5:30 p.m., Monday, May 6, 2019.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MAY 6, 2019, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:43 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 6, 2019, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

EXPORT–IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

PAUL SHMOTOLOKHA, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT–IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 20, 2021, VICE WANDA FELTON, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

JOHN E. KRAMER, OF FLORIDA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE SHOSHANA MIRIAM LEW.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ROXANNE CABRAL, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

THE JUDICIARY

JOSHUA A. DEAHL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE ERIC T. WASHINGTON, RETIRED.

DEBORAH J. ISRAEL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE MELVIN R. WRIGHT, RETIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID S. NAHOM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. MARSHALL B. WEBB

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. JACK M. DAVIS
COL. PAULA C. LODI
COL. MARK W. THOMPSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

TANN S. JONES

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

REBECCA A. BRAWNER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

NATHAN GORN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

KELLY CRAFT, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY, AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

KELLY CRAFT, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JEFFERY D. BROADWATER

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 2, 2019:

THE JUDICIARY

RODOLFO ARMANDO RUIZ II, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

RAUL M. ARIAS–MARXUACH, OF PUERTO RICO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO.

JOSHUA WOLSON, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING ROGER ADDISON

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Roger Addison, who served as a dedicated employee of the House of Representatives for 31 years under six Clerks of the House.

Born at D.C. General Hospital, Roger is a true Washingtonian. He began his tenure as a busboy and dishwasher in the Longworth cafeteria before becoming a laborer in House Furnishings. Having worked as a D.C. cab driver and chauffeur, Roger then became a driver under former House Clerk Donnald K. Anderson.

Roger took computer classes and secured a position as a Public Information Specialist in the newly formed Legislative Resource Center. In time, Roger was promoted to Registration and Compliance Clerk.

He met his wife, Cassandra, while walking in the Longworth tunnel, and he will tell you it was love at first sight. They have been married for 18 years. They raised six children and have 11 grandchildren. Cassandra is responsible for convincing Roger to start wearing bowties, now his signature look.

Outside of the House, Roger is an avid golfer and often vacations with his family in the Carolinas. He loves to travel, and, as many of his colleagues will attest, he famously holds down the dance floor during the Clerk's annual holiday party. He is a deacon at Ambassador Baptist Church, and he is a Mason.

Roger is affectionately known as the ''Mayor of Capitol Hill.'' He will be missed by his colleagues and the Members who have come to know him. We all wish him the best in his well-deserved retirement.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Roger Addison for his service and dedication.

OUTSTANDING COBB COUNTY LEADER RETIRES

HON. BARRY LOUDERMILK

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Madam Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Jerri Barr's thirty-five years of exemplary service to the families within Georgia's 11th Congressional District and the greater Atlanta area. Jerri is the retiring CEO for the Center for Family Resources, a non-profit social services agency in Marietta, Georgia.

The Center for Family Resources was founded in 1960, based on the community's need to streamline and simplify emergency assistance in Cobb County. Community leaders recognized that their current system, which spread responsibility among six different agencies, created opportunities for miscommunication and slow response times when families needed urgent aid. By consolidating these responsibilities into one agency, families were able to receive necessary assistance in a timely manner.

With Jerri at the helm, the CFR grew substantially, and is now widely recognized and emulated due to its successful practices; as the CFR has become the gold standard for similar agencies across the country. This unique program not only provides vital resources during difficult times to families in Cobb County, but works with them long-term to provide the resources necessary to become self-reliant, free from the vicious cycle of government-funded resource dependency. The Center achieves this success by offering a series of life-classes on topics such as budgeting and parenting; they also provide GED classes as well as help with resume writing and how to interview for a job.

The Center for Family Resources benefits greatly from its outstanding staff of employees and volunteer workers, along with a highly engaged and motivated Board of Directors. The bond that has held all this together for the past 35 years has been CEO Jerri Barr. As this remarkable community leader prepares for her much-deserved retirement, I want to personally thank her for her dedication to families in need, as well as her continued commitment to supporting a high quality of life for the citizens of our Cobb County communities.

HONORING THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SUSTAINABLE LOGISTICS ACADEMY AT WHITES CREEK HIGH SCHOOL IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Future Farmers of America Alternative Energy Sustainable Logistics Academy at Whites Creek High School in Nashville, Tennessee.

In 2016 and 2017, Whites Creek High School Future Farmers of America Alternative Energy Sustainable Logistics Academy, led by the Academy instructor Dr. Garry Gibson, grew four acres of soybeans for their biodiesel program at the Whites Creek Community Garden.

In 2016, the Academy applied for and won the first place prize nationally and $10,000 in the Ford Motor Challenge STEM Contest. The 2016 winnings were used to drive a biodiesel powered vehicle for a student lecture tour up-and-down the east coast ending at the University of Guelph, Canada's top agricultural university.

In 2017, the Academy again placed first place nationally in the Ford Motor Challenge, winning $20,000. The 2017 winnings are being used by the Academy to create a student-led solar power station at Whites Creek High School, overseen by the Academy Principal, Mr. Jeremiah Davis; a local solar power adviser from Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, Mr. Jason Carney; and Whites Creek High School seniors Rachel Rhea and Daniel Vanclief. The Academy has since created a solar power curriculum so Whites Creek students can continue these efforts.

The solar power station will reduce the school's electrical costs by an estimated $5,000 each year. It will also keep an estimated 72,072 pounds of carbon dioxide out of the environment that would otherwise have been created from burning coal.

I congratulate the Whites Creek High School Future Farmers of America Alternative Energy Sustainable Logistics Academy on their invaluable contributions to Middle Tennessee's future.

RECOGNIZING QENDRIM HAXHIU'S COMPLETION OF THE CRITICAL LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate University of Georgia student Qendrim Haxhiu on his acceptance to, and completion of, the U.S. Department of State's Critical Language Scholarship (CLS) program.

Qendrim Haxhiu from Dahlonega, Georgia was one of only 572 students to be selected for the 2018 CLS program—an especially remarkable accomplishment, given this highly competitive program received over 5,500 applications in 2018. This prestigious merit-based scholarship allows U.S. undergraduate and graduate students to study abroad in intensive summer institutes in 14 critical languages. Scholars complete language instruction and structured cultural enrichment experiences designed to promote Americans' mastery of languages that are critical to our national security and economic prosperity.

The CLS program gave Qendrim the opportunity to study in Tainan, Taiwan. His time overseas was spent increasing his proficiency in Chinese while being fully immersed in Taiwanese culture. Fully grasping the culture of other countries is key to America's future success, and I commend Qendrim for his commitment to sharing American values and advancing American interests abroad.

