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of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2019

No. 75

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
May 7, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JIMMY GOMEZ to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

### RECOGNIZING STUDENT ATHLETES FOR GENEROSITY AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring attention to the outstanding community service demonstrated by the student athletes from North Central Sports Club in Nebraska.

Harsh weather and devastating flooding has hit much of Nebraska this spring, causing destruction to many homes and communities and agri-

culture-producing facilities throughout our State. The recovery has not been easy, but the hard work, dedication, and generosity of Nebraskans has been on full display since the disaster struck. I want to highlight one group, the North Central Sports Club, which is made up of student athletes from Rock County and Keya Paha County, Nebraska.

These student athletes were excited for their upcoming trip, an annual tradition, after completing the hard work of not only their competitive sports seasons and academic requirements, but also the fundraising which keeps the program running. However, instead of taking their annual trip, the students decided to donate the funds to help with the recovery of their neighboring community, which suffered much more of the storm's damage.

Mr. Speaker, Nebraskans don't scare from a challenge, nor do they stand by as their friends and neighbors suffer. I am honored to recognize these student athletes from Rock County and Keya Paha County, Nebraska, for their generosity and community service.

### PROTECTING AMERICANS WITH PREEXISTING CONDITIONS

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to spotlight that, a couple days from now, the House of Representatives will be voting on H.R. 986, which is an act protecting Americans with preexisting conditions.

Again, this is a measure to reverse a decision that was made last October by the Trump administration. It was an administrative guidance in the Department of Health and Human Services which basically opened the doors for States to submit waivers from the Affordable Care Act's protections for pa-

tients, which, almost universally, are supported by the American people.

For example, in the law, it banned the use of preexisting condition exclusions by insurance companies both for individuals applying for insurance and for those who actually got insurance but then had their bills denied because of preexisting conditions.

With the stroke of a pen, in March 2010, the Affordable Care Act abolished that practice by insurance companies, which basically was a discriminatory practice for people, again, who, through no fault of their own, had medical conditions which they could not control.

It also eliminated lifetime limits. In other words, insurance companies capped the amount of medical bills that they would pay, so somebody with a cancer or a serious chronic condition would run into those caps and basically be in bankruptcy land.

And lastly, it established essential health benefits, which were defined by the Institute of Medicine, not a political organization, based on what, in fact, health insurance should cover, for example, behavioral health, maternal and child benefits, et cetera.

This decision by the Trump administration last October basically knocked out the guardrails in the ACA waiver process, which, again, every observer and commentator said would open the door again to insurance companies using the practice of preexisting condition exclusions.

For those who maybe have forgotten what that looked like, I have beside me here a chart which includes a brochure, which Humana insurance was using back in 2009 when it was selling health insurance. Again, it is touting great news for people who buy their own health insurance, new, flexible health coverage.

However, if you read the fine print, it went on to say that there is important information about preexisting conditions for these conditions which would

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

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



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not be covered: AIDS/HIV, alcohol or drug dependence, cancer, COPD, connective tissue disorder, Crohn's disease, diabetes, emphysema, heart attack or stroke, hepatitis, inpatient emotional or mental illness, organ or tissue transplant, or ulcerative colitis. Just in case maybe you survived that litmus test, it does go on to say: "This list is not all inclusive; other conditions may apply."

That is what health insurance looked like before 2010: People who, in good faith, were paying premium dollars for coverage, whether they were individuals, small businesses, or large employers, suddenly found, with the fine print back in those days, medical underwriting was excluding people from getting the coverage for the health insurance they thought they were buying.

Also, the rude awakening of people who had insurance suddenly having their bills reversed—again, in good faith, depending on insurance companies—to pay for an operation or for a hospitalization or a doctor's visit.

This country turned the page in 2010. It is time to, once and for all, say that those practices are a thing of the past.

Our bill this week, H.R. 986, will restore those patient protections which the Trump administration's executive order, last October, reversed. Hopefully, the people in this Chamber will listen to the universal support for these patient protections all across the country, Republicans and Democrats—the polling shows it is off the charts—and support this bill and block this executive order which would turn the clock back for American patients and America's healthcare system.

#### HONORING BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN "ODIE" SLOCUM

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

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding member of our community and our military on his retirement. For more than 35 years, Brigadier General John "Odie" Slocum served our country, most recently as the commander of the 127th Wing at Selfridge Air National Guard Base in Michigan's 10th District, a post he held from November 2014 until his retirement this past weekend.

General Slocum's career of more than 35 years and 4,100 flight hours began in 1984 when he received his Air Force commission through East Carolina University's ROTC program. After receiving his wings, Odie served his 8 years of Active Duty as an F-4 Phantom and F-16 pilot and then served as an instructor at bases in both Georgia and Arizona.

In 1992 he joined the Arizona Air National Guard where he served in a variety of Operations Group and headquarters-staff positions, many related to F-16 flight training, before taking over as Arizona Air National Guard's 162nd Fighter Wing's chief of safety

and squadron commander. During his tenure in Arizona, he created a new Air National Guard maintenance training curriculum, worked to increase mental health and suicide prevention resources in the Air National Guard, initiated a DOD-wide midair collision avoidance program, and more. Because of these actions, in 2013, Odie was inducted into the Air Force Safety Hall of Fame.

After 1 year as the Inspector General of the Air National Guard based at Joint Base Andrews, in 2014 Slocum was promoted to brigadier general and assumed command of the 127th Wing and Selfridge Air National Guard Base, in my home district. It is home to 1,700 airmen operating both the A-10 Warthog and KC-135 Stratotanker, as well as host to more than 45 tenant organizations from all branches of the military and numerous DHS organizations. Nearly 4,500 Active Duty, Guard, Reserve, and civilian personnel call Selfridge Air National Guard Base home.

Selfridge is unique, with diverse needs due to its many missions, and General Slocum has been an exceptional leader of Selfridge and our community. Under Slocum's leadership, the 127th Wing earned the Spaatz Trophy, presented to the top flying wing in the Air National Guard; earned an Air Force Meritorious Unit Award; and celebrated milestone anniversaries of the base, 100 years, and the 127th Wing's two flying units, the 107th Fighter Squadron, 100 years, and the 171st Air Refueling Squadron. Further, last year, the 127th Wing was named Macomb County Economic Development Partner of the Year, and Slocum was inducted into the Macomb County Hall of Fame.

I have had the honor to work with General Slocum since before I joined Congress, and I have greatly appreciated our professional relationship, as well as the personal friendship that has grown the last 5 years. In our nearly weekly phone calls, Odie has worked with me to ensure I know what is going on at the base, I am aware of the base's needs, and we work together to address the needs of the men and women who serve in Selfridge.

It is extremely clear Odie cares deeply about Selfridge, the men and women he commands, Michigan, and our Nation. We are all extremely grateful for his decades of dedication to our Nation.

While I will miss having him commanding Selfridge, I know General Slocum will continue to remain heavily involved in our community to make our place a great place to live. On behalf of our community and our Nation, I wish to extend him all the best in retirement, and I thank him for his many years of exemplary service.

#### EQUAL RIGHTS TO TRIBAL TRUST LANDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has an obligation to equally protect the rights of all 573 federally recognized Tribal nations.

Since the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, those rights have included the ability to have lands placed into trust. The intent of the original Indian Reorganization Act was clear: to restore and to protect Tribal homelands for all sovereign Tribal nations.

Congress clearly did not intend to limit this right based on the date of a Tribe's recognition. After all, Tribal nations did not get to decide when the Federal Government would give them the recognition they were due. But in 2009, the Supreme Court ruling in a case of *Carcieri v. Salazar* called into question whether Tribes recognized after 1934 should have equal rights to trust land.

Tribal leaders united to ask Congress for legislation to fix this problem, to right this wrong, and I am honored to have worked hand in hand in a non-partisan fashion with my good friend, Congressman TOM COLE, to lead that effort.

Tomorrow the House will vote on H.R. 375, a clean legislative fix that is necessary to ensure that we are fulfilling one of our country's most sacred obligations. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support a clean *Carcieri* fix.

#### THE GOLDEN SPIKE

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 1869, a Salt Lake paper wrote that the people of Utah—the great pioneers of the Rocky Mountains—received with acclamation the glad news of the completion of the mighty work to which as a people they had contributed their part; and hand in hand with the great circle of States and territories, now rejoicing in union over the event, did thank God for its accomplishments.

They were referencing the Golden Spike which had been driven completing the first transcontinental railroad.

That date, May 10, will forever stand as a tribute to the men of vision who foresaw the potential of an empire stretching from coast to coast in the United States, bound together not only by iron rails but also by a common interest.

From the time of the Civil War when this project started until three or four decades later when the railroad system was completed, America changed. In 1860, the United States was third in the world in production of wheat. When the railroad was completed, we were first. In 1860, England produced three times as much coal as the United States. When the railroad was complete, not only did we lead the world, we were producing 110 million tons of coal more

than Great Britain. During the Civil War, England was producing six times as much steel as we were, but when the railroad was complete, 42 percent of all steel was being produced in the United States—much of that going to the railroad.

During the Civil War, there were only 30,000 miles of railroad track in America. But when the system was complete, there was 167,000 miles crisscrossing this country. Today we still have more railroad track than any other country, 39 percent more than the number two country of Russia, and more than the rest of the top 10, which include in order China, India, Canada, Germany, Australia, Argentina, and France and Belgium combined, even more than nation number 139 on that list, the country of Lichtenstein, which has all of 5½ miles of railroad track.

The railroad made our economic explosion possible. The railroad made us an industrial giant. Before the railroad came, it was difficult to move goods or even transport people. But once the spike was driven, that was the kickstart to what we were going to do. Now, 150 years later, we are celebrating the coming of the Central Pacific's Jupiter with the Union Pacific's Engine 119 meeting together in Utah's backyard. The railroads still move goods, and they also provide passenger service.

□ 1215

I still remember as a kid my parents taking me to the Ogden train depot for a trip somewhere into Idaho, probably Boise. I was in my Sunday best. As we went up to the observation car, I could look out and see the beauty of this America passing us by.

It is an American national historical park. It is a place where the American story is without equal.

In LaRue County, Kentucky, there is the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park.

In Seneca, New York, there is the Women's Rights National Historical Park.

In Ohio, you can visit the Dayton Aviation National Historical Park where you can walk into the bicycle shop where Orville and Wilbur Wright first started to conquer the skies.

The Golden Spike National Historical Park is going to recognize in Promontory Summit in Utah, the place where the world changed, where not only was history made that day, but also the Herculean efforts of those who organized this, as well as the immigrant manpower of Irish coming from the east and Chinese from the west, who provided the muscle to accomplish this project.

A national historical park is accomplished by an act of Congress, but the Spike 150 Commission, chaired by Doug Foxley and Spencer Stokes, has mobilized a literal army of history lovers who will host a series of events befitting this historic moment.

It has already started with a horse parade in Brigham City, a hoedown in

Tremonton, and a country church service on Sunday. It will also culminate this Friday when we invite all of you to come to Utah to see the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Golden Spike, which encouraged the pioneering of both the spirit and economy of America. When that Golden Spike was driven, America welcomed a new frontier.

#### HONORING LINNIE "PAPA" DARDEN

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Linnie "Papa" Darden, who is being honored at the Legends, Leaders, and Life Well Lived Award luncheon on May 9.

Well deserving of this honor, he should be an inspiration to us all about how to constantly strive to make the world a better place to live. Mr. Darden has dedicated much of his life to young people, teaching deaf children in Ethiopia and counseling teenagers on life skills and drug education here in the United States.

At the young age of 80, he earned a Ph.D. in religious counseling with a thesis on at-risk youth.

Along with serving youth at home and abroad, he served in our Nation's Armed Forces.

I couldn't be prouder to have him in the First Congressional District of Georgia. I thank Mr. Darden for his service, both in the military and in our communities. He continues to truly exemplify a life well lived.

#### HONORING RICHARD ECKBURG

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Richard "Dick" Eckburg, who is being honored at the Legends, Leaders, and Life Well Lived Award luncheon on May 9.

Well deserving of this honor, he should be an inspiration to us all about how to constantly strive to make the world a better place to live.

A Korean war veteran, Dick worked at UPS for 32 years, eventually becoming the vice president of public affairs. Since then, he has dedicated countless time and resources to numerous charitable organizations around the Savannah area, including the Telfair Museum, the Lucas Theatre, the Bethesda Academy, and many more.

Dick's work with each of these organizations, along with that of his wonderful wife, Judy, has changed the face of Savannah and improved the lives of many in our community.

I couldn't be prouder to have him in the First Congressional District of Georgia. I thank Dick for his service in the military and especially for his service to our community. He continues to truly exemplify a life well lived.

#### HONORING DR. LES WILKES

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Les

Wilkes, who is being honored at the Legends, Leaders, and Life Well Lived Award luncheon on May 9.

Well deserving of this honor, he should be an inspiration to us all about how to constantly strive to make the world a better place to live.

Dr. Wilkes practiced orthopedic surgery in Savannah for over 40 years. Before that, he served in the United States Navy as an orthopedic surgeon.

After his retirement, he partnered with Hospice Savannah to provide photographs for the clients. He continues his work with our veterans by serving in Honor Flights, escorting veterans to Washington, D.C.

Dr. Wilkes is also the unofficial photographer for Wesley United Methodist Church in downtown Savannah where he and his wife, Ge-Juan, and their son, Lee, and his family have worshipped for many years.

I couldn't be prouder to have him in the First Congressional District of Georgia. I thank Dr. Wilkes for his service, both in the military and in our communities. He continues to truly exemplify a life well lived.

#### RECOGNIZING SAVANNAH COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Savannah College of Art and Design on its 40th anniversary.

In 1978, an elementary school teacher, Ms. Paula Wallace, wanted to start a college in her hometown dedicated to the arts. Beginning with 71 students, SCAD now has over 55,000.

The school has four campuses, in Savannah, Atlanta, Hong Kong, and Lacoste, France. It has countless alumni who have gone on to successful careers in photography, abstract art, film, interior design, and so much more.

In addition to providing college students with an exceptional art-centered education, they have given back to our community 10 times over, hosting art festivals, public concerts, and fashion shows.

Locations important to our city's history and culture have been restored by its students: the Flannery O'Connor Childhood Home, the Victory Drive corridor, and the Massie Heritage Center.

I thank everyone at SCAD—the faculty, administrators, and students alike—for their contributions to our area. As a native Savannahian, I have always said that SCAD was the catalyst for the renovation of downtown Savannah.

I thank Paula Wallace for bringing SCAD to Savannah and leading its success over the last four decades, and I congratulate it on its 40th anniversary.

#### UNDERSTANDING RISKS OF U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION IN VENEZUELA

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, after meeting with President Trump yesterday regarding the ongoing crisis in Venezuela, I rise to praise the Trump administration for its mindful and strategic response to conditions in that country.

All options must be on the table, including military force.

My constituents would likely be among the first in that fight. I am incredibly proud of them. If asked, they will successfully execute any mission that they are called to do.

Policymakers have an obligation not to send any of America's sons and daughters into any ill-advised conflict. The Trump administration clearly understands the risks associated with military intervention in Venezuela at this time. They include a few things.

First, if the United States military were to have troops on the ground in Venezuela today, it is very likely that the Maduro regime would scapegoat their own failures.

The people of Venezuela voted their way into socialism, and now it appears they have to fight their way out of it. While this should be a lesson to us all, military intervention should not be presented as an opportunity for the Maduro regime to explain away why people in Venezuela have no medicine, have no food, are starving, and at times see their own countrymen turning tanks and weapons against them.

Those failures belong to the Maduro regime. Those failures belong to the socialist dictatorship.

Were we to intervene in an unwise way, potentially, that would create confusion about the conditions that led to these terrible circumstances.

Second, if the United States military were to intervene at this time, it is my concern that it would allow the Maduro regime to externalize their conflict.

It is no surprise to any in this Chamber or many in the Trump administration that there remains some latent resentment within pockets of Latin America regarding U.S. intervention, regime change, and nation-building.

At a time when we are seeing democratic successes and governments stood up that are beginning to provide for their citizens, it would be deeply unwise to stoke any anti-American resentment with ill-advised conflict.

