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No. 76

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

May 8, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JAMES P. MCGOVERN 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 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

### AMERICA IS IN A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because there are some things that I must call to the attention of the Congress.

Some news sources have indicated that somebody has said that we are in a crisis, a constitutional crisis. Mr. Speaker, I am that somebody. We are in a constitutional crisis.

Mr. Speaker, we currently have the executive branch and the legislative

branch in a standoff, a standoff because the President of the United States of America has refused to cooperate and has encouraged others to do so, refusing to allow subpoenas to be properly honored—subpoenas properly issued, I might add. He has indicated that he, as President, will continue to do so in his words and his deeds.

So, Mr. Speaker, I still rise, and I do so because there is a crisis. But I also do so because this obstruction by the President continues to this day.

As I speak currently, the President is engaged in obstruction. This policy that he is implementing of not allowing persons to testify if he can prevent them from doing so, thwarting the investigation that is taking place—lawful investigations, I might add—is a form of obstruction in and of itself. He continues to obstruct.

Mr. Speaker, I rise, also, because many have said that the soul of the country is at stake. Mr. Speaker, I would amend this. I would agree that the soul of the country is at risk, but I would also say that the soul of the Congress is at risk.

The Congress of the United States of America must do its job, Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States of America, many of whom, as Members, have indicated that the President has committed impeachable acts but then go on to say that we should not impeach him.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot say that a President has committed impeachable offenses and then not impeach. To do so would legitimize the President's actions. This Congress cannot allow this President to continue to do what he is doing, say that he ought to be impeached, and then step back from impeachment. That would say to the President that he can go out now and claim legitimacy.

He can say that, if I were a person guilty of impeachable offenses, the Congress would have impeached me. He

will say that one party had enough votes to do it without the assistance of the other party. He will say to the country, "I have done nothing wrong," and that would be wrong, in toto, for him to say such a thing because he has done many things that are wrong.

We as a Congress have a duty to bring before the body the President of the United States for impeachment purposes. This is the only place where such an action can take place, and the longer we delay, the greater the opportunity for the President to obfuscate, to confuse the country, to give people the impression that it is just a witch hunt.

It is not a witch hunt. It is the proper thing that we should do, pursuant to Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States of America; and our failure to do so will only allow us to give the President reason to go forward and say that he has been vindicated when the truth is he has committed impeachable acts, starting with the firing of Mr. Comey and continuing through his efforts to deny the House of Representatives, by and through its lawful investigative authorities, to look into and bring witnesses before investigative bodies.

Mr. Speaker, this is a sad day in the history of our country. It is a red letter day, but there is hope, and I assure you that this President will not—will not—go unchecked. There will be Articles of Impeachment brought before this body. I assure you there will be Articles of Impeachment.

I pray that we can get this done through the proper committees, but if nobody else does it, each Member of Congress is accorded the authority to come to the floor, the ability, and to bring Articles of Impeachment.

I don't want to do it. This is not something that I came to Congress to do. But I love my country, and I will not watch and allow such a thing to happen before this country without my

□ 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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taking appropriate action. I will bring Articles of Impeachment if nobody else does.

And finally, I will say more about this this evening. I should have 30 minutes of time. I will speak to a greater extent on the issue that I have called to Members' attention now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

#### ENRIQUE PADRON OP-ED REGARDING CUBAN SOCIALISM DANGERS

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, socialist Democrats advocate dictatorial and guaranteed-to-fail socialism over liberty and the free enterprise economic system that has created America's prosperity.

Merriam-Webster dictionary defines "evil" as "morally reprehensible," "causing harm," or "pernicious." By that definition, socialism is evil, and anyone in America who supports socialism supports evil.

Enrique Padron recently published an editorial in the New York Post entitled: "Hey, Democrats: Here's the price I paid for your Socialist dream." It is such a revealing test of the evils of socialism that today I read it in part into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

"American Democrats are pining ever more loudly for socialism these days, for 'free' education, 'free' health care and much else.

"Let me tell you about socialism as I lived it under the Fidel Castro regime.

"The house where I was born in Communist Cuba had a dirt floor, a bathroom hole in the ground, which we shared with six other families, and a zinc roof that left us unbearably hot in the summer and shivering in the winter.

"We had no running water, no refrigerator and no door in the back of the house. We cooked with charcoal. My mother raised four boys by herself in that 'house,' working 12 hours a day to earn 160 Cuban pesos, or approximately \$6, a month.

"Why didn't we fix it?

"In addition to the meager income, we had no access to hardware stores to buy nails or cement to fix our humble house. In fact, the local member of the national assembly was the only person authorized to approve whether we could buy a bag of cement or a roll of roof paper—if they were available.

"We couldn't buy these simple materials without that precious piece of paper.

"Can you imagine going to your congressional Representative to ask for permission to buy a box of nails? Or roof tiles? Or roof paper? It seems unthinkable in the United States. But in Cuba, where we lacked the necessities of life, we had to. And when we complained, the authorities scolded us to

be grateful for free education and free healthcare.