On behalf of the people of Northeast Georgia, I want to congratulate Qendrim Haxhiu on his incredible accomplishment of being awarded this scholarship and completing the CLS program. I look forward to his continued success as he utilizes his knowledge and skills to

enrich and broaden America's global economic interests.

COLUMBIA RIVER IN-LIEU AND TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES IMPROVEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 2019

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I supported H.R. 91, the Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites Improvement Act, because it is important and necessary for the in-lieu fishing sites along the Columbia River to be properly maintained, safe and sanitary for tribal use. These sites, which are federally controlled, were set aside by Congress to provide fishing access to tribal fishermen whose traditional fishing grounds were displaced after the construction of dams on the Columbia River. Because these sites are federally maintained, the bill's authorization is necessary to assess the sanitation and safety in order to improve these sites tribal use. This bill, however, does not make any determination of the sites' boundaries nor should it be interpreted as doing so, but should only be taken to ensure tribes have access to traditional fishing areas on the Columbia River by the four Columbia River Treaty tribes.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

HON. BARRY LOUDERMILK

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Madam Speaker, throughout the history of the United States, our national leaders have consistently turned to prayer during times of struggle, adversity, and crisis. George Washington's prayer in Valley Forge was a turning point in our war for independence; Benjamin Franklin's call for prayer broke the political gridlock during the Constitution Convention; President Franklin Roosevelt took to the airwaves, leading the nation in prayer as our troops landed at Normandy on D–Day; and George Patton's prayer for a change in weather turned the tide during the Battle of the Bulge. More recently, I witnessed firsthand the miraculous impact of prayer during the Congressional baseball shooting in June, 2017.

These are only a few of the numerous documented instances where Americans have individually and collectively turned to God in prayer, and He has consistently answered.

The National Day of Prayer was established by an Act of Congress, and signed into law by President Harry S. Truman in 1952, to recognize God's hand of divine providence in the course of our nation. Since 1988, under the leadership of President Ronald Reagan, the first Thursday of May has been set aside as the official day of observance of the National Day of Prayer.

For over two decades, the people of Bartow County, Georgia have gathered on the National Day of Prayer at the County Courthouse, to continue the heritage of seeking God's Divine guidance.

Today, May 2, 2019, in observance of the National Day of Prayer, community leaders and people from all across the county will once again join together in collective prayer for our communities, our state, and our nation. I commend the pastors, elected officials, and community leaders in Bartow County, Georgia for actively recognizing the impact prayer has on our nation.

Effective and fervent prayers are not only a core aspect of our national past, but remain a powerful tool in all aspects of public and private matters, and I encourage all people to pray for one another and our nation on this National Day of Prayer, and every day.

IN RECOGNITION OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FELIX MARTINEZ

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Lieutenant Commander Felix Martinez's retirement after 40 years of public service. I would like to personally thank him for his service and dedication to our nation.

Lieutenant Commander Martinez has spent the last 40 years working to serve his community. He began by working as a college instructor at the City Colleges of Chicago and then moved on to become a teacher and baseball coach at Nelson County Schools. We are fortunate to have someone as honorable as Lieutenant Commander Martinez educating our youth.

Lieutenant Commander Martinez spent the next 30 years of his career in Military Services with the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps. He began his work as a US Naval Officer with Associate Protocol. Lieutenant Commander Martinez then worked as a Research Liaison, Coordinator, Homeland Defense Planner, and Analyst for the US Navy. Finally, Lieutenant Commander Martinez has most recently served as the Senior Naval Science Instructor for NJROTC unit at Stafford County Schools. I wish to express my immense gratitude to Lieutenant Commander Martinez for dedicating his life to serving the United States of America.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognition of Lieutenant Commander Felix Martinez. The Commonwealth is fortunate to have someone with such valor and commitment. May God bless Lieutenant Commander Martinez and I look forward to seeing his continued success for many years to come.

THANKING J. SPENCER FREEBAIRN FOR HIS SERVICE

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Spencer Freebairn for his 26 years of service to the U.S. House of Representatives and the American people. In 1993, a young, fresh out of college kid from Orange County, California began his career on Capitol Hill working for his hometown congressman, former Representative Dana Rohrabacher. He went on to continue to serve for Representative Jerry Lewis, the former Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Appropriations Committee. Then we had the fortune of making him an honorary Texan from ''far west Texas''—serving first for Representative Roger Williams before joining my office.

I have had the privilege of calling Spencer a friend for nearly twenty years, and my Chief of Staff for two. While I am personally sad to see him go, Spencer's impact on this body will be felt long after he departs. Along the way, Spencer has done it all. Whether he was advocating for our men and women in uniform, securing funding to prevent wildfires, or working to protect the rights of California dairy farmers, his legislative accomplishments are second to none.

Madam Speaker, on Friday, Spencer will retire from the House and move on to his next chapter. I thank Spencer for his service, and wish him and his husband Antonio, and their two daughters Artemis and Ariana, nothing but the best in the future.

RECOGNIZING BRIDGET MALLO OF BUTTE

HON. GREG GIANFORTE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Bridget Mallo of Butte for inspiring a community to celebrate life with her courage in facing a chronic, progressive, and often fatal disease.

Bridget was diagnosed with cystic fibrosis at six months old. She and her family have consulted doctors and been in and out of hospitals for 15 years. Despite the prognosis, Bridget never uses her illness as an excuse.

Now 15 years old, Bridget recently faced a decision no teenager should have to bear.

Doctors said that forgoing a lung transplant could leave Bridget with four to six weeks to live. Proceeding with further treatment, including an organ transplant, did not guarantee a successful outcome and meant greater hardships for her loved ones.

She chose to return home to Butte to spend her remaining time with family and friends. Two of her final wishes are particularly touching. She wants to ensure her mother is supported and does not face financial insecurity. She also asked the community of Butte to come together to celebrate life.

Bridget's courage rallied the community, as individuals and businesses responded with donations to support the family. Bridget has also brought awareness to the struggles families face when a loved one is diagnosed with the incurable disease.

In late April, residents of Butte celebrated life and Bridget. Bridget's loved ones, friends, classmates, and neighbors cheered her arrival. Amid much fanfare and a police escort, there were tears of sadness and tears of joy.

Bridget has helped demonstrate the power of community. Family, friends, and neighbors have come together to support and celebrate a remarkable young woman.

Bridget's community will long remember her big heart. Because of Bridget, they will also

remember that, despite the challenges one may face in life, there is reason to celebrate it.

Madam Speaker, for inspiring her community with her remarkable courage and love of life, I recognize Bridget Mallo for her spirit of Montana.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JIM WADE

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I offer these remarks in tribute to Dr. Jim Wade of Abingdon, Virginia, who has used his talents as a surgeon to help needy people around the globe.