Right now, Maduro functionally lacks material support from the forward-thinking countries in the Western Hemisphere, and we would not want to create any opportunity for there to be a call to the new Bolivarian alliance.

Ultimately, that is what a lot of these transnational criminal organizations want in Venezuela. They want to erode nation-states and borders. They want to end nationalism in our hemisphere so that they have a more permissive environment for their illicit activities.

Third, the Trump administration clearly understands that, if the United States were deemed to be too involved

in the popular uprising in Venezuela, Maduro would potentially have the opportunity to deny the organic desires of Venezuelans to fight for their own freedom.

The reason people are rising up in Venezuela right now is not a consequence of the United States Government. It is a consequence of the failures of their own government and their passionate desire for freedom, one that we should stand with the people of Venezuela to execute.

Despite these conditions and despite the challenges, I remain hopeful that there is a brighter future for Venezuela. As we meet and gather now, Juan Guaido is able to go about the country freely. Despite not having a military, despite not having staff, he is able to rally thousands of his fellow countrymen in public squares and make the argument for freedom.

Meanwhile, the coward Maduro remains huddled up in a military base, unable to move around and unsure who will turn on him next.

If the last quarter century has taught our country anything about the nature of freedom, it is that freedom has to be fought for hardest by those who yearn to live it. Freedom cannot be the gift that America gives other countries, purchased solely with the currency of the blood of U.S. servicemembers.

People have to fight for freedom and earn it. They have to die for it. They have to bury their relatives over it. Then they have to love it and care for it so much that they will never let another strongman take it away from them and so that they will never fall victim to the passions that led Venezuela down this dark path to socialism, dictatorship, starvation, and desperation.

We stand with the people of Venezuela, and they must stand now to fight for a better future for their country.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

You look upon our world: men and women being born and being laid to rest, some getting married and others

getting divorced, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the happy and the sad, so many people aimless, despairing, hateful, and killing, so many undernourished, sick, and dying, so many struggling with life and blind to any meaning.

Send us Your spirit, that the issues of our day might be met with compassion by the Members of this House and all who serve to improve the conditions of our shared humanity.

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

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

#### RECOGNIZING FREDERICK WILLIAM RUSTEBERG

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

Mr. VELA. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Frederick William Rusteberg of Brownsville, Texas.

Mr. Rusteberg served the majority of his professional career as the original founding CEO and president of International Bank of Commerce in Brownsville until his retirement on October 27, 2016.

In the early 1970s, Mr. Rusteberg served his country as an officer in the United States Army.

After receiving the Army commendation medal and an honorable discharge, he returned to his hometown of Brownsville. He helped develop the area's future as assistant port director for the Port of Brownsville.

Mr. Rusteberg began his 40-year banking career at Bank of the Southwest. Shortly thereafter, he opened the first International Bank of Commerce bank facility in Cameron County in 1984.

A champion of education, Mr. Rusteberg led successful efforts for the Brownsville Independent School District to secure funding for our schools. He and his family established the very first scholarship endowment at the University of Texas-Brownsville, now University of Texas Rio Grande Valley.

Mr. Rusteberg has been married to Frances Hill for 48 years and has two children, William Rusteberg and Liz Rusteberg Hainley, and two grandchildren, Jessie Hainley and Will Hainley. Fred and Frances have been highly active in the community throughout the years and are blessed to call Brownsville home.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity to honor Frederick William Rusteberg. His character and hard work make him a tremendous role model for the citizens of Brownsville, and I am confident his contributions will continue to guide south Texas in a positive direction.

I ask my colleagues to join me, his family, and friends in commending his life of service.

#### JOBS BOOM BEST IN 50 YEARS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last Friday's economic numbers continue to show that policies championed by the President and Republicans are helping the American people succeed:

The economy added an incredible 263,000 jobs in April;

More than 5.8 million jobs have been created since the election;

The unemployment rate fell to 3.6 percent in April, the lowest since December 1969;

The employment rate for women is the lowest rate since 1953;

The veterans' unemployment rate fell to 2.3 percent, the lowest rate on record;

The employment rate for Americans with a disability fell to the lowest rate on record;

Average hourly earnings rose by 3.2 percent over 12 months. Before 2018, wage gains had not reached 3 percent since April 2009.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

#### PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICING

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the serious threat that soaring costs of prescription drugs pose to the health and well-being of families.

Americans spend more money on prescription drug prices per person than any other country in the world. The problem has grown so much that now Americans are paying more for out-of-pocket drugs every year than for hospital care. These inflated prices are sapping the strength of our economy and the health of our families.

However, this is a challenge, Mr. Speaker, we can begin to tackle in this Congress this year. We can begin to fight this battle now by targeting abusive barriers to entry for cheaper generic drugs and taking steps to simplify pricing in our overly complicated system.

That is why, last week, my colleagues and I on the Judiciary Committee voted to refer four bills for consideration that will give generic drug manufacturers greater access to our markets, increase competition, and save lives in the process.

I call on all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bipartisan measure.

#### NATIONAL SKILLED NURSING CARE WEEK

(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, next week is National Skilled Nursing Care Week, and hundreds of nursing home administrators will gather at State College, Pennsylvania, for the 2019 Spring Health Care Conference.

Hosted by Central Pennsylvania Educational Resources, the conference will allow nursing home administrators the opportunity to exchange ideas and gain information from knowledgeable speakers.

This year's theme for National Skilled Nursing Care Week is "Live Soulfully," which will celebrate skilled nursing centers and their residents and staff by showcasing how they achieve happy minds and healthy souls.

Whether it is planting, cooking, reading, or listening to music, these centers pay it forward by helping individuals find happiness to improve quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, before coming to Congress, I worked nearly three decades as a recreational therapist, a rehab services manager, and a licensed nursing home administrator. I know firsthand how important quality of life is and how each and every person at a nursing home can impact the lives of residents.

National Skilled Nursing Care Week thanks and celebrates caregivers for

their tireless work to care for others. They truly make an impact.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 6, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 6, 2019, at 11:14 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 693.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

#### TAIWAN ASSURANCE ACT OF 2019

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2002) to foster security in Taiwan, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2002

*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 "Taiwan Assurance Act of 2019".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) April 10, 2019, marks the 40th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-8).

(2) Since 1949, the close relationship between the United States and Taiwan has benefited both parties and the broader Indo-Pacific region.

(3) The security of Taiwan and its democracy are key elements of continued peace and stability of the greater Indo-Pacific region, which is in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States.

(4) The People's Republic of China is currently engaged in a comprehensive military modernization campaign to enhance the power-projection capabilities of the People's Liberation Army and its ability to conduct joint operations, which is shifting the military balance of power across the Taiwan Strait.

(5) Taiwan and its diplomatic partners continue to face sustained pressure and coercion from the People's Republic of China, which seeks to isolate Taiwan from the international community.

(6) It is the policy of the United States to reinforce its commitments to Taiwan under the Taiwan Relations Act in a manner consistent with the "Six Assurances" and in accordance with the United States "One China" policy.

(7) In the Taiwan Travel Act, which became law on March 16, 2018, Congress observed that the "self-imposed restrictions that the United States maintains on high-level visits" between the United States and Taiwan have resulted in insufficient high-level communication.

### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Taiwan is a vital part of the United States Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy;

(2) the United States Government—

(A) supports Taiwan's continued pursuit of asymmetric capabilities and concepts; and

(B) urges Taiwan to increase its defense spending in order to fully resource its defense strategy; and

(3) the United States should conduct regular sales and transfers of defense articles to Taiwan in order to enhance its self-defense capabilities, particularly its efforts to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, including undersea warfare and air defense capabilities, into its military forces.

### SEC. 4. TAIWAN'S INCLUSION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the People's Republic of China's attempts to dictate the terms of Taiwan's participation in international organizations, has, in many cases, resulted in Taiwan's exclusion from such organizations even when statehood is not a requirement, and that such exclusion—

(1) is detrimental to global health, civilian air safety, and efforts to counter transnational crime;

(2) negatively impacts the safety and security of citizens globally; and

(3) negatively impacts the security of Taiwan and its democracy.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to advocate for Taiwan's meaningful participation in the United Nations, the World Health Assembly, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization, and other international bodies, as appropriate, and to advocate for Taiwan's membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other international organizations for which statehood is not a requirement for membership.

### SEC. 5. REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE TAIWAN GUIDELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall conduct a review of the Department of State's guidance that governs relations with Taiwan, including the periodic memorandum entitled "Guidelines

on Relations with Taiwan" and related documents, and reissue such guidance to executive branch departments and agencies.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State's guidance regarding relations with Taiwan—

(1) should be crafted with the intent to deepen and expand United States-Taiwan relations, and be based on the value, merits, and importance of the United States-Taiwan relationship;

(2) should be crafted giving due consideration to the fact that Taiwan is governed by a representative democratic government that is peacefully constituted through free and fair elections that reflect the will of the people of Taiwan, and that Taiwan is a free and open society that respects universal human rights and democratic values; and

(3) should ensure that the conduct of relations with Taiwan reflects the longstanding, comprehensive, and values-based relationship the United States shares with Taiwan, and contribute to the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that includes a description of—

(1) the results of the review pursuant to subsection (a) of the Department of State's guidance on relations with Taiwan, including a copy of the reissued "Guidelines of Relations with Taiwan" memorandum; and

(2) the implementation of the Taiwan Travel Act (Public Law 115-135) and any changes to guidance on relations with Taiwan that are the result of such implementation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2002, the Taiwan Assurance Act of 2019.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2002, the Taiwan Assurance Act of 2019.

Last month, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act, so it is fitting that we are standing here today to bring two important measures to the floor, including this one, to affirm the unwavering, bipartisan congressional support for Taiwan.

Taiwan serves as a steadfast and significant partner to the United States, not just in the Indo-Pacific, but also around the world. It makes substantial contributions to the international community by tackling global challenges, from combating terrorism to promoting public health; and it holds close the values we cherish the most, standing as a beacon of democracy in Asia.

However, over the years, China has attempted to weaken Taiwan's standing in the world. It has restricted Taiwan's access to international organizations and poached its diplomatic allies, and it has attempted to shape the way the United States conducts its relationship with Taiwan, a dynamic we have, regrettably, allowed.

We must not—we cannot—stand for this. We cannot sit idly by and allow one of our most valued democratic partners to be sidelined on the world stage. It is time to revisit the guidelines we use in the conduct of our relationship with Taiwan and ensure that the United States is doing all it can to fulfill our commitments to Taiwan.

That is why I am proud to support and cosponsor the Taiwan Assurance Act. This measure asks the State Department to take a closer look at self-imposed guidelines we follow with Taiwan and assess them based on merit, not on what would appease China.

As proud co-chair of the Taiwan Caucus, I strongly support the passage of H.R. 2002, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of the Taiwan Assurance Act, a bill introduced to deepen and expand U.S.-Taiwan relations. I want to thank Chairman ENGEL and all those on the other side of the aisle and the gentleman from New Jersey for agreeing to be the lead Democratic cosponsors of this important bill that deepens our ties with Taiwan.

Of note, the bill urges the State Department to eliminate self-imposed restrictions on U.S. diplomatic interactions with Taiwan and to provide Congress access to those policies for the first time.

Prior administrations have applied unnecessary and arbitrary restrictions on their own interactions with officials from Taiwan. At times, these restrictions expanded, apparently in response to complaints by Communist China.

As the body that produced the Taiwan Relations Act, it is necessary and appropriate for Congress to have awareness and a say in how these policies are made. They go well beyond what is required by the carefully crafted TRA, which does not even state that U.S.-Taiwan relations are unofficial.

Since the TRA was enacted in 1979, Taiwan's Government has evolved into a vibrant democracy, while the Chinese Government has become more and more authoritarian.

It is improper to restrict relations with Taiwan to avoid offending the Chinese Communist Party, and it is out of step with reality to keep pretending that Taiwan is anything other than a fully functioning democracy.

Taiwan deserves a more elevated relationship with the United States, and I urge my colleagues to join me in rewarding Taiwan's commitment to democracy by supporting the Taiwan Assurance Act.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would just like to, once again, thank Chairman

ENGEL and the entire Foreign Affairs Committee for their enthusiastic support of this measure and their support for the democracy of Taiwan.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I urge my colleagues to support this measure. This is an important bill that demonstrates our historical bipartisan support for Taiwan, and so, as co-chair of the Taiwan Caucus, I strongly promote the immediate passage of H.R. 2002.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Taiwan Assurance Act and to recognize the 40th Anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act. Taiwan has made great strides over the past forty years becoming a beacon of democracy and individual freedom.

The Taiwan Assurance Act reaffirms the United States' strong commitment to Taiwan, and takes necessary steps to ensure that the friendship between the people of the United States and Taiwan continues to grow. Furthermore, this bill recognizes Taiwan's contributions in various areas such as global health and makes it the policy of the United States to advocate for Taiwan's inclusion in the United Nations and other international organizations such as the World Health Assembly.

It was an honor to travel to Taiwan last month with a few of my colleagues to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act and to witness the opening of the new facility for the American Institute in Taiwan.

While our relationship remains unofficial, enacted legislation such as the Taiwan Travel Act will allow high level officials from both governments to travel and meet with their counterparts, allowing both parties to foster and strengthen the important relationship we share.

Mr. Speaker, in these rapidly changing times across the world, it is important and even more necessary for us to recognize and appreciate our allies who carry a strong belief in democracy and human rights. Taiwan is a prime example of that and I commend them for the progress they have made over the past forty years. I look forward to seeing this relationship continue and strengthen over time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2002.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REAFFIRMING UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN AND TO IMPLEMENTATION OF TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 273) reaffirming the United States commitment to Taiwan and to the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 273

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) was signed into law on April 10, 1979, codifying into law the basis for continued commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan, and serving as the foundation to preserve and promote continued bilateral bonds;

Whereas the TRA enshrines the United States commitment to make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability;

Whereas pursuant to section 1206 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 2321k note.), Taiwan is to be treated as though it were designated a major non-NATO ally for transfers of defense articles or defense services;

Whereas in 1982, President Ronald Reagan further clarified the importance and resilience of the United States-Taiwan relationship with the issuance of the Six Assurances;

Whereas the TRA and the Six Assurances are cornerstones of United States policy with respect to Taiwan, as was reaffirmed by the House of Representatives with the adoption of H. Con. Res. 88 in 2016;

Whereas the TRA and the Six Assurances have been essential components in helping to maintain peace, security, and stability in the Western Pacific, thereby furthering the political, security, and economic interests of the United States and Taiwan;

Whereas the United States and Taiwan have forged ever closer economic and security relations over the last four decades based on their shared commitment to democracy, human rights, the rule of law and free market principles, and their willingness to partner in efforts to combat global terrorism and to address other global challenges, such as those related to the environment, public health, energy security, education, women's empowerment, digital economy, poverty, and natural disasters;

Whereas the United States-Taiwan partnership has been further strengthened since the 2015 memorandum of understanding establishing the Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF), which has allowed the two parties to cohost many workshops on critical topics, including one in December 2018 on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to which ten regional governments sent participants;

Whereas Taiwan has the expertise, willingness, and capability to engage in international efforts to mitigate global challenges related to such issues as public health, aviation safety, crime, and terrorism, but its participation in such efforts has been constrained by conditions imposed by the People's Republic of China (PRC);

Whereas successive Congresses have called upon the executive branch to develop strategies to obtain meaningful participation for Taiwan in international organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);

Whereas the Congress most recently expressed support for Taiwan's participation at the World Health Organization's World Health Assembly as an observer on January 22, 2019, with the adoption of H.R. 353 by the House of Representatives;

Whereas communication on bilateral security, cultural, and commercial interests

would be greatly enhanced with the full implementation of the Taiwan Travel Act (Public Law 115-135), which became law on March 16, 2018, and which states that the United States Government "should encourage visits between officials from the United States and Taiwan at all levels";

Whereas the United States and Taiwan have built a strong economic partnership, with the United States now Taiwan's third largest trading partner and with Taiwan the 11th largest trading partner of the United States and a key destination for United States agricultural exports;

Whereas strong United States-Taiwan economic relations have been a positive factor in stimulating economic growth and job creation for the people of both the United States and Taiwan; and

Whereas successive Congresses have publicly reaffirmed United States commitments to Taiwan under the Taiwan Relations Act and Six Assurances, including most recently on December 31, 2018, with the enactment into law of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409), which stated among other things that—

(1) it is United States policy "to support the close economic, political, and security relationship between Taiwan and the United States";

(2) "The President should conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely threats from the People's Republic of China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities into its military forces."; and

(3) "The President should encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act."; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms that the Taiwan Relations Act, together with the Six Assurances, are and will remain cornerstones of United States relations with Taiwan;

(2) encourages United States officials at all levels to travel to meet with their counterparts in Taiwan, and for high-level Taiwan officials to enter the United States and meet with United States officials, per the Taiwan Travel Act;

(3) reiterates that the President should conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan consistent with Taiwan's national security requirements in accordance to prior legislation, including the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409);

(4) calls on the Secretary of State to actively engage internationally in support of Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organizations engaged in addressing transnational threats and challenges such as those related to health, aviation security, and crime and terrorism;

(5) recognizes Taiwan's partnership in combating global terrorism, including as a full partner in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, and in addressing other global challenges through the Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF) and other such initiatives;

(6) underscores the importance of the close people-to-people ties cultivated through initiatives such as the Fulbright Program, which has supported thousands of scholar and grantee exchanges between the United States and Taiwan over the past 60 years; and

(7) acknowledges the important work done by the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in support of United States-Taiwan interests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 273, reaffirming the United States commitment to Taiwan and to the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in strong support of H. Res. 273, reaffirming the United States commitment to Taiwan and to the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act.