"In Cuba, it is illegal to speak against the government or complain about living conditions. We were prohibited from speaking with local media, but the journalists were state employees and wouldn't publish our stories anyway. We couldn't express our unmet needs and were reminded that we shouldn't complain anyway, because we were promised—you guessed it—free education and free healthcare.

"In Cuba, doctors make the equivalent of 25 cents an hour and teachers 21 cents an hour. Pharmacists earn eight cents an hour.

"In Cuba, there is no right to free speech and virtually no independent media. There are no free, fair, multiparty elections. In fact, there is just one political party, Communist, and only members of the Communist Party may run as candidates for any office. But we were told we couldn't object to this system, lest we lose our free education and free healthcare. . . .

"In Cuba, if you dare to yell something true, like 'Fidel and Raul are dictators,' you could spend many years in prison. Dictatorship is another price we had to pay for free education and free healthcare.

"I desperately needed something more than the promises of free education and free healthcare. I knew that I needed freedom—freedom to speak my mind and vote my conscience. It was worth the risk of being eaten by sharks than to continue living a life with no purpose and no freedom.

"On August 16, 1994, I decided to get into a boat with 20 other Cubans in search of a future.

"One of my two brothers followed me to the United States, also in a raft, nearly dying of thirst and hunger during the journey. My other brother is still awaiting the visa I filed for him. . . .

"After arriving in the United States, I worked as an international sales manager, owned a restaurant, hosted a radio program and authored two books. Today, I work for a Member of Congress. None of those opportunities would have been possible for me in socialist Cuba.

"I wish that one day I might have a conversation with some of these young American socialists who have no experience with actually existing socialism. They like to think they can have democracy and a socialist economy. But everywhere it's been implemented, public ownership of the means of production has led to political repression.

"Not least in my native Cuba, with its promises of 'free' cradle-to-grave services.

"I chose so much more than the promise of 'free.' I chose freedom."

Mr. Speaker, Enrique Padron has shared his firsthand experience with the suffering, depravity, and evils of socialism in Cuba. Americans should heed his words.

Free enterprise is about liberty and freedom. Socialism is about poverty and slavery through the ruling class.

#### PROTECTING INDIVIDUALS WITH PREEXISTING CONDITIONS

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about healthcare and to ask that my colleagues join me in support of protecting individuals in America who have preexisting conditions.

We can, and we must do a better job in reducing costs and improving access to healthcare in America. Since the Affordable Care Act was signed into law in 2010, no provision has had a more significant impact on the health of Americans than protecting those with preexisting conditions.

In my district in 2010 in San Joaquin Valley in California, almost 25 percent of my constituents had no healthcare insurance whatsoever, and 17 percent were uninsured. Today, 9 years later, 10 percent of my constituents do not have healthcare insurance, and the ability to provide insurance for those who were underinsured has much improved.

Before the ACA, insurers could deny health coverage to many health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, or cancer.

How many of our families have preexisting conditions in those areas?

I submit most of us do. These denials often force families into decisions between paying for a loved one's treatment or keeping the lights on in their house. No family should be faced with such a choice.

Protections for preexisting conditions remain one of the popular parts of the ACA. These protections should not be weakened due to partisan politics. Working together in a bipartisan fashion is the only way we are going to get something enacted that will work for all Americans.

We can do better for the American people, and we should. That is what the folks in my 16th Congressional District in the San Joaquin Valley want me to do. They want me to help improve their healthcare.

#### WILDFIRE AWARENESS

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to discuss the importance of wildfire awareness. No State knows more about how important the subject is than California.

There is no longer a fire season in California. It suffers from fires, sadly, year-round resulting from many factors, including climate change.

Just last year California saw the deadliest wildfire in its history. The town of Paradise was decimated with more than 14,000 homes destroyed, and 85 people lost their lives. God bless them and their families.

There have been other fires in Santa Barbara, Mendocino, and the Yosemite Rim fire right in my own district's backyard.

We need to do more. For the first time in its 110-year history, the Forest Service says they will now dedicate more than half their budget to wildfire suppression efforts, which we have directed as a result of the farm bill last year.

□ 1015

To begin with, this requires better managing and caring for our forests.

This week, we will vote on an emergency supplemental to help communities affected by wildfires. I ask my colleagues to vote with me and pass this important legislation.

Let's do the right thing and help our fellow Americans rebuild their lives and their communities. At the same time, let's be more responsible stewards of our forests.

We know how to do it. Let's get started with our States, local governments, and the private sector.

Future generations deserve better management of forests throughout our country. I think we can do it if we work together.

#### CONGRATULATING BALD EAGLE AREA HIGH SCHOOL UNIFIED BOCCIE TEAM ON STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bald Eagle Area High School unified bocce team, which recently brought home a State championship.

It is only the unified bocce team's second season, and they have already been crowned the best in the State.

The unified bocce team is made up of four students, four with intellectual disabilities and four without. This winter sport allows students with and without disabilities to participate in a competitive environment that promotes physical activity, sportsmanship, and socialization. Teams are made up of students with intellectual disabilities, known as athletes, and regular education students, known as partners.