Dr. Wade was born and raised in Princeton, West Virginia. He attended West Virginia University as an undergraduate and then continued at its School of Medicine specializing in otolaryngology. After completing his medical studies, he served as an officer in the U.S. Army for five years, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He then had a medical practice in Abingdon from 1978 to 2013.

In Abingdon, Dr. Wade has been an active member of his community. He attends Abingdon Bible Church, serves on various boards, and provides a home for foreign interns when they are training in the country.

Dr. Wade's deep faith, compassion for others, and medical skills guided him to the field of medical missions. He began volunteering with the faith-based charity World Medical Mission in May 1996, traveling to Kenya, performing cleft lip and cleft palate surgeries. Working with World Medical Mission and BethanyKids in the years since, Dr. Wade has traveled to Kenya 25 times, South Sudan three times, Egypt twice, South Sudan twice, and Myanmar to perform these surgeries. Frequently operating in areas undergoing political and social unrest and lacking the comforts of home, he conducts an average of four surgeries a day during twelve-hour shifts in the operating room.

His selfless and humble service to others has been a gift in the lives of many, from the children who benefit from his medical skills to the colleagues inspired by his example. I commend Dr. Wade for his good works and for the generous and caring spirit in which he has done them.

RECOGNIZING TAYLOR BOYER

HON. BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, for nearly two decades, the U.S. Department of State's Benjamin A. Gilman International Student Program has afforded qualified American students the ability to study abroad. To date, over 28,000 outstanding Americans representing 1,300 colleges and universities have studied in over 150 countries as part of this program. Students selected represent diverse backgrounds and engage in a unique educational experience that gives them skills related to national security and economic competitiveness.

I rise today to recognize the prestigious accomplishment of my constituent, Taylor Boyer of Doylestown, who received a Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship to study abroad in Belize during the 2017–2018 academic year while a student at Delaware Valley University.

On behalf of all residents of the First Congressional District, I congratulate Taylor on this outstanding achievement.

HONORING TEACHER OF THE YEAR DONNA GRADEL

HON. KEVIN HERN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in honor of an outstanding educator. Oklahoma's 2018 Teacher of the Year, Ms. Donna Gradel, a finalist for the National Teacher of the Year.

Ms. Gradel has dedicated nearly 30 years of her life to education. The success of her students at Broken Arrow High School reflects the passion and dedication that Ms. Gradel brings to teaching.

Oklahoma is home to many wonderful educators. Ms. Gradel is a standard-bearer of educational excellence in my state and my district, and she continues to impress us and her peers across the country.

Ms. Gradel is well-deserving of her position as a finalist for Teacher of the Year. She represents Oklahoma and our country well and has the support of our entire delegation.

Congratulations to Ms. Gradel on this profound honor.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF MASIMO CORPORATION

HON. KATIE PORTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the 30th anniversary of Masimo Corporation, a healthcare technology company based in Irvine, California, and to celebrate its innovation and commitment to improving patient safety around the world. Masimo has helped solve the "unsolvable" by introducing lifesaving breakthroughs in noninvasive patient monitoring.

Masimo's founder, chairman, and chief executive officer, Joe Kiani, immigrated to the United States when he was 9 years old and only spoke three words of English. Originally trained as an electrical engineer, he thrived in his new home and graduated early from both high school and San Diego State University.

In 1989, at age 24, Mr. Kiani had an idea that would significantly improve the accuracy and reliability of one of the most commonly used monitoring technologies in health care: the pulse oximeter. By attaching to your finger, the pulse oximeter measures how much oxygen is in the blood within seconds. With a $40,000 loan against his condo in Orange County, Mr. Kiani started his company in a location that many successful California companies often do—in a garage. Today, Masimo Corporation's Irvine headquarters can be recognized as the set for Stark Enterprises in the first "Iron Man" movie.

Before Masimo Corporation was founded, pulse oximeters frequently produced false alerts based on a variety of factors and the patient's movements. Mr. Kiani applied a technology called adaptive filters, used in submarine warfare and communication, and created Masimo SET Measure-through Motion and Low Perfusion pulse oximetry. This technology reduced false alarms by 95 percent, and its high degree of sensitivity pioneered new findings—from previously undetectable heart problems in newborns to reducing blindness in premature babies by enabling clinicians to better target oxygen levels provided in neonatal care.

Since its founding, Masimo has grown into a successful publicly traded company employing more than 4,600 people worldwide, with annual revenues of nearly $800 million. The company has more than 600 patents, and Masimo's technology improves the health outcomes of an estimated 100 million patients worldwide each year.

The journey of Mr. Kiani and Masimo is an American story rooted in entrepreneurial spirit and grit. Its worldwide success has created jobs, nurtured research, and improved patient safety. On behalf of the 45th Congressional District, congratulations for 30 years of providing lifesaving and life-altering health care.

RECOGNIZING THE MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY'S 20TH ANNUAL SNAPSHOT DAY

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary as they celebrate their 20th Snapshot Day. This annual event brings volunteers together at over 250 sampling sites on the central coast of California as they collect valuable data on the water quality of the watersheds that drain into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

The first Snapshot Day was organized in 2000 when the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary collaborated with the Coastal Watershed Council and the Center for Marine Conservation to organize a volunteer effort to better understand land-based sources of ocean pollution in the sanctuary. With a better understanding of the sources of pollution from the 10 watersheds directly connected to the sanctuary, local agencies, stakeholders, and citizens can better protect the water quality along 276 miles of shoreline across four coastal counties that are home to more than 1.8 million residents. These protected waters support a wealth of biological diversity, coastal scenery, and recreational and business opportunities.

Snapshot Day depends on a small army of volunteers who measure bodies of water for temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity, and turbidity and collect samples that

will be tested in a laboratory for nutrients and bacteria levels. These assessments test the overall health of the water as well as any threats to aquatic organisms, fish, and humans. Through this work, volunteers become environmental stewards and ambassadors for the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and local watersheds. Since 2000, a total of 3,783 volunteers have donated 18,915 hours of their time to monitor any of the Snapshot Day sites.

Since its beginning in 2000, Snapshot Day has shown how engaged volunteers can make a critical impact in their community. Madam Speaker, I ask that my distinguished colleagues join me in recognizing the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary as they celebrate their 20th Snapshot Day.

HONORING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Polish American Congress. I am pleased to recognize such an esteemed organization that has enriched the cultural landscape of our nation and strengthened America's friendship with Poland. I am proud to have worked closely for many years with Polish American Congress President Frank Spula in Chicago.