Signed into law four decades ago, the Taiwan Relations Act marked the first and most significant act of support for Taiwan by Congress. It unequivocally demonstrates our support to Taiwan. Along with the Six Assurances, this act remains the bedrock of our deep partnership with Taiwan.

With the support of this landmark piece of legislation and in the 40 years since, the United States has deepened security, economic, and people-to-people ties with Taiwan. Our two nations have worked together to maintain peace, security, and stability in the Pacific through our shared commitment to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

Unfortunately, China seeks to diminish Taiwan's presence on the world stage. We must fully use the tools at our disposal to fight back against these efforts.

It is important that Congress must do what we can to honor our commitment to Taiwan. That is why I have long been a proud co-chair of the Taiwan Caucus and why I support this measure.

H. Res. 273 reaffirms our commitment to the people of Taiwan, encourages high-level engagement as called for in the Taiwan Travel Act, promotes Taiwan's meaningful engagement in international organizations, and calls to deepen cultural ties.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution reaffirming the United States commitment to Taiwan and the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act.

I also want to thank my good friend Chairman ENGEL and Congressman SIREs for offering this resolution, which gives us an opportunity to reflect on the importance of U.S.-Taiwan relations at a very critical time.

As the House considers this measure today, the United States and Taiwan share in a celebration, the 40th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act, which occurred on April 10 of this year. The Taiwan Relations Act remains one of Congress' most distinguished and lasting contributions to U.S. foreign policy.

The TRA built an unshakable foundation for U.S.-Taiwan relations, and the people of Taiwan have repaid this gesture by transforming Taiwan into a beacon of democracy and individual liberties. As is often said, Taiwan is a force for good in the world.

Reaffirming the U.S. commitment to Taiwan at this moment is also essential because we are standing together to face a growing threat. Communist Party General Secretary Xi Jinping is using all the tools at his disposal—military, economic, informational, and diplomatic—to try to destroy Taiwan's democracy.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution to remind him once again that he will not succeed on our watch.

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

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), the senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and a former chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 273, which reaffirms the United States commitment to Taiwan and to the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act, or TRA.

As a longtime friend of the people of Taiwan, a founding co-chair of the Congressional Taiwan Caucus, and a co-sponsor of this resolution, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL for their work to support our critical bilateral relationship with Taiwan.

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This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act, which together with President Reagan's Six Assurances, serve as the foundation for the relationship between our two countries, and I mean countries.

Since the TRA was signed in 1979, Taiwan has become a vibrant, consolidated democracy, one of our most important trading partners and a model in so many areas for the rest of Asia and the whole world, really.

Going forward, we must continue to implement the TRA and do better at fully appreciating the policy commitments it contains. With that in mind, I urge the President to immediately finalize an arms sales package with Taiwan as well as begin negotiations for a free trade agreement.

As China's influence grows, our commitment to Taiwan will be the bellwether of our commitment to democ-

racy in Asia. We do not owe China a vote in how we treat Taiwan. If we are equivocal in our support for Taiwan in the face of Chinese pressure, how can we credibly support democracy and democratic values when they are threatened elsewhere?

I also want to voice my support for H.R. 2002, Ranking Member MCCAUL's Taiwan Assurance Act. This legislation takes important steps to advance our bilateral relationship, including support for arms sales and for Taiwan's participation in international organizations. It would also require a review of the State Department's, I believe, unreasonable guidelines for Taiwan's diplomatic staff here in the U.S.

And I would be remiss if I didn't mention that I wish the legislation did not refer to the misguided U.S. One-China policy, but I understand that it was included as part of negotiations with the Senate.

Finally, the Taiwan Assurance Act requires a report on implementation of the Taiwan Travel Act, legislation that I introduced last Congress to increase high-level visits between U.S. and Taiwanese officials. Since the bill became law a little over a year ago, we have seen not enough action, and I believe that it is past time for full implementation of this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as we mark the TRA's 40th anniversary, H. Res. 273 and H.R. 2002 are critical to strengthening our enduring relationship with Taiwan as we look forward to the next 40 years, so I would urge my colleagues to support both of them.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and would inquire through the Speaker if my colleague has any remaining speakers on his side.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, H. Res. 273, reaffirming our commitments made to Taiwan 40 years ago and strengthens our ability to fulfill them.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 273.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CHAMPIONING AMERICAN BUSINESS THROUGH DIPLOMACY ACT OF 2019

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1704) to foster commercial relations with foreign countries and support United States economic and business interests abroad in the conduct of foreign policy, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1704

*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 “Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the 2017 National Security Strategy of the United States of America, “Retaining our position as the world’s preeminent economic actor strengthens our ability to use the tools of economic diplomacy for the good of Americans and others.”

(2) A November 7, 2018, cable from Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo to all diplomatic and consular posts—“Boosting Commercial Diplomacy Around the World”—stated that “helping American companies is a foreign policy priority . . . Promoting broad-based, responsible, and sustainable economic growth helps to stabilize regions and creates new and growing markets for U.S. companies. A transparent and level playing field for U.S. investment in these countries counters real and growing challenges such as China’s Belt and Road initiative.”

(3) In the January–February 2019 issue of *The Foreign Service Journal*, Ambassador Barbara Stephenson, the President of the American Foreign Service Association, wrote “Foreign Service support for American business . . . is a major reason why the U.S. Foreign Service was created.”

**SEC. 3. ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

Subsection (c) of section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS MATTERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the numerical limitation specified in paragraph (1), there is authorized to be established in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary of State who shall be responsible to the Secretary of State for matters pertaining to international economics and business matters in the conduct of foreign policy.

“(B) MATTERS CONTEMPLATED.—The matters referred to in subparagraph (A) include the following:

“(i) International trade and investment policy.

“(ii) International finance, economic development, and debt policy.

“(iii) Economic sanctions and combating terrorist financing.

“(iv) International transportation policy.

“(v) Support for United States businesses.

“(vi) Economic policy analysis and private sector outreach.

“(vii) International data privacy and innovation policies.

“(viii) Such other related duties as the Secretary may from time to time designate.”.

**SEC. 4. CHIEF OF MISSION RESPONSIBILITIES.**

Section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3927) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS.—Each chief of mission to a foreign country shall have as a principal duty the promotion of United States economic and commercial interests in such country.”.

**SEC. 5. INCREASED TRAINING IN ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL DIPLOMACY.**

Section 708 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4028) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL DIPLOMACY.—The Secretary of State, with the assistance of other relevant officials and the private sector, shall establish as part of the standard training provided for economic and commercial officers of the Foreign Service, chiefs of mission, and deputy chiefs of mission, training on matters related to economic and commercial diplomacy, with particular attention to market access and other elements of an enabling framework for United States businesses, commercial advocacy, and United States foreign economic policy, in addition to awareness about the support of the United States Government available to United States businesses, including support provided by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Trade and Development Agency, the Department of the Treasury, the United States Agency for International Development, and the United States International Development Finance Corporation.”.

**SEC. 6. REPORT FROM EACH MISSION ON MATTERS OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the chief of mission at each bilateral diplomatic mission of the United States and the Director of the American Institute in Taiwan shall submit to the Secretary of State the following:

(1) Data and other information regarding actions taken by each such mission or Institute during the previous year to foster commercial relations and safeguard United States economic and business interests in the country or region in which each such chief of mission and the Director serves.

(2) Each such mission’s and Institute’s anticipated economic and commercial priorities for the coming year.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State, after receiving the information required under subsection (a), shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report, disaggregated by country or region, on activities and initiatives, including with appropriate examples, to create an enabling environment and otherwise promote United States economic and business interests in each such country or region, as well as information about significant foreign competition to United States businesses in the relevant country or region, including state-directed investments by foreign governments and United States strategic competitors in such country or region.

**SEC. 7. REPORT ON UNIFIED INVESTMENT CLIMATE STATEMENT AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL GUIDE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce shall jointly produce and make publicly available on a United States Government internet website an annual country- and region-specific report regarding commercial relations with

foreign countries and regions and safeguarding United States economic and business interests abroad, including with regard to United States exports and investments, including by small- and medium-size enterprises.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include the following with respect to each country or region covered by each such report:

(1) Information about doing business in each country or region.

(2) Background information about each country’s or region’s political environment.

(3) Information about selling United States products and services in each country or region.

(4) Leading sectors for United States exports and investment in each country or region.

(5) Information about trade regulations, customs, and standards in each country or region, such as—

(A) information on import tariffs; and

(B) documentation about which United States businesses should be aware when exporting, including any prohibited items or temporary entry procedures.

(6) Investment climate statements describing each country’s or region’s openness to foreign investments, such as information relating to each country’s or region’s—

(A) investment policies;

(B) market barriers;

(C) business risks;

(D) legal and regulatory system, including dispute resolution;

(E) level of public and private sector corruption;

(F) level of political violence and instability;

(G) adherence to internationally recognized core labor standards; and

(H) protection of property rights.

(7) Information about trade and project financing in each country or region, such as each country’s or region’s—

(A) banking and financial system, and how United States businesses typically get paid;

(B) foreign exchange controls; and

(C) important sources of funding for project financing.

(8) Relevant business travel information and business customs in each country or region.

(9) Information about services and personnel of the diplomatic mission of the United States available to United States businesses to support their activities in each country or region.

(10) Any significant trade or commercial agreement that exists between the United States and each country or region.

(11) A point of contact at the diplomatic or consular mission of the United States in each country or region for United States businesses.

**SEC. 8. IMPROVING AWARENESS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TOOLS AND SERVICES TO SUPPORT UNITED STATES BUSINESSES OVERSEAS.**

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce shall take actions to improve United States businesses’ awareness of United States Government tools and services to assist such businesses overseas, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, including by coordinating with State trade agencies, Export Assistance Centers, and Small Businesses Development Centers.

**SEC. 9. NEGOTIATIONS TO ESTABLISH INTERNATIONAL QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT STANDARDS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary of State, and in coordination with other relevant Federal agency heads, shall initiate and pursue negotiations with countries to establish international standards for government-supported

quality infrastructure investment overseas, including with respect to the following:

- (1) Respect for the sovereignty of countries in which infrastructure investments are made.
- (2) Anti-corruption.
- (3) Fiscal and debt sustainability.
- (4) Environmental, social and governance safeguards.
- (5) Local labor.
- (6) Transparency.

(b) **REPORT ON PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.**—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the progress of any negotiations described in subsection (a).

**SEC. 10. REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on United States economic and commercial diplomacy.

(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) What is known about the effectiveness of United States economic and commercial diplomacy in influencing foreign governments and supporting United States businesses abroad.

(2) Coordination between the Department of State and the Department of Commerce with respect to United States economic and commercial diplomacy.

(3) The effectiveness of training provided pursuant to subsection (d) of section 708 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (as added by section 4 of this Act) on matters relating to economic and commercial diplomacy.

(4) The status and effectiveness of actions taken by the Secretary of State under section 7 of this Act regarding commercial relations with foreign countries and regions and safeguarding United States economic and business interests abroad.

(5) Recommendations to improve United States economic and commercial diplomacy.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1704, the *Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019*.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank first Mr. McCAUL for his hard work on this legislation.

I am proud to be supporting this legislation, this bipartisan measure, which makes better use of State Department resources to increase exports of American-made goods and American-provided services and, in turn, creates more jobs for American workers.

This important bill supports the 277,000 small and medium-sized businesses that are trying to sell U.S.-origin goods and services across the globe.

They need help understanding the overseas market, locating customers for U.S.-origin products, dealing with local imports and customs rules, and arranging financing for their export sales. All these efforts support U.S. jobs. Economic officers in our embassies and at the State Department in Washington can help exporters deal with these challenges.

This piece of legislation improves the State Department's training program for economic officers, affirms a longstanding directive to U.S. Ambassadors to include commercial and economic issues in their portfolios, and strengthens coordination between the State Department and the Commerce Department by consolidating data on overseas markets.

These efforts fortify the key role of our State Department, provides critical confirmation to U.S. exporters, and makes more efficient use of public funds.

H.R. 1704 is a critical bill that will not only spur exports and job growth but will ultimately improve the lives of the American people.

Our sponsors and I would also like to clarify the requirements under section 9 of H.R. 1704 to "initiate and pursue negotiations with countries to establish international standards for government-supported quality infrastructure investment overseas" are intended to be fulfilled within the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

This bill does not direct or authorize the Secretary of State to initiate or pursue negotiations in the World Trade Organization or amend any multilateral or plurilateral WTO agreements.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my *Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act*, which I was pleased to introduce with the support of my good friend, Chairman ENGEL.

Promoting American business abroad means promoting American leadership, prosperity, and our values. It has always been, and should remain, a key component of global diplomacy.

The very first edition of the *Foreign Service Journal*, then called *American Consular Bulletin*, published in March of 1919, included a letter from the editor that stated: "The Consular Service was organized by our Government for the purpose of furthering the interests of American businesses abroad."

This legislation makes the promotion of U.S. economic interests a principal duty of our missions abroad and requires economic and commercial training for our diplomats.

It also directs our foreign missions to promote trade agreements and establish points of contact who can assist

American businesses interested in entering those foreign markets.

Promotion of American businesses abroad has never been more important. As transitioning economies work to expand their wealth and capacity, they look to America to bring expertise, financing, and ingenuity.

If America does not step up its economic engagement in the world, this vacuum will be filled by others, with a potentially devastating impact on American national security.

While I speak, China is aggressively filling that void. However, its approach does not respect the rights of workers, the environment, or even the sovereignty of other nations.

China's Belt and Road Initiative is ensnaring developing nations into Chinese debt traps from which they may never escape. This effort is also leading to a new Chinese adventurism, complete with military outposts and expanded leverage in various countries.

Ground zero for this competition in the developing world is Africa. I have spent much time with African Governments and business leaders. All have told me that America is just not there to compete. I applaud the administration for its new Prosper Africa efforts and know that this legislation is key to its success.

I can think of no better antidote to combat this predatory influence than unleashing the vitality of American values through our private sector. I naturally think of the world-class tech and energy companies in my own district and home State of Texas.

Creating more international opportunities for American businesses will help push back on growing Chinese influence across the globe.

It is time for America to fully wake up and get on the field, or we may ask ourselves later why we did not do more to contain the Chinese threat.

For these reasons, the *Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act* is a critical initiative that deserves our unanimous support.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to just, again, thank Chairman ENGEL for his support of this bipartisan bill, which was adopted unanimously at our committee markup last month.

American businesses represent ingenuity, industry, and opportunity. Unlike our strategic competitors, they do not go overseas pushing large, government-subsidized construction projects that involve massive debt or giving up control of strategic infrastructure.

They seek only access to markets and a fair playing field, which allows the kind of win-win partnerships that are the genius of the free enterprise system.

In this era of strategic competition, supporting their access to these economies abroad should be a priority of American diplomacy. The stability that we help provide with our enterprise will help bring us and the world security as well. That is the aim of this bill.