I am so proud of my alma mater for adopting the unified bocce team, which operates in conjunction with Special Olympics. In fact, multiple high schools in the region have unified bocce teams, including State College and Bellefonte in Centre County and Clearfield Area High School in Clearfield County.

Bocce has become so popular at Bald Eagle Area that it started the season with two teams, a blue team and a gold team. The two met in the regional championship, with the gold advancing to states.

The gold team's eight members include Chelsea Butterworth, Alyssa Packer, Nick Zink, Josh Zink, Fay Shaheen, Emily Gardner, Jordan Bonsell, and Bridget Esenwine.

Mr. Speaker, Special Olympics Pennsylvania also hosted its third annual Unified Bocce Government Challenge on Monday in the east rotunda of the Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg. The challenge paired various local organizational leaders, government officials, and legislative leaders with Special Olympics athletes for a fun, competitive, and social experience.

I am so proud of our athletes, our partners, and everyone in the community who has supported the unified bocce team and the inclusion movement.

The team had a hero's welcome home from Hershey in March when they won the State championship. About 100 teachers, parents, and students greeted the team when they arrived back at the school, with a fire truck escort leading the way.

Congratulations to our State champs, the unified bocce team. Go Eagles!

#### AFTER MUELLER: THE WORK TO BE DONE

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, 45 years ago this summer, the Watergate scandal, which had preoccupied the Nation for 2 years, culminated with the resignation of President Richard Nixon and touched off a period of activism and reform on Capitol Hill.

In the years that followed, Congress worked to ensure transparency and prevent the abuse of executive power, informed not only by the work of two special prosecutors but also by the good investigative work of multiple House and Senate committees.

The Watergate investigations exposed an array of abuses of power by a craven President and his associates.

In response to illegal campaign contributions, the Congress enacted the Federal Election Commission, required disclosure, and placed limits on how much candidates could raise and spend.

When Congress discovered that private information held by the IRS and other agencies had been used for political purposes, Congress passed the Privacy Act, restricting government use of Americans' private data.

The Watergate era bears more than a passing resemblance to the tumult of the last 3 years, and today, as in the 1970s, Congress has a responsibility to act to fortify our democracy and our institutions.

Even in redacted form, the Mueller report has illuminated serious gaps in laws intended to protect our Nation's electoral and political process. The investigation, moreover, exposed weaknesses in the way our government tracks and responds to foreign influence efforts.

Like other committees, the House Intelligence Committee is undertaking a close review of the report to develop necessary legislative reforms to pro-

tect our Nation moving forward. But to fully assess the legislative implications, it is imperative that Congress, including our committee, receive the full, unredacted report, as well as crucial underlying evidence.

The report makes clear that the special counsel's mandate did not extend to broader foreign influence activities. The Intelligence Committee, therefore, is undertaking an investigation and related oversight work focused on efforts by Russia and other foreign actors to influence our political process before, during, and since the 2016 election.

A core component is to understand how Russia and other foreign powers used financial leverage to further their geopolitical goals and whether and to what extent financial entanglements exist and may have been used to influence or compromise Americans, including President Trump, his family, and associates.

Working with the Financial Services Committee, the Intelligence Committee has requested information from financial institutions, information that will be vital to fully identify the scope of this threat, the financial means and methods that foreign adversaries use, and the counterintelligence vulnerabilities of U.S. officials and institutions.

The committee's ongoing investigation and oversight, along with other committee investigations, will inform a wide range of legislation and appropriations decisions, including to:

Require financial transparency so that politicians can never again hide significant financial vulnerabilities from the American people;

Strengthen legal authorities and capabilities for our intelligence and law enforcement agencies to better track illicit financial flows;

Deter Presidential abuses of power by instituting constraints on the corrupt misuse of the Presidency, such as legislation I have introduced to rein in the abuse of the pardon power;

Toughen foreign agent registration to prohibit tactics used by our foreign adversaries' unofficial surrogates;

Ensure that campaign finance laws prohibit a campaign from taking help from foreign actors and require reporting to law enforcement of nefarious outreach from foreign powers;

Regulate Presidential transitions and inaugurations to prevent foreign powers from exercising undue influence;

Counter covert active measures campaigns by enhancing cybersecurity to combat hacking; and,

Reform security clearance processes to help prevent compromised individuals from receiving access to our Nation's most sensitive secrets.

For nearly 250 years, the durability of our Republic has rested on our capacity to adapt to changing times and circumstances and to learn from our mistakes. In this effort, Congress has played the leading role and must do so here as well.

We are prepared to do the difficult work required, but we need all the information we seek to ensure that we get it right.

Mr. Speaker, 45 years ago this summer, the Watergate scandal, which had preoccupied the nation for two years, culminated with the resignation of President Richard Nixon and touched off a period of activism and reform on Capitol Hill.

In the years that followed, Congress worked to ensure transparency and prevent the abuse of executive power—informed not only by the work of two special prosecutors, but also by the good investigative work of multiple House and Senate committees.