Established near the end of World War II, the Polish American Congress gave voice to the shared Polish-American interest in a free Poland and in defeating the Axis powers. After World War II ended, the organization played a leading role in international efforts to secure a prosperous and independent post-war Poland. During the Cold War, the organization engaged in further work to bolster relations between our two countries, through pushing for American recognition of the Polish western border, securing support for Radio Free Europe, and advocating on behalf of Polish immigrants.

Today, the Polish American Congress stands as a federation of over 3,000 Polish American organizations including veteran, cultural, professional, religious, and social associations, and represents over 10 million Americans of Polish descent and origin. Throughout its rich history, the Polish American Congress has been highly successful in ensuring strong economic cooperation and promoting civic, educational, and cultural programs to further artistic and intellectual exchanges.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Polish American Congress on its 75th anniversary. Chicagoland is fortunate to have the most robust Polish-American community in our nation. I am proud to be a Polish-American and to represent so many others in my district. I have witnessed firsthand the exceptional contributions of the Polish American Congress. I know this organization will continue its important work for many years into the future.

RECOGNIZING JASMINE WATT, DELEGATE TO THE 2019 CONGRESS OF FUTURE MEDICAL LEADERS

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jasmine Carol Watt on her nomination and selection as a Delegate to the 2019 Congress of Future Medical Leaders. She will represent the great State of Georgia and White County High School at the event in Boston, Massachusetts.

Selection as a Delegate to the Congress of Future Medical Leaders is an incredible honor. The goal of the Congress is to identify high-achieving high school students who aspire to become physicians or medical scientists and provide them with the guidance and mentorship needed to succeed.

To become a Delegate, one must have a proven record of academic achievement. Jasmine greatly exceeded that requirement with her near-perfect GPA. While maintaining a stellar GPA, Jasmine also participates in the White County High School concert and marching bands as a percussionist.

From an early age, Jasmine was always intrigued by the possibility of a career in the medical profession. Inspired by her mother, a law enforcement officer, she originally expressed interest in forensic sciences but later turned her attention to becoming a nurse in the operating room, where her aunt works.

The Congress of Future Medical Leaders is an incredible opportunity for Jasmine to acquire the knowledge and leadership skills necessary to succeed in the medical profession. I am proud to congratulate her on this well-deserved honor, and I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE HONORING THE ANCESTRAL REBURIAL HOSTED BY THE GULLAH SOCIETY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor 36 individuals of African descent whose remains were unearthed at Gailliard Center in Charleston, South Carolina in 2013. These souls, whose stories are unknown, were buried in unmarked graves and their resting site was later buried under construction as the city grew. While they may have been forgotten in their time, they are not forgotten today. I commend the Gullah Society and the City of Charleston for honoring these individuals by holding a naming ceremony and ancestral reburial celebration to honor these souls and recognize their contributions to Charleston's history.

What we do know is that these 36 individuals—men, women and children—were either born in Africa or were of African descent. Thanks to the efforts of the Gullah Society, analysis has been done that dates the original burial of these souls to between 1750 and 1800. Yet the site was never recognized as a burial ground. These souls were almost certainly enslaved people and endured prejudices and abuses throughout their life.

Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in his great work Democracy in America; "The greatness of America lies not in being more enlightened than any other nation, but rather in her ability to repair her faults." The reburial celebration is one step towards acknowledging this important part of history and repairing this fault.

We have an obligation to preserve the rich history of this country. Celebrations like this provide an opportunity to rejoice in the continued preservation of not just historic events but of the people who made this country what it is today.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in celebrating this historic occasion that recognizes the contributions of these 36 souls and all of the similarly situated that they represent. Without the vigilance of the Gullah Society and the City of Charleston this recognition would not be possible; and I add my enduring gratitude for the tremendous work they have done to make this day possible.

THE PASSING OF JUDGE DAMON KEITH

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. LEWIS. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Judge Damon Keith. He was a great American and a brilliant federal judge.

Over the years, I had the honor of meeting Judge Keith a few times. He was always gracious and thoughtful.

Appointed by Presidents Johnson and Carter, Judge Keith worked for more than half a century to help our nation realize the dream of a more perfect union.

He spent every single day committed to helping our country respect the dignity, worth, and equality of every human being—whether it was their right to vote, education, housing, employment, or privacy.

Madam Speaker, today, my thoughts are with his family, friends, and community, who were kind enough to share this amazing man with a grateful nation.

RECOGNITION OF THE PASSING OF THE HONORABLE STAN FURMAN

HON. GREG STANTON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, today I want to recognize the Honorable Stan Furman who passed away on April 1, 2019 at the age of 87 in Phoenix, Arizona.

The two-term Arizona State Senator was born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1932 and experienced a humble, often difficult upbringing. He lost both his parents before he turned 10 years old and spent his formative years in the Vista Del Mar orphanage in Los Angeles.

This experience shaped him, contributing to his strong beliefs in justice and equal rights. It formed Stan's social conscience as he developed a profound need to stand up for those who couldn't stand up for themselves. That

time also instilled his deep love and appreciation of his family and friends—people he never took for granted.

From 1952 to 1956, Stan served our country in the U.S. Air Force which took him to Japan during the Korean War. After an honorable discharge, Stan moved to Mexico City where he earned a degree in business and foreign trade from Mexico City College. His time in Mexico would forever change the course of his life.

It was there that he met Gloria, his soulmate and wife of 58 years. They married in Mexico City in 1960 and moved back to California where Stan worked for a fabric wholesaler. Their three children were born in California.

In 1969, the Furman family moved to Phoenix where Stan opened and managed a new branch for the fabric company. After some years in Arizona, Gloria entered local politics as a volunteer, which inspired Stan to get involved-and ultimately led to him running for public office himself.

Stan was elected to the Arizona State Senate and served two terms from 1991 to 1995. During his tenure, Stan focused on the issues that were instilled in him early on: civil rights, criminal justice, education. He served with compassion and dignity, always motivated by doing the right thing. He advocated for the 1992 referendum to make Martin Luther King, Jr. Day a paid state holiday in Arizona—an accomplishment that made him incredibly proud. And between his lawmaking, he found time to volunteer, and encouraged his colleagues in the legislature to volunteer at a local elementary school, too.

After leaving elected office, Stan's passion for service never wavered. He served on many Arizona boards and commissions and worked for the Arizona Corporation Commission. Following many years of extensive work with the Arizona Civil Liberties Union, Stan served as the President of ACLU Arizona from 2002 to 2006 and was honored to be named Arizona Civil Libertarian of the Year in 1995. He also served for several years on the National ACLU Board of Directors. It was no surprise, when in 1998; Stan was named '' Mediator of the Year'' by the Phoenix Community Mediation Program.