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

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important measure, H.R. 1704, to fully and efficiently use the resources we already have to increase exports and create jobs and, in turn, improve the lives of the American people.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1704.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and:

Agree to H. Res. 273 and

Pass H.R. 1704; and

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

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

REAFFIRMING UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN AND TO IMPLEMENTATION OF TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 273) reaffirming the United States commitment to Taiwan and to the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 0, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 185]

YEAS—414

Adams	Crow	Higgins (NY)
Aderholt	Cuellar	Hill (AR)
Aguilar	Cummings	Hill (CA)
Allen	Cunningham	Himes
Allred	Curtis	Holding
Amash	Davids (KS)	Hollingsworth
Amodei	Davidson (OH)	Horn, Kendra S.
Armstrong	Davis (CA)	Horsford
Arrington	Davis, Danny K.	Houlahan
Axne	Davis, Rodney	Hoyer
Bacon	Dean	Hudson
Baird	DeFazio	Huffman
Balderson	DeGette	Huizenga
Banks	DeLauro	Hunter
Barr	DelBene	Hurd (TX)
Barragan	Delgado	Jayapal
Bass	Demings	Jeffries
Beatty	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Bera	DesJarlais	Johnson (LA)
Bergman	Deutch	Johnson (OH)
Beyer	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (SD)
Biggs	Dingell	Johnson (TX)
Bilirakis	Doggett	Jordan
Bishop (GA)	Doyle, Michael	Joyce (OH)
Bishop (UT)	F.	Joyce (PA)
Blumenauer	Duffy	Kaptur
Blunt Rochester	Duncan	Katko
Bonamici	Dunn	Keating
Bost	Emmer	Kelly (IL)
Boyle, Brendan	Engel	Kelly (MS)
F.	Escobar	Kelly (PA)
Brady	Eshoo	Kennedy
Brindisi	Espaillat	Khanna
Brooks (AL)	Estes	Kildee
Brooks (IN)	Evans	Kilmer
Brown (MD)	Ferguson	Kim
Brownley (CA)	Finkenauer	Kind
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	King (IA)
Buck	Fleischmann	King (NY)
Bucshon	Flores	Kinzinger
Budd	Fortenberry	Kirkpatrick
Burchett	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Burgess	Poxx (NC)	Kuster (NH)
Bustos	Frankel	Kustoff (TN)
Byrne	Fudge	LaHood
Calvert	Fulcher	LaMalfa
Carbajal	Gaetz	Lamb
Cárdenas	Gallagher	Lamborn
Carson (IN)	Gallego	Langevin
Carter (GA)	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Carter (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Larson (CT)
Case	Garcia (TX)	Latta
Casten (IL)	Gianforte	Lawrence
Castor (FL)	Gibbs	Lawson (FL)
Castro (TX)	Gohmert	Lee (NV)
Chabot	Golden	Lesko
Cheney	Gomez	Levin (CA)
Chu, Judy	Gonzalez (OH)	Levin (MI)
Ciilline	Gooden	Lewis
Cisneros	Gosar	Lieu, Ted
Clark (MA)	Gottheimer	Lipinski
Clarke (NY)	Granger	Loeb sack
Clay	Graves (GA)	Lofgren
Cleaver	Graves (LA)	Long
Cline	Graves (MO)	Loudermilk
Cloud	Green (TN)	Lowenthal
Clyburn	Green (TX)	Lowe y
Cohen	Griffith	Lucas
Cole	Grothman	Luetkemeyer
Collins (GA)	Guest	Luján
Collins (NY)	Guthrie	Luria
Comer	Haaland	Lynch
Conaway	Hagedorn	Malinowski
Connolly	Harder (CA)	Maloney,
Cook	Harris	Carolyn B.
Cooper	Hartzler	Maloney, Sean
Correa	Hastings	Marchant
Courtney	Hayes	Marshall
Cox (CA)	Heck	Massie
Craig	Hern, Kevin	Mast
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	Matsui
Crenshaw	Hice (GA)	McAdams
Crist	Higgins (LA)	McBath

McCarthy	Rice (NY)	Stevens
McCaul	Rice (SC)	Stewart
McClintock	Richmond	Stivers
McCollum	Riggleman	Suo zzi
McEachin	Roby	Takano
McGovern	Rodgers (WA)	Taylor
McHenry	Ro e, David P.	Thompson (CA)
McKinley	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (MS)
McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)
Meadows	Rose (NY)	Thornberry
Meeks	Rose, John W.	Timmons
Meuser	Rouda	Tipton
Miller	Rouzer	Titus
Mitchell	Roy	Tlaib
Moolenaar	Roybal-Allard	Tonko
Mooney (WV)	Ruiz	Torres (CA)
Moore	Ruppersberger	Torres Small
Morelle	Rush	(NM)
Moulton	Rutherford	Trahan
Mucarsel-Powell	Ryan	Trone
Mullin	Sanchez	Turner
Murphy	Sarbanes	Underwood
Nadler	Scalise	Upton
Napolitano	Scanlon	Van Drew
Neal	Schakowsky	Vargas
Neguse	Schiff	Veasey
Newhouse	Schneider	Vela
Norcross	Schrader	Velázquez
Norman	Schrier	Visclosky
Nunes	Schweikert	Wagner
O'Halleran	Scott (VA)	Walberg
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott, Austin	Walden
Olson	Scott, David	Walker
Palazzo	Sensenbrenner	Walorski
Pallone	Serrano	Waltz
Palmer	Se well (AL)	Wasserman
Panetta	Shalala	Schultz
Pappas	Sherman	Waters
Pascrell	Sherrill	Watkins
Payne	Shimkus	Watson Coleman
Pence	Simpson	Weber (TX)
Perlmutter	Sires	Webster (FL)
Perry	Slotkin	Welch
Peters	Smith (MO)	Westerman
Peterson	Smith (NE)	Wexton
Phillips	Smith (NJ)	Wild
Pingree	Smith (WA)	Williams
Pocan	Smucker	Wilson (FL)
Porter	Soto	Wilson (SC)
Posey	Spanberger	Wittman
Pressley	Spano	Womack
Price (NC)	Speier	Woodall
Quigley	Stanton	Wright
Raskin	Staub er	Yoho
Ratcliffe	Stefanik	Young
Reed	Steil	Zeldin
Reschenthaler	Steube	

NOT VOTING—17

Abraham	Gabbard	Omar
Babin	Gonzalez (TX)	Rooney (FL)
Butterfield	Grijalva	Swalwell (CA)
Cartwright	Jackson Lee	Wenstrup
Costa	Lee (CA)	Yarmuth
Fletcher	Meng	

□ 1906

Mr. SMUCKER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHAMPIONING AMERICAN BUSINESS THROUGH DIPLOMACY ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1704) to foster commercial relations with foreign countries and support United States economic and business interests abroad in the conduct of foreign policy, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 16, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

YEAS—400

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Axne  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan F.  
Brady  
Brindisi  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Conaway  
Connolly  
Cook  
Cooper  
Correa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)

Davidson (OH)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españillat  
Estes  
Evans  
Ferguson  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxx (NC)  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Fulcher  
Gabbard  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
García (IL)  
García (TX)  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gooden  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green (TX)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Hartzer  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Heck  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (AR)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer

Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (NV)  
Lesko  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loebsack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCauley  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meeks  
Meng  
Meuser

Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Mullin  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)  
Rose (NY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schraeder  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suzozi

NAYS—16

Amash  
Biggs  
Brooks (AL)  
Buck  
Burchett  
Comer

Gaetz  
Gohmert  
Gosar  
Harris  
Hern, Kevin  
Jordan

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham  
Babin  
Butterfield  
Cartwright  
Costa

Fletcher  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Grijalva  
Jackson Lee  
Lee (CA)

Omar  
Rooney (FL)  
Swalwell (CA)  
Wenstrup  
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1912

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. RES. 346

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself as a cosponsor of H. Res. 346.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, if this unanimous consent cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the born-alive bill.

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 986, PROTECTING AMERICANS WITH PREEXISTING CONDITIONS ACT OF 2019, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2157, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Ms. SHALALA, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-51) on the resolution (H. Res. 357) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 986) to provide that certain guidance related to waivers for State innovation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act shall have no force or effect, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2157) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

STEM OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 2019

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the STEM Opportunities Act of 2019 with the ranking member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Mr. FRANK LUCAS.

The goal of our legislation is to develop and implement evidence-based policies to promote the progress of

women and minorities and other groups underrepresented in STEM studies and research careers.

The result is a bipartisan bill that attempts to systematically address the full suite of issues facing both female and minority STEM researchers, from work/life balance policies, to campus climate, to better data collection, to recruitment and retention practices.

Our economic future relies on what we do now to nurture the STEM talent that will be necessary to meet the demands of an increasingly technological and knowledge-based economy.

I want to thank Ranking Member LUCAS for joining me in introducing this bill, and I urge the rest of my colleagues to please join us. I include my full remarks on this legislation for the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the STEM Opportunities Act of 2019. A very similar bill passed the House as part of the America Competes Act of 2010, but unfortunately did not make it into the enacted law. As a result, every Congress since then, I have worked hard to keep the legislation updated and to convince my colleagues of the urgency of the challenges this bill addresses. Today I am reintroducing this bill with Ranking Member of the Science Committee, FRANK LUCAS. The goal of our legislation is to develop and implement evidence-based policies to promote the progress of women, minorities, and other groups underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) studies and research careers.

The need for full engagement in STEM by women and underrepresented groups goes beyond enabling individuals to fulfill their dreams of becoming a scientist. Our economic future relies on what we do now to nurture the STEM talent that will be necessary to meet the demands of an increasingly technological and knowledge-based economy. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that STEM employment is the fastest growing sector, with computer science and engineering jobs among the fastest growing STEM occupations.

If things continue as they are now, however, I fear we will be ill equipped to fill these jobs. We are nineteen years into the 21st century and the demographics of the STEM workforce do not reflect the diversity of the nation. In 2017, women earned only 20 percent of bachelor's degrees in engineering and 19 percent in computer science. Black and Hispanic students are similarly underrepresented in these fields at the undergraduate level, and the problem is even more pronounced in STEM faculty. Women hold only 26 percent of all tenured and tenure-track positions, while Black and Hispanic faculty combined hold a dismal 6.8 percent of these positions. We need to leverage all of our human capital if we are to achieve the necessary capacity to innovate and to discover.

The STEM Opportunities Act is focused on identifying and lowering barriers for those who have already chosen a STEM path. First, so that we better understand the nature and scope of the challenges, the STEM Opportunities Act requires more comprehensive demographic data collection on the recipients of federal research awards and on STEM faculty at U.S. universities. These data would be available to researchers to study the participa-

tion and trajectories of women and underrepresented minorities in STEM so that policy makers can design more effective policies and practices to reduce barriers.

Next, this bill requires the development of consistent federal policies, such as no-cost award extensions, for recipients of federal research awards who have caregiving responsibilities, including care for a newborn or newly adopted child and care for a sick family member. The bill also requires consistent federal guidance to grant reviewers and program officers on best practices to minimize the effects of implicit bias in the review of federal research grants. It requires OSTP to develop guidance for universities and Federal laboratories to aid them in identifying any cultural and institutional barriers limiting the recruitment, retention, and achievement of women, minorities, rural students, and other underrepresented groups in academic and government STEM research careers and in developing and implementing current best practices for reducing such barriers. Finally, the legislation authorizes NSF to award grants to universities to implement or expand research-based practices targeted specifically at increasing the recruitment and retention of minority students and faculty.

Mr. Speaker, in developing this legislation, we solicited extensive input from governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to ensure that the guidance and requirements reflect today's needs and opportunities without unduly burdening our research universities. The result is a bipartisan bill that attempts to systematically address the full suite of issues facing both female and minority STEM researchers, from work-life balance policies, to campus climate, to better data collection, to recruitment and retention practices. This bill proposes concrete and evidence-based solutions to the indisputable reality that our nation continues to fall well short of engaging our entire talent pool in STEM careers. That disparity in our STEM workforce will continue to have real and increasing consequences for our economic and national security if we do not begin to implement scalable solutions soon.

I want to thank Ranking Member LUCAS for joining me in introducing this bill and for contributing his good ideas to make the bill even better. I urge the rest of our colleagues to join us and to help us move this legislation forward into law.

#### RECOGNIZING THE COLLIN COLLEGE STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

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

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Collin College Student Government Association for winning the 2019 Event of the Year award at the Texas Junior College Student Government Association convention.

The event which earned the organization this prestigious recognition, "Love Does Not Hurt: An Oath Against Domestic Violence," provided resources for victims of domestic violence and featured speakers who inspired all in attendance.

I was honored to attend the event and witness firsthand the incredible difference these student leaders are making, both on and off campus.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in thanking the Student Government Association of Collin College for their dedication and commitment to our community.

#### NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth, I rise to recognize May as National Foster Care Month.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to bring front and center the more than 400,000 youth in our foster care system across the country. These young people are courageous, and they face and overcome many challenges.

Let's raise up their voices because they deserve to be heard, and they deserve a seat at the policymaking table.

May is also a time to recognize the foster care professionals, advocates, and families who devote themselves to supporting foster youth every day. These individuals deserve our utmost respect and our gratitude.

I am proud to cosponsor Representative KAREN BASS' resolution recognizing Foster Care Month.

To the foster youth and those who support them in Rhode Island and across the country, you matter, and I am here to be your advocate in Congress. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me.

#### SPIRIT OF SAVANNAH AIRCRAFT

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the partnership between the city of Savannah and the 165th Airlift Wing, symbolized by one of their aircrafts recently being named the "Spirit of Savannah."

Commemorating the C-130 airplane with its new name on Tuesday, April 9, the ceremony was a special occasion. It is now the only aircraft at the 165th that bears a unique designation and seal. I can't thank the members of the 165th Airlift Wing enough for their service.

They have flown to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to assist with hurricane recovery efforts. Just a few weeks later, they flew to Iraq and Syria to support missions against ISIS.

The work they do, based out of the First Congressional District of Georgia, helps keep our Nation and the entire world safe.

## RECOGNIZING FIRST RESPONDERS

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer appreciation to the incredible first responders in my congressional district.

Twice in as many weeks, our firefighters, police, and paramedics have been called to respond to serious emergencies in Lake County.

On Thursday, April 25, a massive spill of anhydrous ammonia outside of Beach Park sent 37 individuals to the hospital, including 11 firefighters who sustained injuries from the toxic fumes while containing the site.

In particular, the quick action of two Lake County sheriff deputies—Sergeant Kyle Brown and Deputy Marcus Bernardy—and four Beach Park firefighters—Lieutenant Thomas Stahl and firefighter paramedics Pablo Ramirez, Matthew Baran, and Ben Newman—helped save the lives of five individuals trapped at the site and struggling to breathe.

Just days later, on Friday, May 3, a catastrophic explosion erupted at a silicone plant in Waukegan, tragically claiming three lives. A search continues for one missing individual. I offer my condolences to the loved ones of Jeff Cummings, Byron Biehn, and Allen Stevens.

While we are still gathering details, it is clear the prompt response of emergency professionals helped save others and extinguish the fires. In both situations, local responders rushed selflessly into danger to save others.

These events exemplify the incredible professionalism and bravery of our first responders who put their lives on the line day in and day out to protect our communities. We are all incredibly grateful for their service.

## RECOGNIZING WEIGEL'S FARM STORES

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I salute you for your salute to the Tennessee Big Orange with your tie selection.

I also rise today to recognize Weigel's Farm Stores, an east Tennessee-based convenience store chain, for its dedication to selling Tennessee products. Recently, Weigel's announced that it would sell milk only produced, processed, and bottled within the State.

In 1931, the Weigel family began operating a dairy. Over decades, the family business expanded from farming to owning and operating 67 stores in the region. I remember the square jugs of Weigel's milk that became iconic in the Knoxville area.

Although they no longer produce their own milk, their commitment to

Tennessee dairy products has remained constant. Independently owned dairies have long been an important part of east Tennessee's economy, but recently, these operations have struggled to compete with the larger farms.

I am glad that Bill Weigel, a good friend of my family's and the current owner of the business, and his family are investing in our local products and family farms, and I hope their decision will inspire other milk processors in the area to do the same.