The Watergate investigations exposed an array of abuses of power by a craven President and his associates, including campaign finance violations, and the use of executive branch agencies to harass or undermine domestic political opponents. Consequently, an informed Congress enacted landmark legislation to curb such abuses and to close those loopholes.

In response to illegal corporate campaign contributions, Congress created the Federal Elections Commission, required disclosure, and placed limits on how much candidates could raise and spend. When Congress discovered that private information held by the IRS and other agencies had been used for political purposes, Congress passed the Privacy Act, restricting government use of Americans' private data.

The Watergate era bears more than a passing resemblance to the tumult of the past three years, and today, as in the 1970s, Congress has a responsibility to act to fortify our democracy and our institutions—in the present circumstance to counter pernicious foreign efforts to influence the U.S. political process. At the same time, and given the narrowness of the Special Counsel's mandate, it is also incumbent on Congress to continue to conduct rigorous oversight, without obstruction by the President, and pursue unexamined investigative threads to complete the fact finding work necessary to develop new laws and refine existing ones.

Even in redacted form, the Mueller report has illuminated serious gaps in laws intended to protect our nation's electoral and political process. The investigation, moreover, exposed weaknesses in the way our government tracks and responds to foreign influence efforts. Like other Committees, the House Intelligence Committee is undertaking a close review of the report to develop necessary legislative reforms to protect our nation moving forward. But, to fully assess the legislative implications and design laws that effectively counter the sophisticated threats we face, it is imperative that Congress—including our Committee—receive the full, unredacted report, as well as crucial underlying evidence.

The report also makes clear that the Special Counsel's mandate did not extend to broader foreign influence activities. The Intelligence Committee, therefore, is undertaking an investigation, and related oversight work, focused on efforts by Russia and other foreign actors to influence our political process before, during, and since the 2016 election. A core component is to understand how Russia and other foreign powers use financial levers to further their geopolitical goals, and whether, and to what extent, financial entanglements exist and may have been used to influence or compromise Americans, including President Trump, his family, and associates.

Working with the Financial Services Committee, the Intelligence Committee has re-

quested information from financial institutions—information that will be vital to fully identify the scope of this threat, the financial means and methods foreign adversaries use, and the counterintelligence vulnerabilities of U.S. officials and institutions. A comprehensive examination of this information is essential to understand the complete threat landscape and devise effective legislative changes, policy reforms, and appropriations priorities.

The Committee's ongoing investigation and oversight—alongside other committees' investigations—will inform a wide-range of legislation and appropriations decisions, including to:

Require financial transparency so that politicians can never again hide significant financial vulnerabilities from the American people; so that the American people are fully aware of any conflicts of interest that arise from financial entanglements of individuals responsible for our foreign policy; and so that foreign powers cannot use American corporations to secretly funnel donations or engage in money laundering;

Strengthen legal authorities and capabilities for our intelligence and law enforcement agencies to better track illicit financial flows, including through shell companies, real estate and other means; to better identify counterintelligence risks; and to expose interference by foreign actors;

Deter presidential abuses of power, by instituting constraints on the corrupt misuse of the presidency, such as legislation I've introduced to rein in the abuse of the pardon power;

Toughen foreign agent registration to prohibit tactics used by our adversaries' unofficial surrogates, close gaps in the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and ensure that law enforcement has the resources to investigate and prosecute bad actors;

Ensure that campaign finance laws prohibit a campaign from taking help from foreign actors and require reporting to law enforcement of nefarious outreach from foreign powers;

Regulate presidential transitions and inaugurations to prevent foreign powers from exercising undue influence, including by contributing criminal or other proceeds to inauguration committees, and by requiring that presidential transitions coordinate exchanges with foreign leaders through the Department of State;

Counter covert "active measures" campaigns by enhancing cybersecurity to combat hacking and taking steps to prevent social media companies from serving as vectors for foreign propaganda and disinformation; and

Reform the security clearances process to help prevent compromised individuals from receiving access to our nation's most sensitive secrets.

For nearly two hundred fifty years, the durability of our republic has rested on our capacity to adapt to changing times and circumstances—and to learn from our mistakes. In this effort, Congress has played the leading role and must do so here, as well. We are prepared to do the difficult work required, but we need all of the information we seek to ensure we get it right.

#### RECOGNIZING THE MISSION OF TUESDAY'S CHILDREN

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an organization that works with children who have had their lives forever impacted by terrorism or traumatic loss.

Whether it was a child who lost someone in 9/11 or a child who lost a parent serving in the military, Tuesday's Children has served over 20,000 children since 2001 through trauma and grief support, youth mentoring, mental health services, youth leadership development, and so much more.

Today is its annual Take Our Children to Work Day, a program that offers the opportunity for youth to see, up close and personal, what it is like to serve in Congress.

Spending the day with me today are Spencer Hawn and Christopher Goodwin. They will be joining me at meetings and seeing what it is like behind the scenes of Capitol Hill.

The work done by Tuesday's Children and other organizations in support of the children of our fallen is critical. As a Nation, we mourn the loss of lives lost to terrorists or traumatic events, but sometimes we forget the children of those who were tragically lost.

I salute Tuesday's Children and its mission to give back to our wonderful youth.