In his personal life, Stan was a man of many passions. He was an avid tennis player and golfer, quick-witted and a natural joke teller. He loved crossword puzzles and all word games. He enjoyed playing board games and online games with his children and grandchildren. He loved going to the beach while enjoying time at the family's vacation home in Rocky Point, Mexico. But those close to Stan knew that his work brought him as much joy as any of his hobbies. Stan Furman is survived by his wife and love of his life, Gloria, his daughters Diane (Randy) and Susan, his son Phil (Deb), his grandsons Spencer, Dylan, Nate, Harrison, Alex (Jessi), Hugo and Oscar, and his great-granddaughter Cheyanne.

Stan had a life well lived and will be deeply missed.

HONORING THE POLISH HIGHLANDERS ALLIANCE OF NORTH AMERICA ON ITS 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Polish Highlanders Alliance of North America as the organization prepares to celebrate its 90th anniversary. It is a privilege to represent so many Polish Highlanders and to have the organization's headquarters just a few blocks from my district.

The Polish Highlanders Alliance traces its roots back to 1929 when its first chapter, known as a circle, was founded in Chicago. Since its inception, the Alliance has sought to organize Polish Highlanders throughout North America into a unified Highlander family. For the last 90 years, members of the Alliance have worked hard to preserve the unique cultural heritage of the Polish Highland region, including music, dance, folk costumes, and other traditions. Through the years, the organization has grown to over 80 circles throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Today, the Polish Highlanders Alliance is headquartered on the Southwest Side of Chicago in the Highlander Home on Archer Avenue. The Alliance organizes many cultural events for the Highlander and the Polish-American community including the Highlander Picnic which attracts nearly 3,000 people every year. For its numerous cultural activities, the Alliance has received awards including the Gloria Artis Cultural Achievement Medal. The medal was awarded by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland for the Alliance's distinguished contributions to Polish culture. In addition to cultural activities, the Polish Highlanders Alliance raises money to provide assistance to churches, schools, and other establishments within Poland and the Highland region.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing all that the Polish Highlanders Alliance of North America does to promote unique Polish cultural traditions and to support strong ties between Poland and the U.S. The members' devotion to their community and their mission is commendable and I wish them the best as they continue to impart their traditions for generations to come. One hundred years (Sto lat).

PRAISING THE PERSEVERANCE OF BRIAN SCHNELLE

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend Brian Schnelle who will graduate from college on Saturday at the age of 30.

Brian had a rough start in life and has overcome many obstacles. Born in Modesto, California, in a hospital serving a mostly indigent population, baby Brian and his biological mother somehow made it to a Truckstops of America near downtown Nashville. There his mother got into an altercation and was jailed and Brian ended up in foster care. After months of custody battles, his mother left town and the Schnelle family of Nashville was free to adopt the three-year-old on July 3, 1991.

As a toddler, Brian loved books, cars, and trains and every Kidsongs video on the market. His new family took him to the library, read him books and took him where he could see trains, planes and 18-wheelers. But it was clear Brian had health issues, including needing breathing treatments for asthma, and he was labelled as having ADD, ADHD and finally Asperger's Syndrome. Brian was verbal but lacked many of the social skills of kids his age. School was not easy, but Brian's eventual academic success came about when he began attending Genesis Academy which could meet his special needs. Brian graduated with a regular high school diploma after taking the Tennessee Gateway Test three times. It was then he announced he wanted to go to college and major in sports management. Brian had always been an avid fan of University of Tennessee sports—especially women's basketball, women's volleyball and women's softball.

Trevecca Nazarene University in Nashville was the best choice for Brian to pursue his dream of getting a college degree. The University has recognized his efforts by creating a special award, the Brian Schnelle Perseverance Award, which will be presented annually to future persistent students. It took 12 years, but Brian graduates with a Bachelor of Science degree in Sports Management—with honors—on Saturday.

I want to congratulate Brian and the entire Schnelle family, including his sister, my legislative assistant Alex Schnelle, for this major accomplishment, and wish them all a bright future.

CONGRATULATIONS GARY WALTERS

HON. TROY BALDERSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize my dear friend Gary Walters. On May 18, 2019, Coach Walters will be inducted into the Ohio Basketball Hall of Fame in recognition of his tremendous career as the head basketball coach at Newark High School in Licking County, Ohio.

Over the course of his twenty-seven years coaching the Newark Wildcats, Gary and his athletes racked up a 477–199 record, winning twelve league championships, 17 sectional championships, seven district championships and 1 regional championship. As a result of his efforts, Gary was elected Ohio Coach of the year in both 1992 and 1999.

Gary's results on the court were only possible through his dedication to his players off the court. He set high standards and helped generations of young men achieve them. Having grown up as a multi-sport athlete himself, Gary knew all too well the special impact a good coach can have on those under his charge. By investing in their character, studies, and personal wellbeing, Gary set himself apart as a model coach and mentor.

Over the years I've known Coach, he has reflected the highest virtues we admire in public service. In addition to his years as an educator and coach, Gary continues to serve his

community—now in his fifth elected term as the Clerk of Courts for his home county. His dedication and perseverance can serve as an inspiration to us all.

I'm proud to join in recognizing Coach Walters as he receives this fitting tribute to his legacy of achievement and service. Congratulations to my friend on being inducted into the 2019 class of the Ohio Basketball Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN G. MOUSHEGIAN

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I offer these remarks in tribute to Stephen G. Moushegian of Salem, Virginia, a hero of the Vietnam War who died on March 22 at the age of 74.

Born on January 22, 1945, Steve was not a stranger to military life in his younger years, as his father had graduated from West Point and served in World War II. Steve began his service in the U.S. Army as a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University of Georgia. Upon commissioning, he entered flight school and excelled as a pilot.

When Steve was deployed to Vietnam, he opted for a risky assignment: flying helicopters for reconnaissance missions. He quickly proved his courage and skill at the task. Although the North Vietnamese would target his helicopter as it scouted for U.S. forces, he would persist in reconnoitering their positions, even at times after his helicopter was hit by enemy fire. His daring missions gathered valuable intelligence for the U.S. military and earned him several decorations, including a Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Silver Star, and Distinguished Flying Cross.

In September 1969, Steve's helicopter took enemy fire, and he was wounded in the arms, shoulder, and left eye. The eye injury blinded him in that eye, so he was sent home with a Purple Heart. Notwithstanding the serious injuries he sustained, he treasured his service to the country he loved.

Steve worked as a medical salesman after his service in the Army, and occasionally I would have the pleasure of joining him and his lunch buddies. He is survived by his wife of 52 years, Ricki, his children Jeff, Christie Shaps, and Suzi, and six grandchildren. His son Jeff served in the Army after graduating from Virginia Military Institute, and his grandson also plans on a military career after completing his course of study at the same institution. We all can take inspiration from the life of Steve Moushegian, a loving father, husband, and patriot who served his country in the skies over Vietnam with valor.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF LEONARD McNEIL

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and service of Leonard McNeil, a long-time resident of West Contra Costa County.