□ 1930

## HONORING DR. JOSEPH M. JULIANO FOR 30 YEARS OF SERVICE

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Joseph M. Juliano upon his retirement from the City of Orange Fire Department after 30 years of service.

Dr. Juliano's commitment to the people of Orange, New Jersey, was inspired by his mother, Patricia, who was the first woman elected to the Orange City Council.

Dr. Juliano joined the Fire Department in 1988 and rose through the ranks during his 30-year career. He retired with the rank of fire captain.

In addition to being a firefighter, Dr. Juliano has served on the Orange Housing Authority for the past two decades, with the motto of "getting Orange back on track."

Dr. Juliano is a community leader and a role model from Orange, New Jersey, and I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring his service to the people of my district.

## LET'S VOTE ON USMCA

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

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, we must set a vote on USMCA.

Wisconsin farmers are struggling. Low milk prices and limited access to international markets are hurting our farmers.

NAFTA was implemented over 25 years ago. Farming, technology, and markets have changed. It is time for a modern trade deal. It is time to protect workers and farmers.

I recently met with Wisconsin's agricultural industry in Burlington, Wisconsin, and there was one takeaway from our meeting: The USMCA will help Wisconsin's farmers. Our farmers will see increased access to markets. Our products will be able to compete on the global stage. Our workers will have the opportunity to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, let's vote on USMCA. Wisconsin farmers need our help.

## REFORM OUR BROKEN IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

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

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today we mark 1 year since former White House Chief of Staff John Kelly led the Trump administration in implementing the cruel policy of separating families at the border and criminalizing refugees and asylum seekers.

After John Kelly left the administration, he joined the board of Caliburn days before HHS awarded Caliburn a \$341 million no-bid contract to keep detaining migrant children in Homestead, Florida. In doing so, this administration is compounding cruelty with corruption.

While the zero-tolerance family separation policy may have ended, it has caused chaos and irreparable harm to our community. We can and we must do better.

We have to reform our broken immigration system and recognize that seeking asylum is legal. We must reunify families, and treat migrants searching for a better life in our country with the dignity that they deserve.

## THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT STUPID

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

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, so now that the Trump economy is soaring and setting job growth records following the one-two punch of regulatory reform and tax cuts, some of my Democrat colleagues want to give Barack Obama the credit.

Well, this is laughable. This was the President who refused to accept responsibility for anything that went wrong for 8 years, instead blaming it on President George W. Bush. Remember?

Not anemic job growth, government overreach, doubling the national debt, Benghazi, and incompetent foreign policy. Now they want to take credit for the great things happening in this country 28 months into the Trump Presidency.

Sorry, you don't get to do that.

This is an outrage. It is wrong; it is demonstrably false; and it won't work. The American people are not stupid.

## LOWER PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

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

Mr. ALLRED. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter recently from Paul Rozinsky of Richardson, Texas. Paul is 81 and uses Medicare Advantage. He has type 2 diabetes.

In his letter, he says that there are two identical versions of insulin; one is

\$140 and the other is \$24.88, made on a special contract for Walmart. Paul can't get access to the cheaper drug because it isn't on the insurer's drug list.

He wrote to his insurer about an exception to his tiered pricing so that he could qualify for the cheaper version. They rejected it with a note, saying: "We apologize for the inconvenience."

That is unacceptable and far too common. In fact, one in four patients with diabetes are rationing their insulin because of higher costs.

We must do better for Paul and millions like him who need access to cheaper medicines. This Congress must act and sign into legislation law that lowers costs and simplifies the process so it is easy to use.

Access to healthcare shouldn't be a partisan issue. I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come together and get something done this year to address the cost of prescription drugs.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF 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 the 1960s, South Dakota's Ben Reifel became the first Lakota Indian to represent our country in Congress. He grew up dirt poor in a log cabin. He dropped out after the eighth grade, later going on to graduate from South Dakota State and from Harvard.

Throughout his career, Ben Reifel, at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for a decade here in Congress, fought to advance economic opportunity for American Indians. He celebrated hard work, education, and self-determination. He was respected in Indian Country, and he was respected in this Chamber.

Last week, I filed a bill to put Ben Reifel's name on the Rosebud Post Office. I am hopeful that young Indian boys and girls will look upon that name and realize that great Americans have come and will come again from that sacred place.

#### RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF THE HONORABLE ELLEN TAUSCHER

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, the United States lost an incredible leader, a Member of Congress, one of the first women to serve on the New York Stock Exchange, and a good friend to many of us from California, Ellen Tauscher.

She served here for more than a decade, became one of the ranking members and chairwoman of the Armed Services subcommittees, and led this Nation in an effort towards non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

She left Congress to take on the task of Under Secretary at the Department of State for that purpose and carried out that extraordinarily important task as a member of the Obama administration as Under Secretary of State.

We will miss her, and I will particularly miss her. When she left Congress to join the State Department, she left an open seat. I had the pleasure and privilege of following in her footsteps and becoming a Member of Congress.

We mourn her, we miss her, and we call to an American people Ellen Tauscher as an example of what an American can and should be.

#### TIGER WOODS AWARDED PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

(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, yesterday, I had the great privilege of joining President Trump and many others at the White House Rose Garden as Tiger Woods was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Tiger, not only for winning our Nation's highest civilian honor, but also for his standout victory at the 2019 Masters Tournament in my hometown of Augusta, Georgia.

In 1997, Woods became the youngest man and first African Asian American to win the Masters at the young age of 21. After being tested by possible career-ending injuries and adversity, Tiger's comeback to win his 81st PGA tour event, 15th major championship, and fifth green jacket 22 years later is nothing short of remarkable.

Now Tiger adds the Presidential Medal of Freedom to his already stellar resume, becoming only the fourth golfer to do so, joining the likes of Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus, and Charlie Sifford.

Congratulations to Tiger and his family for receiving such a well-deserved distinction. As the President said, Tiger, you are a "true legend."

#### NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring attention to National Small Business Week. Celebrated for over 50 years, we take this week to recognize the hard work, dedication, and sacrifices of America's entrepreneurs and small business owners and the important role that they play in our Nation.

Today, there are over 30 million small businesses in America, accounting for nearly 60 million employees, or just about half our workforce. They are the keystone of our national economy.

As a former small business owner myself, I know what it takes to make

payroll, attract customers, train and manage employees, and, at times, struggle just to keep the lights on. I can attest, it is not easy.

Today, thank God, small businesses in America are experiencing economic prosperity like never before, yet challenges remain. As policymakers, we must foster an environment in which small businesses can thrive, with limited regulations and tax policy that rewards hard work and incentivizes growth.

We are a nation of small businesses, and small businesses deserve our national support.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF COMMAND MASTER CHIEF RUSSELL MASON

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man who has honorably served our Nation with integrity, distinction, and humility. After more than 30 years of service to our great Nation, Command Master Chief Russell Mason, whom I am honored to call both a constituent and a friend, is retiring from the United States Navy.

Having enlisted in the Navy in 1984, Master Chief Mason has been stationed everywhere from Pearl Harbor to Washington, D.C., and his tours have brought him all around the world. He has served on multiple ships, including as chief of the boat, and has completed several tours as command master chief. In 2017, Master Chief Mason assumed duties as the command master chief for the U.S. Naval Forces Central Command 5th Fleet.

As a man of strong faith, he has earned the respect and admiration of many and has forever left a legacy of servant leadership and devotion.

Master Chief, God bless you. Our Nation is forever indebted to you and your wife, Charlotte. And Russ, thank you for your years of dedication and service to our country, the United States. You have completed your mission admirably, and I have no doubt that you will soon be enjoying retirement with us back in west Michigan.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF CATHY GOODMAN

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, the young lady behind me is Cathy Goodman. Cathy is the first school nurse at Settlers Way Elementary, and she is still that nurse 25 years later.

Why stay for 25 years? To quote Cathy: "My ministry began when SWE opened its doors and I stepped through them. I knew that I'd come home."

Cathy's ministry involved my daughter, Kate. That 10-year-old little girl

left the only life she ever knew when we moved back home in August of 2007. Every day during Kate's first month of school, we got a call. She had an upset stomach and was sent to see the school nurse, Cathy.

Cathy turned on her ministry and became Kate's best friend—problem solved.

Thank you, Cathy Goodman, for your unending love and faith. May God always bless you like you always blessed us.

□ 1945

#### KEEPING SOCIETAL PROMISES

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

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, one of the things we are going to do tonight is touch on some of the numbers that have substantially come out since last Thursday and Friday, and then even more numbers that came out yesterday and today. This is sort of the continuation of the theme that we have been doing since the very beginning of the year, a theme of what do we as a society have to do to keep our promises.

The number of times—and I don't want to be too snarky—that we will have Members come behind these microphones or in our committees and want to do policy by anecdote—because telling stories is great. They make people happy. It is easy to understand. But it is not math. It is not public policy.

We have to stop trying to make public policy by feelings, by impressions, by stories, and start doing it by the numbers because the numbers ultimately make our lives better when we get it right.

The greatest fragility in our society right now, if you look, is the unfunded liabilities of Social Security and Medicare. We have a moral obligation to keep our promises, but the only way mathematically we keep our promises is to do a handful of things. It turns out, by doing this handful of things, my 3½-year-old little girl has a great future, and the person who is a baby boomer who has moved into retirement also has a stable future.

We have been doing this every week, our five elements of economic growth of things that would provide population stability, dealing with the benefits and incentives to stay in the workforce, technology disruptions, how there is a revolution coming in healthcare through technology and these drugs that are curative, how we are going to finance those and bring those into society, so that we stop having the debate on who pays in healthcare but what we pay. We have this ability to have this disruption.

Then the other thing is what we do to continue the employment cycle, keep-

ing people in the labor force, encouraging others to enter it. We are going to walk through some of those different numbers.

The crazy thing is this stuff shouldn't be Republican or Democrat. This should be society's goal, that growth is moral because it provides opportunity.

I want to walk through a couple of things that have happened in the last few days. Think about the data we received last Friday. If you love and care about people, if you go back and look at some of the economists' writings from just a couple of years ago about our brothers and sisters who didn't graduate high school, who didn't have any particular technical skill sets, we had written them off as being part of the permanent underclass in our communities and our society. Yet that is the very quartile that right now is having the fastest movement in their wages.

How do we keep that going? How do we keep that going as long as possible?

The jobs report, the unemployment reports we received, was amazing. We are hitting a trend where we are basically breaking all the rules. Those of us who grew up reading this stuff, the textbooks have to now be rewritten.

This is moral. This is something both someone on the liberal side and conservative side should have joy about the fact of the matter is that populations we had thought were going to be functionally part of the permanent underclass in our society are now seeing opportunity.

If this body was doing its actual work, we would be fixated on how we keep it going and keep it going for as long as possible.

Let's walk through some of the things this economic growth is providing. I will openly admit that this slide is out of scale because of the margin on it, but what is important is the first 6 months of 2017—and that is the fiscal year, so October on is the beginning of the fiscal year—the first 6 months of 2017 and then the first 6 months of this fiscal year, prior to tax reform, after tax reform.

One of these days, I keep being told by my staff it would be far too snarky to bring up here and just read the quotes that were said about what would happen to the economy with tax reform, to read the quotes of what would happen with employment and tax reform, what would happen to Federal receipts with tax reform.

Guess what has happened? The first 6 months of this fiscal year, the first 6 months of 2017—the reason we do 2017 is the first 6 months of the 2018 fiscal year straddled part with tax reform, part without—revenues were up.

They are not up a lot. It is about \$10 billion. But the technical term is receipts are actually up.

Do we get an apology from all those folks who basically got it wrong or just a recognition that something amazing is happening right now and we should be joyful?

So what is happening? Why revenue shortfalls compared to our spending?

If you want to dig in, a year ago, spending on defense—but also, we have to deal with the reality that, from 2008 to 2028, 91 percent of the spending increase is going to be interest, Social Security, healthcare entitlements. In 8.5 years, two workers, one retiree. In 8.5 years, 50 percent of the spending coming through this body less interest will be to those 65 and older.

Demographics are not a partisan issue. They are just math. The fastest growing population in our society is those of us getting older, and somehow this body is trying to turn it into something partisan.

The fact of the matter is, if you go back to the end of 2017, the modeling said a 0.4 percent growth in GDP over those 10 years. It would pay for itself. Yet the base, the size of the overall economy, would be dramatically larger, meaning more of our brothers and sisters having jobs, opportunities, and economic vitality.

Guess what has happened so far? The chart is a little hard to read, but if you look at the green, which is 2019, and you start to see where our mean GDP growth is, you start to understand how far we have come on that 0.4 percent economic expansion in GDP growth with the tax reform.

We are only 1.5 years into it. A year and a half isn't a complete sample size of a 10-year tax policy, but at some point, where is the joy? If you claim you care about the working men and women of the country, and you care about people's economic vitality, and you care about their economic futures, where is the joy?

Let's start to do a couple of things that should be joyful. Being from the State of Arizona, where I have a fairly substantial Latino population: lowest unemployment in modern history ever in our numbers. There is the chart. Where is the joy?

The fact of the matter is that something is working in our society right now. If you claim you love and care about people, we should be trying to figure out what we are doing right and doing more of it. It is working.

A lot of the really smart people who used to come lecture us and testify to us even a couple of years ago, they got it wrong. They are the same people we are going to invite to come testify in front of us next week, and we will never get around to asking them why they got their math so wrong.

What is the fragility? If you read the joint tax documents when tax reform was being put together, or you think about what the headwinds are, we have known our demographics, one of the biggest headwinds for our society. Within that, if you remember our five points, one of those points is population stability. That means we are going to have to deal with ways to encourage family formation and deal with immigration in a way that brings that population vitality to our society.

The two things that if you go back to the joint tax reports saying the headwinds for economic vitality to work were capital stock, money that was saved that could be loaned out to buy the capital equipment, and those things that were being incentivized, it turns out if you look at the savings rates the last 2 years after tax reform, savings rates are substantially better than anyone modeled.

It is a combination of a lot of things. It is a combination of the population getting older and getting ready for retirement, a population that we just misestimated, the number of businesses that were going to set aside cash. But remember, when those savings are set aside, they become a multiplier effect in the economy because they become lending capital.

As a simple example, take a look at interest rates. Take a look at our interest rates today compared to what was being predicted. This is one of the most unique times in modern history, where we have, functionally, a full employment economy. You all fixated on the numbers that happened today. Let me pull it up. U.S. job openings rebounded sharply in March with 364,000, seasonally adjusted, additional job openings posted up in March.

Functionally, we have a society right now with more jobs available than labor. If I had come and told you that was going to happen a couple of years ago, what would you have thought?

What this chart is basically talking about is labor force participation. As a society, how do we deal with some of that fragility? Because capital stock is working, and the numbers are working, but we are bouncing up against a fragility. That is that we have more jobs than we have available labor.

How do we encourage people to enter the labor force? Should we create certain incentives and things for those who are older to stay in the labor force?

This is one of my last slides here. We started seeing some really interesting numbers if you really break down the data. It started in December. Millennial females have started to substantially move into the workforce. Wonderful.

Why do we have such a lagging effect with millennial males? It is not Republican or Democrat. It is just that there is something we need to try to understand in how we get these populations into the labor force.

Because if we are going to keep our promises—and if you are like I am, where you believe growth is ultimately moral because it provides opportunities, stability, and the ability to plan for our future, we need this growth to continue.

What can we do to help our brothers and sisters out there that, for some barrier, are not entering the labor force?

The other thing we also saw beginning in December, which should make you joyful, is some interesting data of

those who would be considered to have a type of handicap moving into the labor force, which was letting us know that businesses were finally making accommodations to draw in that population. That is wonderful.

You could see some of that about 10 days ago, 2 weeks ago. The Medicare-Social Security actuaries did one of their reports. We have a problem, but you also saw Social Security gained an entire year. That means someone out there is paying FICA revenues. But did you see the number for those of our brothers and sisters on Social Security disability?

Some of that is that we changed some rules. We tightened up some of the mechanisms. But a big chunk of that was those who have life challenges were finding opportunities to work. These are good things.