#### RECOGNIZING JACQUELINE AND VICTORIA SCHNEIDER

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize two outstanding citizens from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who are making our community extremely proud.

Jacqueline and Victoria Schneider, twin sisters from Holland, Pennsylvania, will be graduating from Neumann University in Delaware County this weekend.

Throughout their time in college, Jacqueline and Victoria have been defined by their drive, their dedication, and their work ethic. Both women are standout students and athletes, competing on the Neumann Knights softball team.

Notably, Jacqueline and Victoria are dual valedictorians for the Neumann University class of 2019. This is the first time in the 54-year history of the school that two students will be receiving the valedictorian medal, and both will have the opportunity to address their peers at graduation.

I congratulate Jacqueline, who is pursuing a career in law enforcement, and Victoria, who is pursuing a career in education, on this outstanding achievement.

I would also like to recognize their parents, Gerry and Karen Schneider, for raising such amazing children and future leaders of our community.

#### RECOGNIZING EDUCATOR JOSH ISAACSOHN

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, this week is Teacher Appreciation

Week, and I rise to recognize an educator in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who is teaching his students the value of good citizenship.

Josh Isaacsohn, a fifth grade teacher at the Gayman Elementary School in Doylestown, was recently recognized by the Central Bucks school board for his work in the classroom.

For the past 3 years, during each month of the school year, Josh has sent notes and drawings from his students to parents of members of our military who, in turn, would add them to care packages.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women in our military deserve our full support and gratitude, and I thank Josh for teaching our community's kids about respecting and honoring our true American heroes.

I would also like to thank Dr. John Kopicki, superintendent of the Central Bucks School District, and Glenn Schloeffel, president of the Bucks County school board, for all of their work as well. We thank them for their leadership in our community.

#### RECOGNIZING ARTISTS OF YARDLEY

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a nonprofit organization in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, that was recently named Pennsbury School District's 2018-2019 Nonprofit Partner of the Year.

Artists of Yardley, founded in 2004, is an organization dedicated to enhancing creativity in our community through immersion in the arts.

Located at the Janney House on Paterson Farm in Yardley, Artists of Yardley boasts over 250 members and offers classes, workshops, and summer camps for young people in Bucks County. These opportunities, taught by professional art instructors, seek to amplify the artistic talents and education of our community's youth.

Notably, for the past 3 years, Artists of Yardley has organized an art competition for Pennsbury School District students at its headquarters.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Artists of Yardley for all of its amazing work with our community and for inspiring Bucks County students to pursue their dreams.

I would also like to particularly thank Artists of Yardley's president, Alison Smith, and vice president, Jim Bongartz, for all of their work and service to our community.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 27 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. Cox of California) at noon.

#### PRAYER

Reverend Richard B. Kunst, St. James Catholic Church, Duluth, Minnesota, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we pray blessings upon the proceedings of this Chamber this day. May the Members of Congress and all government officials see their authority to govern as a sharing of Your authority, O Heavenly Lord.

And to this end, may the deliberations of today and always support the right of every citizen of the United States to have life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And may our Nation's motto, "In God We Trust," be more than simple words on our currency but, rather, the true spirit in which our great Nation is governed.

We ask that You continue to be present to this great Nation and to answer our prayers by Your great love.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. WEXTON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

#### WELCOMING REVEREND RICHARD B. KUNST

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Father Richard Kunst, an ordained Catholic priest for the Diocese of Duluth in northern Minnesota.

Before ordination, Father Kunst was a Senate staffer for United States Senator Rod Grams out of Minnesota. He earned his B.A. in political science from Saint Mary's University in Winona, Minnesota, and a master of divinity from Saint John's University in Collegeville, Minnesota.

Father Kunst has had several parish assignments in northeastern Minnesota, including parishes in Brainerd, Cromwell, Floodwood, Meadowlands, and three different assignments in Duluth. He was the vocations director for

the Duluth diocese for 12 years and has been the bishop's representative for the diocesan newspaper, The Northern Cross, since 2005. Father Kunst has also been the auditor of the diocesan tribunal since 2000.

As a hobby, Father Kunst collects artifacts associated with the history of the Vatican and the popes and has one of the largest private collections in the world.

I consider Father Kunst to be a great friend to my wife and me, and I am grateful that he can be here today to open this wonderful Chamber up with a prayer.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

#### AMERICANS DESERVE QUALITY HEALTHCARE INSURANCE THAT IS ACCESSIBLE AND AFFORDABLE

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, before the Affordable Care Act, Americans suffering with cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, and Parkinson's disease could be denied health insurance coverage due to a preexisting condition, a genetic predisposition millions of Americans are born into. But insurance companies can't do that anymore because it is against the law because of the Affordable Care Act.

The Trump administration wants to take away that protection and has asked a Texas Court of Appeals to fully repeal the Affordable Care Act and preexisting conditions protections.

This week, the House will vote to approve the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act. In my western New York community alone, nearly 300,000 people need the protection for preexisting conditions that the Affordable Care Act provides.

Americans deserve quality healthcare insurance that is accessible and affordable.