Leonard first discovered his passion for advocacy while attending California State University, Fresno and was a founding member of the campus's Black Student Union. A strong opponent of the Vietnam War, Leonard protested the draft by moving to Canada, where he helped create the Vancouver Black Action Group and demonstrated against the Vietnam War and British and Canadian imperialism.

After returning to the United States in the 1970s, Leonard completed a vocational program at the University of California, Berkeley and was an ironworker for over 15 years. In that capacity, he worked within his union to fight the exploitation of immigrant workers and end discriminatory practices.

Leonard then pursued a career in local politics and served on the San Pablo City Council. During his tenure, McNeil helped create affordable housing programs, pushed for free public internet access, created the San Pablo Economic Development Corporation, and supported programs that aimed to improve relations between the police department and the community.

Leonard was also a professor of Political Science at Contra Costa College, a position he held for nearly 10 years. As a professor, he pushed students to think critically and engage in political discussions.

Leonard will be sorely missed and his lasting impact will long be remembered in the East Bay community.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH GEORGIA RANGER CHALLENGE TEAM

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of North Georgia's (UNG) Ranger Challenge team for placing third overall in the 2019 Sandhurst Military Skills Competition.

The Sandhurst competition is the world's premier international military skills competition with over 50 teams traveling to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point each year to compete against the best military academies in the world. The competition is designed to test each team's mental, physical and leadership readiness that is necessary to foster group cohesiveness and achieve excellence.

Established in 1873, the University of North Georgia is one of the six senior military colleges in the United States. The University established the ROTC program in 1916, and their Corps of Cadets currently encompasses over 700 members. These cadets compete and succeed on a national scale, winning the ROTC cup for the second year in a row and placing third overall out of 49 teams. UNG was the only team not from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point to finish in the top five, and they finished ahead of 14 of West Point's 16 teams, in addition to teams from the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard.

As an alumnus of the University of North Georgia, I know the level of commitment and courage it takes for the Corps of Cadets to compete on a world stage. With the team improving from their Fourth Place position in 2018, it is no surprise that they are already diligently working to achieve first place in the coming years.

On behalf of the people of Northeast Georgia, I want to congratulate the University of North Georgia Ranger Challenge team for their success. They continue to produce hard-working and dedicated cadets that serve our country honorably in the United States and abroad.

JIM GORMAN RETIREMENT

HON. TROY BALDERSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and achievements of James "Jim" Gorman, in honor of his retirement from the Gorman-Rupp Company in Mansfield, Ohio.

Since its founding in 1933, the Gorman-Rupp Company has been known worldwide for its quality pumps and pump systems. When Jim first joined the board of directors in 1946, he began a journey spanning more than seven decades. For 73 years, Jim has worked tirelessly to uphold the renowned Gorman-Rupp Company reputation and build its global success.

Jim's service didn't begin in the private sector, however. In 1942, amidst the height of World War II, Jim answered his nation's call and joined the United States Army as a C-47 cargo plane pilot, where he risked life and limb to defend the principle of freedom. His lifelong dedication to service for his country and community didn't end there. After World War II, Jim served in the Air Force Reserves until the Guard unit was opened in June 1948, where he served until 1956.

After his time in the military, Jim returned home to Mansfield, Ohio to devote himself to the eponymous company his father co-founded. As a salesman, Jim traveled the country selling the pumps and pump systems the Gorman-Rupp Company designs and manufactures. It didn't take long for Jim's staunch work ethic to earn him the respect and admiration of his colleagues.

As far back as 1948, Jim has repeatedly been quoted as saying he believes in treating his employees as he would like to be treated. This unwavering commitment to his employees remains through this very day and sets an example for job creators everywhere.

Jim's life and career are marked by decades of profound, yet humbly-and dutifully-carried-out service to others. I'm confident that's Jim's impact will be an enduring one, and that his work will be cherished by generations to come.

I thank James "Jim" Gorman for bringing honor to Mansfield, Ohio, and in turn I honor him for his incredible record of achievements.

RECOGNIZING THE 175TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

HON. TED S. YOHO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this time to commemorate the 175th Anniversary of the founding of Marion County, Florida.

I have the honor of representing part of this county, alongside Representatives NEAL DUNN and DANIEL WEBSTER.

For the past 175 years, Marion County has been at the heart of Florida's rich history and continues to be an important part of Florida today. The county boasts significant economic development and the title of''Horse Capital of the World.''

Marion County is constantly growing and is an industry leader in the agriculture, equine and forestry industries. The success of these industries can be attributed to the hard-working and dedicated individuals in the community.

As we celebrate this significant anniversary, we must reflect on the contributions that Marion County has made to the great state of Florida and the nation. I look forward to the continued success of the Marion County community. Congratulations.

RESPONDING TO THE CHABAD OF POWAY SYNAGOGUE ATTACK

HON. MIKE LEVIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark a tragic day for San Diegans, Californians, and all Americans.

On the last day of Passover and exactly six months since the Tree of Life Synagogue shooting in Pittsburgh, yet another attack took place, once again by an evil, hate-filled, anti-Semitic individual who was armed with an assault rifle. At the Chabad of Poway Synagogue located just outside of my district in Southern California, Mrs. Lori Kaye was senselessly murdered, and three other people were seriously injured.

There were many heroes on that day, including an off-duty Border Patrol Agent and an Army veteran who helped stop the gunman, and I am so grateful to them for saving lives and helping their community.

Our response to this attack cannot end now that the violence in Poway is over. It is up to each and everyone one of us—elected officials and everyday citizens alike—to confront the hate, bigotry, and anti-Semitism that persists in our society.

We must also take strong and decisive action to end the epidemic of gun violence in this country. Earlier this year, the House passed HR8, which would put common sense gun safety measures in place. We know it will help end the plague of senseless gun violence, and I implore the Senate to take up this bipartisan legislation immediately.

We need to bring together members of all religions, backgrounds, and political parties to address the hate and violence behind this attack, and that's what I intend to do over the coming weeks, months, and years.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NEWTON APPLE TREE PLANTED AT BILLY EARL DADE MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, as the Chairwoman of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, I am proud to have the opportunity to donate a direct descendant of the apple tree that inspired Sir Isaac Newton's theory of gravity to Billy Earl Dade Middle School in honor of Arbor Day 2019. In the past several years, Billy Earl Dade Middle School has become a national example of how strong campus leadership and the surrounding community can vastly improve the quality of education and experience offered to students.