We should, once again, be joyful and figure out, in the partisan divide of this place, not to try to find excuses of, well, this belongs to so-and-so or someone gets credit, but to figure out how to do more of it. Let's do more of it. Then, during the election cycle, we will figure out who gets to take credit for it. We will all take credit for it. But let's do more of the good things.

As we start to look at some of the labor force participation, one of the other things we are also fixated on in our office is that we are trying to really drill down to try to understand some of the demographics.

I am personally fixated with the fact that demographics often have much more impact on what happens in a society's vitality than the policy we make around here.

The fact of the matter is that we have 74 million of our brothers and sisters who are baby boomers. They were born in an 18-year period. Remember, in 8.5 years, they are all 65 and older.

□ 2000

That bubble is the single biggest challenge to this body. How often do you have anyone get behind these microphones and talk about: What are we going to do to create as much economic vitality so we actually have the revenues, the resources, the opportunity, and the adoption of technology to keep our commitments there for those who are still vital and want to stay in the workforce—there are opportunities—and, at the same time, reaching the other direction, as we have seen this unusual number with millennial males, helping them find a path into the labor force?

I know this is a little geeky, but come back to the principle. If we as a society are going to keep our promises on Medicare and we as a society are going to keep our promises on Social Security, it turns out that economic growth—and it is one of only five things, but we are going to have to dramatically change the cost of healthcare. I believe there is technology coming that is going to be the disruption.

As I was saying before, think about the ACA. Most folks know it as ObamaCare, those of us who worked on the Republican alternative. They were debates about who got subsidized and who paid; they were about the financing.

We haven't had a debate about what we as a body are going to do to encourage the technologies and the revolution that is coming to crash the price, and here is the thought experiment.

I have already done multiple presentations here on the floor of the technology that is coming, the thing that looks like a kazoo that you can blow into and instantly tell you if you have the flu. If we will make it legal, it can bounce off the data on your phone, which is your medical records, to make sure you are not allergic to a particular antiviral and could order your antiviral that could be delivered to your house a couple of hours later. How much healthier did we make society?

The other side is that 5 percent of our population is well over 50 percent of all of our healthcare spending. How do we help that 5 percent with chronic conditions live the type of life they deserve?

When you understand that—and I am hopeful it still stays on time—something like the concept of a single-shot cure for hemophilia, which may be available this November. Now, the shot is going to be really expensive, but a hemophiliac may be about a quarter million dollars a year in their clotting factor and other ancillary costs.

But what sort of revolution is in our society when you start to think about these biological drugs that are cures, what happens to that 5 percent of our society that have chronic conditions and we as a body start to say: Let's stop arguing about the financing side of healthcare and start having this discussion of how we are going to finance the cures that are really expensive but are revolutions to our society and our community?

We have a whole proposal we have been working on on the idea of selling a healthcare bond and then using the future savings to pay for it, but we are going to have to come up with some sort of pricing mechanism because, in many of these pharmaceuticals, it is a one and done.

Even The Wall Street Journal, today, has a discussion about a potential biological drug; \$2 million is the discussion price, but it is for this tiny population of very, very young children who have this disease that wastes their body away, and they die within 2 years. It is a moral imperative we find a way to make that drug available.

But what is the economic value of curing such a thing, even though it may be a population of only a few hundred of these children in our society?

These are optimistic, joyful, and powerful opportunities, and this body needs to wake up and stop having the same debate we have been having for 20 or 30 years here because it is now the

wrong debate. It turns out technology has passed us, and so have our demographics.

So what do we do to incentive participation in the economy, particularly when you have an economy with dramatically more jobs than we have available workers?

Here is this last slide. My hat is off to millennial females. They have begun entering the workforce in terrific numbers. If any of them happen to know a millennial male, could you please grab him by the hand and drag him into the workforce.

My wife blames video games. I still haven't seen actual data on this yet.

So my reason for taking some of this time tonight, I actually think there should be some joy out there. For those of us who get behind these microphones and we claim we care about people, there are really good things happening. How do we make more of it happen? How do we make this last as long as possible? Because we as a body, Democrats and Republicans, are in uncharted territory, and we have got to be brutally honest about this. We are in uncharted territory.

If you actually read some of the financial, economic articles over this weekend, lots of really smart economists and businesspeople are talking about having this type of economy with functionally full employment, with populations moving into the labor force at the same time our available workforce is starting to bend pretty dramatically because of baby boomers turning 65, and yet, functionally, no core inflation—if there was ever a time for us to functionally go after a number of societal ills with this type of opportunity to work.

And the last anecdote I am going to give after making fun of anecdotes—well, it is more than an anecdote; it is an observation.

A few months ago, I visited the homeless shelter in Phoenix. It is actually a fairly impressive facility. Over here is St. Joseph the Worker; over here is the dental clinic; over here is where we help you get ID; over here is the 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week 12-step meeting.

You walked in and saw St. Joseph the Worker. It is a Catholic charity. I believe it has been around 100-plus years. Their job is to help the most disadvantaged of our population, of our world find work.

There was a stack of job posts, notes, on top of the desk. Their greatest difficulty was how do they get someone from the homeless campus to that dishwashing job or to the stocking job or these things to get them back into the labor force in our society to begin that nobility of work but also as becoming part of their rehab programs.

We came up with this idea of, well, if transportation is a fragility—we all walk around with these in our pockets, and there are these buttons that you hit and a ride sharing comes up, and many of those very companies will ac-

tually provide the service at a fraction of the cost as a societal good.

We need to start thinking through the types of technology that we all use in our lives. How do we make it so that the mother who might be on a Medicaid system can get to her prenatal appointment? the person who has just gone through Goodwill's job training actually can get to their job interview? the person at the homeless campus actually can get to that job?

If you are from Phoenix, Arizona, asking someone to stand out and wait for the bus when it is 110 degrees, you start to understand that maybe we need to come up with a better solution.

I make the argument that we already know the solution. We already use it for ourselves and our children. We now need to start thinking about, if labor force participation is one of our great fragilities for future economic growth and that economic growth helps us take care of our promises, how do we get the most marginalized of our society and make sure they have the same opportunities? So this is one of those moments.

I know I have covered a lot of things, but I get to come behind the microphone. Even with all the sourness that happens around this place, I think there should be some joy because we are seeing our brothers and sisters who had a really tough decade back with some optimism and some options and some hope. Our ethical obligation, I think, is: How do we do more of it?

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

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for over 100 years, America's railroads, roadways, runways, and rivers were the envy of the entire world. Now they are emblems of a past time that requires significant upgrades to support our current needs. They not only allow us to participate in a global economy, but allow us to dominate that economy.

First, let me note that American infrastructure is made up of the following: 4.1 million miles of public highways, over 600,000 bridges, 140,500 miles of railways, 11,300 miles of public transit systems, 25,000 miles of navigable waterways, 250 water ports, and 19,500 airports.

Much of that infrastructure is decades old and in dire need of repair. For too long, America has stood by and allowed our once world-leading infrastructure to crumble.

Our competitors have not only caught up with us, but, in many cases, have surpassed us. Countries like China and India spend billions on new roads, new rails, and ports, while we have allowed ours to decay.

America still has the most dynamic, innovative, and diversified economy in the entire world, but we must rebuild our Nation's infrastructure to remain competitive.

Our taxpayers already pay enough in taxes, so we have to find ways to pay for these infrastructure improvements. It is imperative that we do so without putting a heavier burden on our hardworking American taxpayers.

That is why I have worked on legislation over the years, with colleagues on both sides of the aisle, that uses a combination of public and private funds to fix our public works. By working together, we can rebuild our Nation's infrastructure by harnessing the private sector's capacity for innovation and investment, rather than raising taxes.

I would like to outline some of the legislation that I am talking about, which I believe is just the type of outside-the-box thinking we need to achieve those goals.

Today, EARL BLUMENAUER and I introduced the BUILD Act. This legislation raises the Federal statutory cap on private activity bonds that can be issued by or on behalf of State and local governments for qualified highway and freight improvement projects from \$15 billion to \$20.8 billion. In short, it allows State and local governments to enhance their capacity to finance surface transportation projects through private-public partnerships.

As more of our Nation's infrastructure requires critical investment and improvements, we must find ways to reinvest in our roads and rails without burdening our hardworking American taxpayers. This bill will help finance improvement projects at a minimal cost to taxpayers with a maximum impact on America's roads, bridges, and rails. This is a jobs bill.

I joined with Chairman DEFAZIO, Ranking Member GRAVES, Representative NAPOLITANO, and Representative WESTERMAN to introduce H.R. 2440, the Full Utilization of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund Act. This bipartisan bill ensures the harbor maintenance trust fund is used for its intended purpose, and that is maintaining our federally authorized harbors.

Erie, Pennsylvania, knows that our airports badly need this support. The Port of Erie is part of our economic lifeblood. For decades, cargo ships have had to light load because of a lack of dredging, significantly increasing the cost per unit for shipped goods.

People ask: What do you mean by light load? What I mean by that is they cannot load to their full capacity. They are light loading so the ships can navigate through areas that have not been dredged in years.

Our Nation's 59 busiest ports are available less than 35 percent of the time. Conditions of our midsize and emerging harbors are far worse.

Currently, there is over \$9 billion sitting in the harbor maintenance trust fund. This money has come from the users of those assets. They have put that money in for the express purpose of thinking that it was going to be used to improve the ports that they used.

Over the next decade, there is going to be an additional \$24.5 billion in revenue that will be collected by the harbor maintenance tax. This bill provides for the investment of approximately \$34 billion for our Nation's coastal and inland harbors over the next decade without raising one dime in taxes for our hardworking American taxpayers. This money will provide for dredging of all Federal harbors to their constructed widths and depths.

Because of developments like the opening of the expanded Panama Canal in 2016, larger container ships will increasingly call upon our Nation's ports, and dredging is necessary if they are allowed to have access to these ports. Our goal is to guarantee that our Nation is competitive in the global economy of the 21st century.

Also with EARL BLUMENAUER, I introduced the Public Buildings Renewal Act. This bipartisan legislation will spur private investment in public building infrastructure throughout the United States by creating \$5 billion in private activity bonds for the improvement of government-owned public buildings.

In every small town or city in America, the conditions of our public schools, our public hospitals, our universities, and our police and fire stations are deteriorating because of delayed maintenance. We just haven't been able to afford to do it.

With State and local budgets becoming increasingly tight, capital investments in public buildings have fallen by the wayside. For example, the average public school building is at least 40 years old, and the current backlog of maintenance and repair projects adds up to more than \$45 billion, annually, in unmet funding needs.

□ 2015

The Public Building Renewal Act aims to unlock private sector capital for the public sector's benefit. The public buildings that house vital services for Americans must be maintained and improved.

We have also dropped the Building Rail Access for Customers and the Economy Act. Representative BLUMENAUER and I introduced this bill just recently.

The short line rail industry operates on nearly 50,000 miles of railroad track in 49 states. And is part of the origination or the termination of one out of every five cars, railroad cars, on the national railroad system.

Short line railroads serve the most vulnerable part of the rail network. Small towns and small businesses who would have otherwise been cut off from the national network, are now served by the short lines.

Unfortunately, though, as the freight rail industry has evolved, many short line railroads and smaller communities have been abandoned.

This removes a critical first- and last-mile link between producers, consumers, and export opportunities in large and small communities across America.

Since it was first enacted in 2005, the 1- or 2-year increment extensions of the Short Line Railroad Maintenance Credit provided limited certainty for short line railroads to make investments in their infrastructure.

Our legislation delivers confidence by making the short line railroad maintenance credit permanent while also applying it retroactively to tax year 2018.

The short line railroad maintenance tax credit is responsible for more than \$4 billion of investment in privately held short line railroads across America.

The tax credit requires the short line railroad to invest \$1 dollar for every 50 cents in credit up to a credit cap of \$3,500 per track mile.

In 2015 alone, 2,140 rail miles were improved.

5.27 million railroad ties were replaced; and the short line industry invested nearly 25 percent of their revenue on infrastructure improvements.

These investments ensure that more than 10,000 rail companies can rely on safe, efficiently and economically competitive transportation for their products.

Also, I would like to talk just a little bit about the GAIIN Act.

During the last Congress, I introduced a bipartisan bill with a broad coalition from the Republican Study Committee, the Congressional Black Caucus, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and the House Freedom Caucus.

This legislation has the potential to help fund critical infrastructure projects in the Nation's poorest communities while simultaneously paying down on our national debt.

The poorest areas in our country have been routinely overlooked or are in dire need of infrastructure improvements that will facilitate economic growth and self-sustainability.

Reviving these forgotten cities and breathing life back into these towns throughout America is both a moral and economic imperative that uniquely unites all lawmakers on both sides of the aisle.

Selling some of the \$2 trillion of non-performing debt and lease assets held by Federal agencies on the open market would be a good strategy for a down payment on infrastructure improvements.

The GAIIN Act will do that and reduce our debt without asking taxpayers for one more penny of their money.

Half the proceeds from these sales will be put into projects and communities below the poverty line and directly lead to jobs and economic growth where it is most needed.

Also, the contractors doing this work in these communities would be required to hire people who actually live there, to help build these products and projects.

Imagine the generational pride that will be created when fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers tell their children and grandchildren, "We rebuilt this community for you." It lasts for generations, and it is a pride that you can't just stop thinking about how good it is for our country.

Now, the other half of the revenue we collect would go to debt reduction. And this is a private-sector solution to a public-sector problem, and another huge win for America.

It is time for us to come together as a Nation to keep America on its path of greatness.

This is not a red State or blue State issue. This is not a Republican or Democrat issue. This is a red, white, and blue American issue.

We must make sure American infrastructure allows our people to compete in the global economy now and in the future. In an economy that we not only participate in, but that we dominate, that America takes its rightful place in the world when it comes to what we are able to do.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and the President's rescission of the onerous regulations unleashed our economy, and we are seeing the best job numbers that we have seen in over half a century.

Now, in order for that success to be sustained and long-term, it is incumbent that we upgrade our infrastructure.

So I call on all my colleagues to work together and come up with creative solutions to pay for these very necessary improvements and to support the bills I have outlined today.

America's best times lie in front of her, not behind her. And once again, it is Yankee ingenuity that will lead us to the top again and we will become that country that others long to belong to and become a part of.

Mr. 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 California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that occasionally happens here on the floor of the House late at night, when most everybody is doing something else, is an opportunity to hear what our Republican colleagues want to talk about, and I must commend them.

I actually sat through a very fascinating discussion on the American economy by Mr. SCHWEIKERT about jobs, about the development of the workforce and the way it relates to Social Security.

Very, very interesting. And I just wish there were 433 or 434 others that could have listened to what he had to say. And he very well described a fascinating part of the American economy and how it might relate to our future.

I am going to go into it in a few moments.

I had no idea that our colleague was going to pick up the short line railroad issue, which is a big deal in my district. I have a very large agriculture district in California, and the short line railroads are critically important. And as we talk about infrastructure—yeah—we really ought to be considering the first and the last mile. In other words, the short line railroads and how they fit into this transportation system that is so critically important to the American economy.

Fascinating. I want to commend my Republican colleagues for bringing all of that to the floor, and I am going to make a few comments about it.

Let's start with Mr. SCHWEIKERT on the issue of Social Security and growing the jobs.

He is absolutely correct. If we have a robust economy, if the men and women of America are working, they will be paying into Social Security insurance systems and the life, the viability, and the financial integrity of the Social Security system will be improved.

One of the facts that Mr. SCHWEIKERT, my friend from Arizona, pointed out is that, already with the economy as it is, we have extended, by 1 year, the financial viability of Social Security.

Now, think for a few moments. And my colleague didn't bring this up, but if the minimum wage, either legally in law or in competition for quality workers, were to increase, say, across the Nation to \$15 an hour, then that much more revenue would flow into the Social Security system.

So as we think about these things and as he correctly pointed out, high employment, very low unemployment, is a benefit to the viability of Social Security, to say nothing of the viability of the individual that is able to earn a living, to participate in whichever way they may desire to engage in the economic activities of this Nation.

All very, very good points, and I really want to commend them for that.

One issue that was discussed, but I don't think was fully explained, is how do you prepare people.

Years and years ago in California, in the 1980s, I led a committee on the future of the California economy. And we studied the California economy, we studied the world economy, the history of the growth of the California economy, which today remains the largest economy—I guess, it is fifth largest economy in the world—and one of the most rapid-growing and one of the most advanced.