#### RECOGNIZING CAPITOL WORSHIP

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Capitol Worship, which is a mission that is near and dear to my heart.

For the past 8 years, Pastor Dan Cummins and his wife, JoAnn Cummins, have ministered the Members of Congress, staff, and the Capitol Police. They share the love and Gospel of Jesus Christ through weekly prayer services and Bible studies.

Each year, Capitol Worship hosts and produces the Carols in the Capitol Christmas Concert and the Washington, a Man of Prayer, both of which take place in Statuary Hall. The Washington, a Man of Prayer event commemorates when President George Washington was sworn in at Federal Hall in New York City on April 30, 1789.

President Washington, accompanied by Congress, proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, where one of his first official acts as President was to offer prayers of dedication to God on America's behalf. This is truly a remarkable event made possible by Pastor Dan and JoAnn Cummins.

Mr. Speaker, Capitol Worship fosters strong personal and bipartisan relationships between Members from both political parties, and I congratulate Pastor Dan and JoAnn Cummins on their dedication to this awesome mission.

#### ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

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

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. Another week, another school shooting, this time right outside my district at the STEM Highlands Ranch School.

My heart aches for everybody there, but you know something? That is so far from enough.

People say it is too soon, we can't talk about gun safety, but you know what? Tell that to the survivors of Columbine, only 7 miles away from STEM Highlands, who have been waiting for 20 years for it to be time.

Tell that to the Sandy Hook parents.

Tell that to the thousands of parents around this country who have lost their children in school shootings and just simply shootings on street corners.

The time has come. We need commonsense gun safety legislation, and we need it now. Until then, the blood of these children and all of the other children are on all of our hands.

#### RECOGNIZING CLINTON COLUMBUS JONES

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

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I stand to recognize the long career and service of Clinton Columbus Jones, the dean of the Republican Financial Services Committee staff. Clinton has been on the Hill for over 23 years, and he is leaving to join the Federal Housing Finance Agency.

A native of both Kansas and my home State of North Carolina, Clinton first came to Capitol Hill in 1993, after earning an urban planning degree and then a law degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

While I don't agree with his choice of university, he is a fine and upstanding

human being who has had a fantastic career on the Hill. He has served under seven different full committee chairmen on the Financial Services Committee, eight Republican Housing Subcommittee chairmen or ranking members, and has helped draft some of the most important housing and insurance bills of this generation, including the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998, the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016, and the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act of 2012.

In addition to his work on the Hill, Clinton has taught prelaw at Howard University for over 20 years and is a single father to a wonderful 15-year-old son and great student, Clinton Beamon Jones IV.

We hate to see him go, but we thank him for his service, not just to this institution, but to the American people. We cherish his friendship and the knowledge he has imparted.

With that, I ask my colleagues to give a moment of recognition to Clinton Jones.

#### PROTECTING PREEXISTING CONDITIONS

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

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, in an unprecedented move, the Trump administration issued dangerous guidance last year that could effectively eliminate protections for Americans with preexisting conditions. The administration's guidance puts coverage for the over 130 million Americans with preexisting conditions at risk.

Our friends and neighbors, Americans who have had cancer, Americans who have high blood pressure, and Americans who have been pregnant would all be at risk of being priced out of their health insurance or being denied coverage outright.

Mr. Speaker, we can't go back. Healthcare is complicated, but this issue is not. No American should ever be denied coverage for a preexisting condition—not now, not ever. That is why I will be supporting the Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act on the House floor this week, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

#### RECOGNIZING SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE OFFICER THOMAS WILSON

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

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Suffolk County Police Officer Thomas Wilson.

In responding to a 911 hang up call, Officer Wilson came upon a female victim with severe stab wounds and an armed assailant who refused to sur-

render. Thanks to his quick and measured thinking, while assuming clear risk to his own life, Officer Wilson was able to subdue and arrest the armed assailant and provide lifesaving first aid to the female victim.

His courageous actions have earned him the Silver Shield Award from Suffolk County PBA, and he will soon receive the Combat Medal from Suffolk County PD.

While this is an extraordinary act of heroism, those who know Officer Wilson are not surprised. This is the same man who worked on the pile in the aftermath of 9/11 for 350 hours and who has traveled to D.C. dozens of times to fight for the Zadroga Act and to fully fund the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund.

On behalf of our entire community and Nation, I thank Officer Wilson for his continued service.

#### CONGRATULATING ARVIN HIGH SCHOOL COLOR GUARD

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

Mr. COX of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Arvin High School color guard.

Ranked number one in California, the Bears recently won the Western Championships in Las Vegas, Nevada, and this last April brought home the silver medal at the World Color Guard Championships in Dayton, Ohio. The team has proven that hard work, practice, and teamwork can bring success in any arena.

Led by Director Bryan Dandin, I am so proud of team members Ivan Perez, Andrea Ramos, Ivory Rose Iglesias, Karen Jaqueline Islas Rosas, Jose Nava, Melisa Sierra, Jocelyne Tapia, Yasmin Zavala, Maria Nunez, Maria Ramos Navarro, Juan Gomez, Cithali Barrena, Veronica Sanchez, Cassandra Cervantes, Enrique Portillo, Nevaeh Arriaga, Emily Watson, and Jessica Sierra. I look forward to their future victories and the success I know they will have in life.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the team.