I'd like to thank the National Institute of Standards and Technology for making this donation possible by providing a sapling from their Newton apple tree in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

In the mid-17th century, while on leave from Cambridge University, Isaac Newton was sitting beneath a tree when he saw an apple fall to the ground. This moment captured his curiosity, and he began to wonder if the same force that drew the apple towards the center of the earth similarly affected the moon and the planets. It was that day that inspired Newton to begin development of his law of universal gravitation. Nearly three and a half centuries later, scientists are still trying to understand gravity.

Just as the ancestor of this tree inspired Sir Isaac Newton, who went on to formulate his laws of motion and become one of the most esteemed and influential scientists of all time, I hope this apple tree inspires the students, faculty, and mentors that attend and visit Billy Earl Dade Middle School to continue acting as role models in the community and to pursue new ideas in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate sustained the President's Veto of S.J. Res. 7, Hostilities in the Republic of Yemen.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2579–S2624

Measures Introduced: Forty-two bills and eight resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1278–1319, S. J. Res. 19, and S. Res. 183–189. **Pages S2612–14**

Measures Passed:

Department of Defense Laboratory Day 2019: Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 160, recognizing the contributions of defense laboratories to the technological dominance of the United States Armed Forces and supporting the designation of April 25, 2019, as ''Department of Defense Laboratory Day 2019'', and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S2623**

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 144, designating May 5, 2019, as the ''National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls'', and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S2623**

Commending the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats Men's Basketball Team: Senate agreed to S. Res. 185, commending the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men's basketball team for another National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II national championship victory. **Page S2623**

El Dia de los Ninos-Celebrating Young Americans: Senate agreed to S. Res. 186, recognizing April 30, 2019, as ''El Dia de los Ninos-Celebrating Young Americans''. **Pages S2623–24**

Cinco de Mayo Holiday: Senate agreed to S. Res. 187, recognizing the cultural and historical significance of the Cinco de Mayo holiday. **Page S2624**

National POW/MIA Flag Act: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. 693, to amend title 36, United States Code, to require that the POW/MIA flag be displayed on all days that the flag of the United States is displayed on certain Federal property, and the bill was then passed. **Page S2624**

Veto Messages:

Hostilities in the Republic of Yemen—Veto Message: By 53 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. 94), two-thirds of the Senators voting not having voted in the affirmative, S. J. Res. 7, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress, upon reconsideration, was rejected, and the veto of the President was sustained. **Pages S2585–93**

Bianco Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit. **Page S2593**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, May 2, 2019, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, May 6, 2019. **Page S2593**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2593**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m. on Monday, May 6, 2019, Senate resume consideration of the nomination; and that the cloture motions filed during the session of Thursday, May 2, 2019 ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, May 6, 2019. **Page S2624**

Reed Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Kimberly A. Reed, of

West Virginia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. **Page S2593**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit. **Page S2593**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2593**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2593**

Bachus Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Spencer Bachus III, of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. **Page S2593**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Kimberly A. Reed, of West Virginia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. **Page S2593**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2593**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2593**

Pryor Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. **Page S2593**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Spencer Bachus III, of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. **Page S2593**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2593**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2593**

Dhillon Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Janet Dhillon, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. **Page S2594**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. **Page S2594**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2593**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Pages S2593–94**

Park Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Michael H. Park, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit. **Page S2594**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Janet Dhillon, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. **Page S2594**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2594**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2594**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 90 yeas to 8 nays (Vote No. EX. 91), Rodolfo Armando Ruiz II, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. **Pages S2580–84, S2624**

By 95 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. EX. 92), Raul M. Arias-Marxuach, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico. **Pages S2584–85, S2624**

By 65 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. EX. 93), Joshua Wolson, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S2585, S2624**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Paul Shmotolokha, of Washington, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2021.

John E. Kramer, of Florida, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Transportation.

Roxanne Cabral, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Joshua A. Deahl, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years.

Deborah J. Israel, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Kelly Craft, of Kentucky, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Kelly Craft, of Kentucky, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

2 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

4 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, and Army.

Page S2624

Messages from the House: **Page S2605**

Executive Communications: **Page S2605**

Petitions and Memorials: **Page S2605**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S2611**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2614–16**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2616–23**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2604–05**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2623**

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—94) **Pages S2584–85, S2591–92**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 4:43 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, May 6, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2624.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of Homeland Security concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Homeland Security, after receiving testimony from Kevin McAleenan, Acting Secretary, and Chip Fulghum, Acting Under Secretary for Management, both of the Department of Homeland Security.

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Labor, after receiving testimony from R. Alexander Acosta, Secretary of Labor.

NOMINATION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of General James C. McConville, USA, for reappointment to the grade of general and to be Chief of Staff of the Army, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Daniel Habib Jorjani, of Kentucky, to be Solicitor, and Mark Lee Greenblatt, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, both of the Department of the Interior, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Alan R. Swendiman, of North Carolina, to be Deputy Director of the Peace Corps, and Robert A. Destro, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, David Schenker, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary (Near Eastern Affairs), Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland, James S. Gilmore, of Virginia, to be U.S. Representative to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador, David Michael Satterfield, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, Kate Marie Byrnes, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Macedonia, and Brian J. Bulatao, of Texas, to be an Under Secretary (Management), all of the Department of State.

FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE PERMITTING OVERSIGHT

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations concluded an oversight hearing to examine Federal

infrastructure permitting and FAST–41, after receiving testimony from Alex Herrgott, Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, Joseph Johnson, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Raul Garcia, Earthjustice, all of Washington, D.C.; Laura Abram, First Solar, Inc., San Francisco, California; and Michael Knisley, Ohio State Building and Construction Trades Council, Columbus.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 820, to strengthen programs authorized under the Debbie Smith Act of 2004, with an amendment; and

The nominations of Virgil Madden, of Indiana, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission, Michael G. Bailey, to be United States Attorney for the District of Arizona, Brent R. Bunn, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho, and Eric S. Gartner, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, all of the Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 45 public bills, H.R. 2468–2512; and 6 resolutions, H. Res. 348–353, were introduced. **Pages H3438–40**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3442–43**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1232, 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 (H. Rept. 116–45);

H.R. 938, 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 (H. Rept. 116–46); and

H.R. 1503, 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 (H. Rept. 116–47). **Page H3438**

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Rev. Jonathan Falwell, Thomas Road Baptist Church, Lynchburg, VA. **Page H3409**

Climate Action Now Act: The House passed 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, by a recorded vote of 231 ayes to 190 noes, Roll No. 184. Consideration began yesterday, May 1st. **Pages H3411–20, H3420–29**