We said then that if a government—really, the people—of a society, were to invest in education, and if you had the best educated workforce in the world, you would have the best economy.

Now, California does not have the best education system at K through 12. Community college and the university systems, public and private, are extraordinary, literally, the best in the world.

Now, if we were to add that same principle to the American economy, then those men and women that are ill-prepared to enter a modern workforce, could—in the K through 12 system, high school—begin their preparation to enter into the workforce at a skilled level.

Maybe that skill is computer science, and all of that, or maybe it is welding, or in the construction trades. Whatever it is, they would be prepared.

And so as we look at the options that were discussed first by Mr. SCHWEIKERT as he talked about the workforce, I would suggest that he look at this issue of education. I know he mentioned it, but how do we then fund it. And here is where we ought to have an interesting debate.

In December of 2017, my Republican colleagues and the President decided that the way to grow the economy was to massively cut taxes, and they did. Probably a trillion and a half dollars over the next 10 years—a massive, massive tax cut—that significantly reduced the revenue to the Federal Government.

Choices were made in that process.

The choice that was made was to reduce taxes a little bit across the board. Working men and women and families did receive a tax reduction.

In my view, it was very small, and certainly statistically—and by the numbers—very, very small compared to the top 10 percent, the top 1 percent that received a massive tax cut. And American corporations saw their tax rate fall from 35 percent down to 20 percent.

Now, that was supposed to create massive economic growth, and it could be argued that we have had a good economy for the last year or so. And my colleagues did put up some charts to support that argument; however, we need to consider some of the underlying implications of that.

First of all, who got the great bulk? 90 percent—I guess, about 80 percent—of that great tax reduction went to the superwealthy and the corporations.

□ 2030

What did they do with it? Did they invest in the elements of economic growth, education, research, capital outlay in businesses, and transportation and infrastructure? Was that where the tax reductions were invested? Well, no.

The corporations used the clear majority, in the 60 to 70 percent range, of their reduced tax for stock buyback, which had the wonderful effect of driving up the price of stock.

Who benefited from that? Was it the working men and women in the shipyards or on the short-line railroads, or the teachers in education? No. It was

the top 10 percent who owned the stock.

Let's think this through. Now, nonetheless, the economy has grown, and I would posit that one of the reasons the economy has grown is the Keynesian economic theory. The Keynesian economic theory, developed in the 1930s with the Great Depression, was that when the economy is slow or depressed, government steps in with deficit spending. Government supports the economy with deficit spending.

Guess what is happening today: massive deficit spending by the government, tax reductions, \$1.5 trillion gone this year, a \$1 trillion deficit for the Federal Government. By the facts, massive deficit spending by the government, not in education, not in infrastructure, but, rather, in the military and, interestingly enough, through the tax policy so that the great benefit went to the top 10 percent. Nonetheless, we have seen a stimulated economy, as Keynes suggested would happen with deficit spending.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT correctly points out that we have not seen the inflation, thankfully, and interest rates have remained low. I would posit the reason for that is that we are still importing cheap products from around the world, and despite the chaos here in Washington, D.C., the safest bet in the world is America. People are continuing to buy American bonds and invest in America, bonds and debt, all of which has kept the interest rates low.

Here is what I would suggest we look at, and there is a lot of opportunity that exists. I was really enthusiastically listening to Mr. SCHWEIKERT as he laid out his proposals and his description of the economy and the labor force. I would suggest that we continue this debate.

I spoke to the gentleman a few moments ago. I said: Let's get in a colloquy back here. You can open with your discussion, and I will come back with my side of it. I think we have some opportunity here to really develop some decent policy.

Let's take investing. There is a lot of talk about infrastructure investing. We are going to have to find the money for that. Can we do it all on debt with deficit financing? I don't think so. I think there is going to be some limit to that, so we need to talk about tax revenue. We might want to go back and revisit the 2017 tax cut and who benefited and what the opportunities might be to rearrange that equation.

What would we invest in? Infrastructure. Now, if we are going to invest in infrastructure, we already know we are short of skilled labor. That brings us to education and labor force preparation. Is there a role for the Federal Government here, together with the State governments and businesses, to develop the workforce, to train the workforce? The answer is absolutely yes.

We know how to do this. This has been done before during World War II. As Mr. SCHWEIKERT pointed out correctly, the millennial women joining

the labor force—guess who the millennial women were in 1942 and 1943? Yes, they were Rosie the Riveter. Who trained them in the government contracts to the shipbuilders, to the tank builders, to the truck builders? There was money in those contracts to train the workforce. The government, together with the private sector, trained the workforce. The models are there.

We do have community colleges. We do have apprenticeship programs with labor unions, labor-management apprenticeship programs. All of those are there.

If we need a well-trained workforce, we don't need to reinvent it. It is already available to us: labor-management apprenticeship programs and the Federal Government providing incentives in the contracts for shipbuilding.

I was talking to one of my Democratic colleagues about a shipyard that was unable to have trained workers: welders, shipbuilders, plumbers, pipefitters, and the like. The company was not investing in the workforce, in the apprenticeship programs. That can be solved.

If we need to subsidize that through the contracts, do it. Set it aside, make it a special part of it. Yes, you are going to build naval ships, but, yes, you are also going to train workers. Here is how it will be done. Here is the money to do it. We can do these things.

Education, research, fundamental investments, we need to pay attention to making it in America. I have spent days and days here on the floor in these Special Order hours talking about how we can do that. I want to give you an example.

America today is exporting oil and natural gas. Ten years ago, we used to be net importers. Now we are net exporters. That strategic natural resource is going out to the world, largely to China, on ships. Whose ships? This strategic national asset needs to be coupled with another strategic national asset, which is the American maritime industry.

Consider for a moment, if we were to require that a small percentage of that oil and natural gas be on American-built ships with American crews, American mariners, what would happen. One, 2, 3, percent, up to 5, 6, 7, 8 percent over the next decade, we would build 50 ships. In the shipyards across America, we would employ American workers to build those ships.

Is it possible? Absolutely, it is possible. Do you know what it takes? It takes a very simple law requiring that, for the necessity of America's national security, we be able to maintain our maritime industry so that, should something happen, we will be able to transport across the oceans of the world our military as needed, that we in our shipyards maintain the workforce and the viability of the shipyards so that they can build the necessary naval vessels.

Is it possible? All it takes is a law.

I recommend that we pay attention. I introduced this legislation last year

with my good friend, Senator WICKER from the Senate side, and we are going to reintroduce it here in the next few days.

The Energizing American Shipbuilding Act will soon be on the floor of the House and the Senate. I draw our attention to that because it combines a necessary national security issue with jobs.

However, what I said a moment ago is critical. That is that, along the way in this process, we must train workers starting in high school, starting with the apprenticeship programs, making sure that the shipyard businesses are in the business of training workers together with community colleges and other apprenticeship programs. If we do this, even if we need to subsidize that process, we will grow this economy, and we will have high-paid, high-skilled workers.

Similarly, as we rebuild the American bridges, as we rebuild the short-line railroads, as we rebuild the infrastructure of America, whether it is in high-speed internet communications systems or in highway transportation, river transportation, all the rest, we need to keep in mind the training of the workforce.

I thank Mr. SCHWEIKERT for bringing to the attention of the floor tonight this critical issue. There are so many things we can do together. There are different ways of approaching this. But I know that if we are willing to engage in a debate, an honest debate about growing the American economy, about making sure that our task is for the people, not the special interests but for the fundamental American working men and women, we will be successful.

Again, we can do it through education, job training, research, make it in America, and paying attention to our infrastructure.

If we are short 350,000 workers to fill the 350,000 jobs that are open today, then it is incumbent upon this Congress to get at it.

I want to do one final thing. There is an infrastructure project in California. It is an infrastructure project that has been discussed for the last 30 years, and it is an infrastructure project that is extraordinarily damaging.

California water is extremely complex. Basically, water flows from northern California rivers into the great Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, the largest inland estuary on the West Coast of the Western Hemisphere, an extraordinary place, a place that I represent and a place where I have lived for the last 40-some years.

It is an extraordinary part of America. It is now a national heritage area.

It has been suggested over the last three decades that the water systems of California need to circumvent the natural flow of water into this estuary. Over this period of time, I have had the obligation to fight those proposals.

First, it was the Peripheral Canal to take the water around the delta. Then in the last decade, it has been the Twin

Tunnels, two massive tunnels that literally had the capacity to drain the Sacramento River, to drain it dry. The river runs some 12,000 to 16,000 cubic feet per second 6 months of the year. The tunnels were sized at 16,000 cubic feet per second and, therefore, capable of literally drying the delta and destroying the incredible ecosystem of the delta.

We fought. We fought the battle, and I commend our new Governor, Governor Newsom, for stepping back and taking the time to rethink this proposal called the California WaterFix, to rethink its impact on the ecology and the environment of the delta. I thank him for taking WaterFix and pushing it aside.

He said no, we are not going to pursue that. We are going to go back and do the environmental analysis, not on two tunnels capable of drying out the delta or drying out the Sacramento River, but, rather, look at how this water problem in California can be solved without ecological damage.

We will pursue this once again, and I know that it can be done. Nearly 8 years ago, I proposed what I called a Water Plan for All California. It laid out solutions, not that I developed, but that had been developed by Californians in the water industry, in the agricultural industry, in the urban as well as the agricultural water systems.

Those proposals have been out there. We simply compiled them into a program: conservation, storage, paying attention to the aquifers, paying attention to the ecology of the fish and the environment, and providing in the delta a solution built upon improving the transport of water through the natural levees and through the natural sluices and rivers while keeping in mind that water should not be exported when it would damage the fish. All of that is possible. That law is now in place; it is called the WIN legislation, water infrastructure.

Now, we can move forward with a new opportunity as we revisit a solution that is both good for the environment, good for the delivery of water to all Californians, and done in a way that does not set up an existential danger, an existential system that could damage forever the largest estuary on the West Coast of the Western Hemisphere.

We can do it. Just as the optimism that I heard from my Republican colleagues in the first order hour here, I present an optimistic opportunity. I am not yet joyful, but I am optimistic because I know these solutions are there if we work together and if we keep our eye on the prize for the people, for the American people, not just the superwealthy, not just the major American corporations, but for mom and pop, for Wall Street, for the men and women who are working in the shipyards, working on the rails, and for those millennial women who are entering the workforce and the millennial men who will be following along.

I am optimistic, and I hope to be joyful.

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

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. JACKSON LEE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of travel delay.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 693. An act 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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 8, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

893. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Jeffrey S. Buchanan, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

894. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Robert S. Williams, Air National Guard of the United States, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

895. A letter from the Under Secretary, Research and Engineering, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Calendar Year 2018 List and Description of Activities at the Science and Technology Re-invention Laboratory Personnel Demonstration Projects, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2358 note; Public Law 110-181, Sec. 1107(d); (122 Stat. 358) and 5 U.S.C. 4703(b)(4)(B); Public Law 95-454, Sec. 601(a); (92 Stat. 1186); to the Committee on Armed Services.

896. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of lieutenant General Gwendolyn Bingham, United States Army, and her advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

897. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Walter E. Carter, Jr., United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

898. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Thomas D. Waldhauser, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

899. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Contract Closeout Authority (DFARS Case 2018-D012) [Docket: DARS-2018-0029] (RIN: 0750-AJ76) received April 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

900. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Small Business Set-Asides for Architect-Engineer and Construction Design Contracts (DFARS Case 2018-D057) [Docket: DARS-2018-0056] (RIN: 0750-AK18) received April 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

901. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Restriction on the Acquisition of Certain Magnets and Tungsten (DFARS Case 2018-D054) [Docket: DARS-2019-0016] (RIN: 0750-AK15) received April 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

902. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility; West Virginia: Fairmont, City of, Marion County [Docket ID: FEMA-2019-0003; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8573] received April 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

903. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i) Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments (Bridgeport and Stamford, Connecticut) [MB Docket No.: 18-126] (RM-11800) received April 30, 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.

904. A letter from the Associate Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Connect America Fund [WC Docket No.: 10-90] received April 30, 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.

905. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo that was declared in Executive Order 13413 of October 27, 2006, pursuant to 50

U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

906. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

907. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to the Unverified List (UVL) [Docket No.: 190130021-9021-01] (RIN: 0694-AH73) received April 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

908. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Use of the Government Property Clause (DFARS Case 2015-D035) [Docket: DARS-2016-0035] (RIN: 0750-AJ11) received April 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

909. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Security Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0152] [RIN: 1625-AA87] 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.

910. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0160] (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.

911. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Bush River and Otter Point Creek, Harford County, MD [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0083] (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.

912. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Prohibition Against Certain Flights in the Tripoli Flight Information Region (FIR) (HLLL) [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0246; Amdt. No.: 91-321D] (RIN: 2120-AL40) 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.

913. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment and Establishment of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; Western United States [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0232; Airspace Docket No.: 17-ANM-33] (RIN: 2120-AA66) 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.

914. A letter from the Management of Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0719; Product Identifier 2016-NE-24-AD; Amendment 39-19589; AD 2019-05-07] (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.

915. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Payment, Filing, and Service Procedures [Docket No.: EP 747] received April 30, 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.

916. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's report to Congress concerning the Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility under construction at the Department's Savannah River Site near Aiken, South Carolina, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2566(a)(3)(A); Public Law 107-314, Sec. 4306(a)(3)(A); (116 Stat. 2747); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Armed Services.

#### 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:

Ms. SHALALA: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 357. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 986) to provide that certain guidance related to waivers for State innovation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act shall have no force or effect, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2157) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-51). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### 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 Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. LUCAS):

H.R. 2528. A bill to direct the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to carry out programs and activities to ensure that Federal science agencies and institutions of higher education receiving Federal research and development funding are fully engaging their entire talent pool, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 2529. A bill to require certain reports and briefings to Congress relating to the expiration of the New START Treaty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 2530. A bill to provide temporary authority to the general counsel of the Merit Systems Protection Board to grant stays of

personnel actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. AMODEI (for himself, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. COOK, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Mr. GIANFORTE):

H.R. 2531. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to more efficiently develop domestic sources of the minerals and mineral materials of strategic and critical importance to the economic and national security and manufacturing competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 2532. A bill to protect grizzly bear populations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. PALLONE:

H.R. 2533. A bill to assist community water systems affected by PFAS contamination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 2534. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain securities trading and related communications by those who possess material, nonpublic information; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. MOORE (for herself and Ms. FUDGE):

H.R. 2535. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to ensure that child protective services systems do not permit the separation of children from parents on the basis of poverty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 2536. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, Rules, House Administration, Appropriations, 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. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALBERG, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. AMASH):

H.R. 2537. A bill to defer removal of certain nationals of Iraq for a 24-month period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 2538. A bill to create child safety accounts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 2539. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. FLORES (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 2540. A bill to alleviate the ethanol blend wall under the renewable fuel program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 2541. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the national limitation amount for qualified highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2542. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for the operation of a clearinghouse to collect, conduct, and fund research on the influences of highly automated vehicles on land use, urban design, transportation, real estate, and municipal budgets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BUSTOS (for herself, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. GALLAGHER, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 2543. A bill to amend the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, including making changes to the Do Not Pay Initiative, for improved detection, prevention, and recovery of improper payments to deceased individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on 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. CASE:

H.R. 2544. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to clarify that, during a lapse in appropriations beginning on or after October 1, 2020, positions relating to providing services for paying or reimbursing Federal employees for official travel are excepted services under the Anti-Deficiency Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 2545. A bill to create an Office of Cybersecurity at the Federal Trade Commission for supervision of data security at consumer reporting agencies, to require the promulgation of regulations establishing standards for effective cybersecurity at consumer reporting agencies, to impose penalties on credit reporting agencies for cybersecurity breaches that put sensitive consumer data at risk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 2546. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 2547. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to allow an individual to cure a mismatched signature on a mail-in or provisional ballot, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 2548. A bill to modify eligibility requirements for certain hazard mitigation assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself and Ms. HAALAND):