Go, Bears.

#### HONORING DR. HILDA SHIRK

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, a few weeks ago, our Nation observed National Public Health Week, and I rise today to honor the work and accomplishments of a leading figure in public health in Lancaster County, Dr. Hilda Shirk, who is retiring after 7 years as president and CEO of Lancaster Health Center.

Dr. Shirk has been a tireless advocate for public health and for ensuring everyone has access to quality care,

and she has been a tremendous leader in our Lancaster County community. Just last year, the health center that she leads logged over 80,000 patient visits.

Madam Speaker, Dr. Shirk led the health center during a pivotal time in the organization's history. Under her steadfast leadership, she grew the organization in many ways, including doubling the organization's operating budget, increasing its staff by nearly 50 percent, and increasing accessibility at two new sites in Lancaster City.

Dr. Shirk will be retiring later this year. It is a pleasure to honor such an incredible community leader. We thank her for her years of service and wish her well in her retirement.

#### REMEMBERING ANNE MARIE FEENEY

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

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to recognize and remember a dear friend and devoted, lifelong public servant, my former executive assistant Anne Marie Feeney.

Anne Marie began her more than four decades in Congress in the 1970s with Senator Robert Byrd and retired her career in my office in 2014.

Across the Capitol, Anne Marie was a force to be reckoned with, having served through eight Presidencies and more than 20 Congresses. She knew her stuff.

Beginning her career at a time when few women were hired as congressional staff, she spearheaded the charge to bring full-time childcare to Congress for both Members and staff.

When I was first elected to Congress in 2008, it was Anne Marie who helped me set up my office and guided me through the ins and outs of Congress. I credit her with building the close-knit family culture my office is fortunate to have.

My thoughts this past 2 weeks have been with her daughter, Marybeth; son-in-law, Jamie; grandson, Kyle; sister, Mollie; and brother-in-law, John, as we mourn a great loss and remember the incredibly strong and caring woman that was Anne Marie Feeney.

□ 1215

#### CREATION OF THE SKYLINE DRUG TASK FORCE

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

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an issue of grave concern in my district. The Skyline Drive corridor in central and western Virginia has become the center of a drug trafficking problem that is ravaging my district.

This challenge has warranted the creation of a Skyline Drug Task Force to combat drug problems in the community. This counter-drug team has carried out searches and made arrests, including of an individual suspected to be a high-level member of a Mexican drug trafficking organization, a cartel, who had, according to the judge, caused unfathomable damage to the community.

The damage caused by this organization and the many others trafficking in our communities and in the Fifth District of Virginia is very real and very lasting.

It is necessary, for the safety of my constituents, to have the region designated as a High Intensity Drug Area to give law enforcement the funding and support they need to continue the fight against the dangerous drug dealers.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Cox of California). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

Ms. KAPTUR, Ohio  
Mr. SUOZZI, New York  
Mr. MALINOWSKI, New Jersey  
Mr. McADAMS, Utah  
Mr. SMITH, New Jersey  
Mr. MAST, Florida

#### 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.

#### PURPLE BOOK CONTINUITY ACT

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1520) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the publication of a list of licensed biological products, and for other purposes, as amended.

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

H.R. 1520

*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 "Purple Book Continuity Act of 2019".*

##### SEC. 2. PUBLIC LISTING.

*Section 351(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(k)) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

*"(9) PUBLIC LISTING.—*

*"(A) IN GENERAL.—*

*"(i) INITIAL PUBLICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Purple Book Continuity Act of 2019, the Secretary shall publish and make available to the public in a searchable, electronic format—*

*"(I) a list in alphabetical order of the non-proprietary or proper name of each biological product for which a biologics license under subsection (a) or this subsection is in effect, or that has been deemed to be licensed under this section pursuant to section 7002(e)(4) of the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009, as of such date of enactment;*

*"(II) the date of approval of the marketing application and the application number; and*

*"(III) the marketing or licensure status of the biological product for which a biologics license under subsection (a) or this subsection is in effect or that has been deemed to be licensed under this section pursuant to section 7002(e)(4) of the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009.*

*"(ii) REVISIONS.—Every 30 days after the publication of the first list under clause (i), the Secretary shall revise the list to include each biological product which has been licensed under subsection (a) or this subsection during the 30-day period.*

*"(iii) PATENT INFORMATION.—Not later than 30 days after a list of patents under subsection (1)(3)(A), or a supplement to such list under subsection (1)(7), has been provided by the reference product sponsor to the subsection (k) applicant respecting a biological product included on the list published under this subparagraph, the reference product sponsor shall provide such list of patents (or supplement thereto) and their corresponding expiry dates to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, in revisions made under clause (ii), include such information for such biological product. Within 30 days of providing any subsequent or supplemental list of patents to any subsequent subsection (k) applicant under subsection (1)(3)(A) or (1)(7), the reference product sponsor shall update the information provided to the Secretary under this clause with any additional patents from such subsequent or supplemental list and their corresponding expiry dates.*