Rejected the Barr motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of 206 ayes to 214 noes, Roll No. 183. **Pages H3426–28**

Agreed to:

Kim amendment (No. 21 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that requires the President to include how the Paris Agreement's loss and damage provisions would affect infrastructure resiliency in the United States given the expected impacts of climate change; **Pages H3411–13**

Pressley amendment (No. 23 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that adds findings on the interconnection between climate change and health; **Page H3414**

Neguse amendment (No. 25 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that provides a rule of construction that nothing in this Act would require or prohibit the President from including in his plan recommendations to support integration of human-caused climate change into school curriculums; **Pages H3415–16**

Levin (CA) amendment (No. 27 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that includes findings recognizing that addressing climate change and providing affordable energy to consumers are not mutually exclusive; **Pages H3417–18**

Crow amendment (No. 28 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that includes findings that recognize the Department of Defense's goal to procure renewable energy across military installations, branches, and operations to drive greenhouse gas reductions and support resilience efforts in the face of a changing climate; **Pages H3418–19**

Krishnamoorthi amendment (No. 30 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that includes findings that essential in achieving the nationally determined contribution target is a thriving clean energy industry in the United States, which currently employs over 500,000 Americans; **Pages H3420–21**

Espaillat amendment (No. 2 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that was debated on May 1st that includes findings addressing the importance of climate justice and environmental justice (by a recorded vote of 237 ayes to 185 noes, Roll No. 175); **Pages H3421–22**

Porter amendment (No. 19 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that was debated on May 1st that includes findings that recognize the importance of clean energy technology development for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions of the agreements under the Paris Climate Accord (by a recorded vote of 262 ayes to 163 noes, Roll No. 178); **Pages H3423–24**

Fletcher amendment (No. 22 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that states that nothing in this Act may be construed to require or prohibit the inclusion of a specific energy technology or technologies in the President's plan (by a recorded vote of 305 ayes to 121 noes, Roll No. 179); **Pages H3413–14, H3424**

Schrier amendment (No. 24 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that ensures that voluntary agricultural practices can be included to meet the goals and ambitions of the Paris Agreement (by a recorded vote of 295 ayes to 132 noes, Roll No. 180); **Pages H3414–15, H3424–25**

Van Drew amendment (No. 26 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that adds to the findings the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (by a recorded vote of 257 ayes to 167 noes, Roll No. 181); and **Pages H3416–17, H3425–26**

Engel amendment (No. 29 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that requires the President's plan to take into consideration populations, regions, industries, and constituencies affected, including American jobs, consumer energy costs, and the ability to develop and deploy new technologies (by a recorded vote of 259 ayes to 166 noes, Roll No. 182). **Pages H3419–20, H3426**

Rejected:

Gosar amendment (No. 10 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that was debated on May 1st that sought to include findings that the Paris Agreement is a treaty and should be treated as such (by a recorded vote of 189 ayes to 234 noes, Roll No. 176); and **Page H3422**

Gosar amendment (No. 11 printed in H. Rept. 116–42) that was debated on May 1st that sought to strike Section 3–Prohibition on use of funds to advance the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement (by a recorded vote of 189 ayes to 234 noes, Roll No. 177). **Pages H3422–23**

H. Res. 329, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 9) was agreed to yesterday, May 1st.

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow, May 3rd, and further when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Tuesday, May 7th for Morning Hour debate. **Page H3429**

Senate Referrals: S. 406 was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform. S. Con. Res. 13 was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Ways and Means. **Page H3437**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H3420.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Ten recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3421–22, H3422, H3422–23, H3423–24, H3424, H3424–25, H3425–26, H3426, H3428, and H3428–29. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:50 p.m.

Committee Meetings

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ACQUISITION AND MODERNIZATION PROGRAMS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 2020 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces held a hearing entitled ''Department of the Air Force Acquisition and Modernization Programs in the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization President's Budget Request''. Testimony was heard from Will Roper, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Department of the Air Force; General James M. Holmes, U.S. Air Force, Commander, Air Combat Command; Major General David S. Nahom, U.S. Air Force, Director of Programs, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Plans and Requirements, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force; Lieutenant General Anthony R. Ierardi, U.S. Army, Director, Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment (J8), Joint Chiefs of Staff; Vice Admiral Mathias W. Winter, U.S. Navy, Director, F–35 Joint Strike Fighter Program Office, Department of Defense; Robert Daigle, Director, Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation, Department of Defense; Robert F. Behler, Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense; and Michael J. Sullivan, Director, Defense Weapon System Acquisitions, Government Accountability Office.

OVERSIGHT OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: REPORT BY SPECIAL COUNSEL ROBERT S. MUELLER, III ON THE INVESTIGATION INTO RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION; AND RELATED MATTERS

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice: Report by Special Counsel Robert S. Mueller, III on the Investigation Into Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election; and Related Matters''.

THE STATUS OF THE PUERTO RICO OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ECONOMIC STABILITY ACT (PROMESA): LESSONS LEARNED THREE YEARS LATER

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''The Status of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA): Lessons Learned Three Years Later''. Testimony was heard from Ricardo A. Rosselló, Governor, Puerto Rico; Natalie A. Jaresko, Executive Director, Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico; and public witnesses.

CULTURAL BARRIERS IMPACTING WOMEN VETERANS' ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled ''Cultural Barriers Impacting Women Veterans' Access to Healthcare''. Testimony was heard from Patricia M. Hayes, Chief Consultant, Women's Health Services, Veterans Health Administration; and public witnesses.

FISCAL YEAR 2020 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY PROGRAM BUDGET REQUEST HEARING

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2020 Central Intelligence Agency Program Budget Request Hearing''. This hearing was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 3, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, May 6

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2:30 p.m., Friday, May 3

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 2:30 p.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Balderson, Troy, Ohio, E531, E532
Clyburn, James E., S.C., E530
Cohen, Steve, Tenn., E531
Collins, Doug, Ga., E527, E530, E532
Cooper, Jim, Tenn., E527
DeSaulnier, Mark, Calif., E532
Fitzpatrick, Brian K., Pa., E529
Gianforte, Greg, Mont., E528
Granger, Kay, Tex., E528
Griffith, H. Morgan, Va., E529, E532
Hern, Kevin, Okla., E529
Herrera Beutler, Jaime, Wash., E528
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E533
Levin, Mike, Calif., E533
Lewis, John, Ga., E530
Lipinski, Daniel, Ill., E530, E531
Loudermilk, Barry, Ga., E527, E528
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E527
Panetta, Jimmy, Calif., E529
Porter, Katie, Calif., E529
Stanton, Greg, Ariz., E530
Wittman, Robert J., Va., E528
Yoho, Ted S., Fla., E533

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