H.R. 2549. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require that equitable distribution of assistance include equitable distribution to Indian tribes and tribal organizations and to increase amounts reserved for allotment to Indian tribes and tribal organizations under certain circumstances, and to provide for a Government Accountability Office report on child abuse and neglect in American Indian tribal communities; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 2550. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the use of Homeland Security Grant Program funds for anti-blood loss purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 2551. A bill to require the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere to update periodically the environmental sensitivity index products of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for each coastal area of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 2552. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prevent certain payment reductions for clinic visit services furnished at excepted off-campus outpatient departments of a provider 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 Speak-

er, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 2553. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for certain index fund investments from the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 2554. A bill to improve the ability of separating or retiring members of the Armed Forces to seek services provided by county veterans service officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada):

H.R. 2555. A bill to amend the Combat Duty Pay Act of 1952 to require that former members of the uniformed services who were captured or entered a missing-in-action status during the Korean War while serving as a member of a combat unit in Korea receive combat pay for each month spent in a captured or missing-in-action status, rather than just a total of four months; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2556. A bill to provide for an extension of the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for the conduct of medical disability examinations by contract physicians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. TITUS, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada):

H.R. 2557. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the recruitment of physicians in the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia:

H.R. 2558. A bill to define the dollar as a fixed weight of gold; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia:

H.R. 2559. A bill to provide for the first true audit of gold owned by the United States in more than 65 years, and subsequent audits every 5 years; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COLE, and Mr. GIANFORTE):

H.R. 2560. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain disability-related first responder retirement payments from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ESPALLAT, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 2561. A bill to authorize the imposition of sanctions on officials of Brunei responsible for implementing the newly revised penal code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan):

H.R. 2562. A bill to reauthorize title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 2563. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to issue guidance and recommendations for institutions of higher education on removing criminal and juvenile justice questions from their application for admissions process; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 2564. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a special enrollment period under Medicare for individuals enrolled in COBRA continuation coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and 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. SHERMAN (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 2565. A bill to implement the recommendations of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Oversight and Reform, the Judiciary, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Armed Services, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SOTO:

H.R. 2566. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise the Safer Choice Standard to provide for a Safer Choice label for pots, pans, and cooking utensils that do not contain PFAS, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. DEAN, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 2567. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require mandatory reporting of incidents of child abuse or neglect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KING of New York, Miss RICE of New York, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 2568. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to study and report on the prevalence of cholangiocarcinoma in veterans of the Vietnam era, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself and Mr. KATKO):

H. Res. 355. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to direct the Chief Administrative Officer to carry out an annual information security training program for Members, officers, and employees of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. KING of New York):

H. Res. 356. A resolution expressing support for designation of May as "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KIND, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. WRIGHT):

H. Res. 358. A resolution calling on the Government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialogue without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H. Res. 359. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Healthy Schools Day; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

41. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to House Joint Resolution 1047, respectfully urging and requesting that the President of the United States not issue an Executive Order withdrawing the United States from the Paris Agreement; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

42. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution 65, urging the United States Congress and President Donald Trump to pass the Federal Reserve Transparency Act of 2019; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

43. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 102, urging the United States Congress to vote to propose the Regulation Freedom Amendment to the United States Constitution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

44. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 104, supporting the construction of a new pipeline to bring Snake River water to mountain Home Air Force Base to ensure the long-term viability of the base; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

45. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 106, urging the President of the United States and Congress to take such action as necessary to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize valid easements existing pursuant to the 1866 Mining Act on lands under their respective administrations without requiring citizens of the United States to sue the government in order to enjoy the benefits of such validly existing easement rights; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2628.

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. ENGEL:

H.R. 2529.

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

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

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 2530.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 2531.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2532.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 2533.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 2534.

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

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

By Ms. MOORE:

H.R. 2535.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 2536.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

H.R. 2537.

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

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 2538.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 2539.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 2540.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 2541.

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

Article I, Section VIII, Clause I

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 2542.

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

Article I, Section VIII, Clause III

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 2543.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CASE:

H.R. 2544.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2545.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution [Page H2939]

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 2546.

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

Article I, section 8 and Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 2547.

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

Article I, Section 8.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 2548.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2549.

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

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 2550.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 2551.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 2552.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 2553.

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

Article I, Section 8, cl. 18

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2554.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2555.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2556.

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

Article 1, Section 8  
By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:  
H.R. 2557.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8  
By Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia:  
H.R. 2558.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the U.S. Constitution  
By Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia:  
H.R. 2559.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
This legislation is authorized by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;" and "To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States."  
By Mr. NORMAN:  
H.R. 2560.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8  
By Ms. OMAR:  
H.R. 2561.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8  
By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:  
H.R. 2562.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
As described in Article 1, Section 1, "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives"  
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare" of Americans. In the Department of Education Organization Act (P.L. 96-88), Congress declared that "the establishment of a Department of Education is in the public interest, will promote the general welfare of the United States, will help ensure that education issues receive proper treatment at the Federal level, and will enable the Federal Government to coordinate its education activities more effectively." The Department of Education's mission is to "promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access."  
By Mr. RICHMOND:  
H.R. 2563.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).  
Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.  
By Mr. SCHRADER:  
H.R. 2564.  
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. SHERMAN:  
H.R. 2565.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution  
By Mr. SOTO:  
H.R. 2566.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.  
By Ms. WILD:  
H.R. 2567.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I Section VIII Clause I  
By Mr. ZELDIN:  
H.R. 2568.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 95: Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.  
H.R. 96: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 141: Mr. VELA and Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 186: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.  
H.R. 188: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.  
H.R. 196: Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H.R. 216: Mr. REED, Mr. COOK, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. ESTES, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 218: Mr. HAGEDORN.  
H.R. 230: Mrs. LOWEY.  
H.R. 273: Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 299: Ms. SCHRIER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. STANTON, and Ms. PRESSLEY.  
H.R. 303: Mr. MEADOWS and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 305: Mr. FLORES.  
H.R. 307: Mr. BACON, Mr. CASE, and Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 372: Mrs. MURPHY.  
H.R. 375: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. MULLIN.  
H.R. 391: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 397: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
H.R. 401: Mr. STANTON.  
H.R. 444: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 445: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 446: Mr. MAST and Mr. BAIRD.  
H.R. 510: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. WAGNER, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.  
H.R. 553: Mr. SABLÁN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. WILD.  
H.R. 555: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. NADLER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. BASS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 563: Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 586: Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. GOODEN, and Mr. BRADY.  
H.R. 594: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 647: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 663: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 692: Mr. MAST, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.R. 712: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. RUIZ.  
H.R. 724: Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mrs. ROBY.  
H.R. 737: Ms. DELBENE, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 763: Mr. MOULTON.  
H.R. 788: Mr. MAST.  
H.R. 804: Mr. SCHIFF and Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 805: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 806: Mr. CASE and Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 832: Mr. HAGEDORN.  
H.R. 848: Mr. FLORES.  
H.R. 860: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 864: Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 884: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 888: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 924: Mr. SABLÁN.  
H.R. 929: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. COX of California, Mr. COOK, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. STEWART.  
H.R. 935: Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
H.R. 965: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. CASE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. NORMAN, and Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 997: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 1004: Mr. SCHRADER.  
H.R. 1007: Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 1011: Mr. ENGEL.  
H.R. 1012: Mr. SCHRADER.  
H.R. 1025: Mr. ESPALLAT.  
H.R. 1027: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 1034: Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 1035: Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 1046: Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 1049: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 1055: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 1058: Mr. CORREA, Mr. COOPER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.R. 1109: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 1121: Mr. ROY.  
H.R. 1135: Mr. COOK.  
H.R. 1139: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H.R. 1140: Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. PALLONE.  
H.R. 1154: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. OMAR, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. COOK, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 1174: Ms. SCHRIER.  
H.R. 1175: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. COX of California, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 1179: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TURNER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 1183: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 1185: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.  
H.R. 1191: Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 1201: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 1236: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 1237: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 1240: Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 1243: Ms. SCHRIER.  
H.R. 1255: Ms. SCHRIER.  
H.R. 1289: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
H.R. 1328: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. DELGADO, and Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 1329: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
H.R. 1342: Ms. PORTER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mrs. BEATTY.  
H.R. 1343: Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 1346: Mr. SOTO.

- H.R. 1359: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 1368: Ms. SCHRIER.  
H.R. 1370: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. PANETTA.  
H.R. 1373: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. WELCH, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 1374: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CLINE, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. COMER, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. SPANO.  
H.R. 1375: Mr. MCKINLEY.  
H.R. 1377: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 1394: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 1399: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 1406: Mr. SIMPSON.  
H.R. 1441: Mr. COOK.  
H.R. 1444: Mr. ABRAHAM and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
H.R. 1446: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
H.R. 1452: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.  
H.R. 1454: Mr. PALLONE.  
H.R. 1499: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
H.R. 1507: Mr. WELCH and Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 1530: Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 1554: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 1560: Mr. HORSFORD and Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 1568: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CASE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. DEUTCH, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 1570: Mr. CROW, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. MAST, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 1581: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 1583: Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 1592: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 1595: Ms. MOORE.  
H.R. 1597: Mr. SOTO, Mr. TURNER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H.R. 1603: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. MATSUI.  
H.R. 1605: Mr. DESJARLAIS.  
H.R. 1610: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.  
H.R. 1618: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 1641: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. KIND, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. SHIMKUS.  
H.R. 1648: Mr. SPANO.  
H.R. 1674: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 1678: Mrs. HARTZLER.  
H.R. 1679: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 1688: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 1704: Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 1709: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.  
H.R. 1728: Mr. GOSAR.  
H.R. 1730: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. WITTMAN, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 1738: Mr. PERRY.  
H.R. 1740: Mr. CUELLAR.  
H.R. 1748: Ms. PINGREE and Ms. SPANBERGER.  
H.R. 1749: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 1750: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 1753: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. HUDSON.  
H.R. 1754: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. WILD, Mr. HUNTER, and Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 1765: Ms. HAALAND and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1766: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, and Ms. TLAB.  
H.R. 1771: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
H.R. 1776: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 1781: Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. KIM, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.  
H.R. 1786: Mr. KIM, Mr. HIMES, Mr. PAYNE, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.  
H.R. 1814: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1826: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 1830: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 1837: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MENG, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mrs. WALORSKI.  
H.R. 1840: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 1854: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. LONG.  
H.R. 1862: Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio and Mr. CLOUD.  
H.R. 1865: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. FULCHER, and Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 1869: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. KIM, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 1873: Mr. BUCHANAN and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.  
H.R. 1884: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HIMES, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 1896: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. COOK.  
H.R. 1897: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OMAR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. VAN DREW, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.  
H.R. 1900: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. KIND, and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 1903: Mr. CALVERT.  
H.R. 1910: Mr. ROY.  
H.R. 1911: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 1939: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 1941: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 1942: Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.  
H.R. 1943: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.  
H.R. 1948: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. OMAR, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. DELLAURO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
H.R. 1952: Mr. LAMBORN.  
H.R. 1954: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.  
H.R. 1959: Mr. AMASH.  
H.R. 1968: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BERA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KATKO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CORREA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. CASE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H.R. 1970: Mr. THORNBERRY and Mr. YOHO.  
H.R. 1976: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. GALLAGHER.  
H.R. 1982: Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. ESPALLAT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 1984: Miss GONZALEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.  
H.R. 1994: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. COLE, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. AMODEI, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ESTES, Mr. KIM, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. SOTO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. WATKINS, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. PERRY, and Ms. FINKENAUER.  
H.R. 2002: Mr. BACON and Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 2006: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
H.R. 2013: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. MOULTON.  
H.R. 2015: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. ADERHOLT.  
H.R. 2036: Mr. SIMPSON.  
H.R. 2039: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 2048: Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 2076: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 2081: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. ARMSTRONG.  
H.R. 2089: Mr. BACON, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. BOST.  
H.R. 2094: Mr. HASTINGS.  
H.R. 2096: Mr. BEYER.  
H.R. 2109: Mr. HECK.  
H.R. 2113: Ms. UNDERWOOD.  
H.R. 2121: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
H.R. 2130: Mr. HECK.  
H.R. 2135: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 2142: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 2148: Mr. SABLAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mr. DEUTCH.  
H.R. 2151: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 2153: Mr. COOK and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 2156: Ms. WILD.  
H.R. 2161: Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. LAMALFA.  
H.R. 2163: Mr. MAST.  
H.R. 2174: Mr. LUTKEMEYER.  
H.R. 2177: Mr. STIVERS.  
H.R. 2178: Mr. ROUDA, Ms. OMAR, Mr. TONKO, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 2204: Mr. POSEY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. DUNN.  
H.R. 2207: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.  
H.R. 2208: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2211: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 2218: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 2219: Mr. MAST, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CONAWAY, and Ms. MOORE.  
H.R. 2222: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2226: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2231: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 2235: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 2249: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.  
H.R. 2256: Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 2275: Ms. TLAB and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2291: Mr. GOHMERT.  
H.R. 2293: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.  
H.R. 2300: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 2311: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KIND, and Mr. WALDEN.  
H.R. 2314: Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 2315: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 2316: Ms. BONAMICI.  
 H.R. 2327: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. RASKIN.  
 H.R. 2336: Mr. KATKO.  
 H.R. 2340: Mr. LYNCH.  
 H.R. 2353: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
 H.R. 2354: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 2355: Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
 H.R. 2365: Ms. MOORE.  
 H.R. 2375: Mr. MEADOWS.  
 H.R. 2376: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. ROSE of New York.  
 H.R. 2377: Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROUDA, and Mrs. CRAIG.  
 H.R. 2379: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. COOK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. TIPTON.  
 H.R. 2382: Mr. VELA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. CRAIG, and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 2388: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 2400: Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
 H.R. 2411: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. GABBARD.  
 H.R. 2417: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 2428: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. KIM.  
 H.R. 2429: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 2430: Mr. PETERS.  
 H.R. 2438: Ms. NORTON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
 H.R. 2440: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.  
 H.R. 2470: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
 H.R. 2471: Ms. LEE of California.  
 H.R. 2474: Mrs. LURIA, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. SCANLON.  
 H.R. 2480: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BANKS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. OMAR, Mr. TRONE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. WILD, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WRIGHT, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. HARDER of California.  
 H.R. 2482: Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 2493: Mr. YOHO and Mr. WENSTRUP.  
 H.R. 2494: Mr. COOK and Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 2502: Mr. MEADOWS.  
 H.R. 2504: Mr. HUNTER, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
 H.R. 2509: Mr. WELCH and Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
 H.R. 2517: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
 H.J. Res. 48: Ms. PRESSLEY.  
 H. Con. Res. 12: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.  
 H. Con. Res. 20: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.  
 H. Con. Res. 32: Ms. OMAR and Mr. SHERMAN.  
 H. Res. 33: Mr. GOLDEN and Mr. MCNERNEY.  
 H. Res. 54: Mr. PETERS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, and Mr. MCNERNEY.  
 H. Res. 60: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.  
 H. Res. 96: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.  
 H. Res. 114: Mr. DUNCAN.  
 H. Res. 138: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. MEEKS.  
 H. Res. 152: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. DEFAZIO.  
 H. Res. 174: Mr. CICILLINE.  
 H. Res. 179: Ms. HILL of California, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
 H. Res. 189: Mrs. MURPHY and Mr. CLAY.  
 H. Res. 231: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
 H. Res. 246: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. KINZINGER.  
 H. Res. 250: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
 H. Res. 255: Mr. BIGGS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. SHIMKUS.  
 H. Res. 273: Mr. BACON, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. GROTHMAN.  
 H. Res. 277: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
 H. Res. 285: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. COLE.  
 H. Res. 292: Mr. BARR.  
 H. Res. 296: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. MOOLENAAR.  
 H. Res. 300: Mr. RASKIN.  
 H. Res. 310: Mr. WATKINS.  
 H. Res. 325: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H. Res. 326: Ms. SPEIER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. NOR-

TON, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. DEFAZIO.  
 H. Res. 330: Ms. TLAIB.  
 H. Res. 335: Mrs. MURPHY and Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
 H. Res. 337: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H. Res. 338: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BRADY, and Mr. KILMER.

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#### CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. YARMUTH

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Budget in H.R. 2157 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 or rule XXI.

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#### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H. Res. 346: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

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#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

18. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to Concurrent Resolution 95, requesting the Congress of the United States of America to pass legislation that provides for equal treatment for the United States citizens residing in Puerto Rico regarding the right to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI); which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.