*"(iv) LISTING OF EXCLUSIVITIES.—For each biological product included on the list published under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall specify each exclusivity period that is applicable and has not concluded under paragraph (6) or paragraph (7).*

*"(B) WITHDRAWAL OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSURE.—If the licensing of a biological product was withdrawn or suspended for safety, purity, or potency reasons, it may not be published in the list under subparagraph (A). If the withdrawal or suspension occurred after its publication in such list, the reference product sponsor shall notify the Secretary that—*

*"(i) the biological product shall be immediately removed from such list—*

*"(I) for the same period as the withdrawal or suspension; or*

*"(II) if the biological product has been withdrawn from sale, for the period of withdrawal from sale or, if earlier, the period ending on the date the Secretary determines that the withdrawal from sale is not for safety, purity, or potency reasons; and*

*"(ii) a notice of the removal shall be published in the Federal Register."*

##### SEC. 3. REVIEW AND REPORT ON TYPES OF INFORMATION TO BE LISTED.

*Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—*

*(1) solicit public comment regarding the type of information, if any, that should be added to or removed from the list required by paragraph (9) of section 351(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(k)), as added by section 2; and*

(2) transmit to Congress an evaluation of such comments, including any recommendations about the types of information that should be added to or removed from the list.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1520.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1520, the Purple Book Continuity Act of 2019. I am proud that my bipartisan legislation is being considered because it makes important updates and improvements to the Food and Drug Administration's Purple Book.

I am also pleased that it is the first drug pricing bill to be considered by the full House this Congress. The legislation makes it easier for manufacturers to research and develop biosimilars, which are essentially generic biological products, and drive down prescription drug prices for the American people.

The so-called "Purple Book" lists biological products, including biosimilars, that are licensed by the FDA. The Purple Book is a resource published by the FDA that includes very important information about existing products, about including designations that extend the product's exclusivity, and what active patents each product has.

Today, the FDA is not statutorily required to publish this information, nor is the agency required to update the resource in a timely manner. The Purple Book also is not currently user-friendly and is burdensome for companies to access and use. Companies rely on the Purple Book to inform their research and development activities, and it is imperative that the resource is up-to-date and easily accessible, so they can move quickly to produce cost-saving biosimilar drugs which are, essentially, as I said previously, generic versions of the most complex, high-cost biological products.

The Purple Book Continuity Act builds on previous work to promote the development of biosimilars and other alternatives to the highest-priced biologic products by putting necessary patent information into an easily accessible resource so companies can more efficiently and effectively direct their work to develop biosimilars.

The Purple Book Continuity Act takes an important step to make it easier for the manufacturers to access patent and exclusivity information they need to invest in biosimilar devel-

opment so that drug prices—the whole point is so that drug prices can be lowered for the American people.

So the Purple Book Continuity Act passed the Energy and Commerce Committee by voice vote last month and, today, I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 1520, the Purple Book Continuity Act. This bill has moved through regular order in the Energy and Commerce Committee and does, in fact, have broad bipartisan support. This may be only a small part of solving the problems of drug pricing, however, it is an important part of that question.

Through the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act, Congress established a pathway for biosimilars to enter the therapeutic market so that patients would have more treatment options, more access to lifesaving medications, and lower healthcare costs.

As the Food and Drug Administrator, at the time, Scott Gottlieb announced, there is a four-point plan to increase biosimilar availability. The plan would focus on increasing market competition by reducing delays to entry; improving the efficiency of biosimilar development; maximize the clarity of the regulatory process; and develop a communications strategy to promote biosimilars.

The Purple Book plays an important role in biosimilar development. It lists the licensed biologic products, including any biosimilar or interchangeable biologic product, and any relevant exclusivity information. The Purple Book is not currently required by law and takes the form of two separate and sometimes cumbersome PDF files.

H.R. 1520 codifies the Purple Book and requires the Food and Drug Administration to publish the information in a searchable format, similar to the Orange Book. This bill will make the Purple Book a more useful tool for developers of biosimilars, in addition to providers, payors, and patients.

The Food and Drug Administration provided us with some important feedback that would ensure that the agency will be able to effectively implement this legislation should it become law. Enhancing the Purple Book is critical to the transparency of the relevant intellectual property protections, as well as other factors considered by the developers of biosimilars.

So I certainly want to thank the chairwoman for her willingness to work with us and the agency on this important issue. I am pleased to co-sponsor this bill, and I urge other Members to support it this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers. I urge support of this bill upon passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1520, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. ESHOO. 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 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### ORANGE BOOK TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2019

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1503) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding the list under section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1503

*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 "Orange Book Transparency Act of 2019".*

#### SEC. 2. ORANGE BOOK.

(a) SUBMISSION OF PATENT INFORMATION FOR BRAND NAME DRUGS.—Paragraph (1) of section 505(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) Any person may file with the Secretary an application with respect to any drug subject to the provisions of subsection (a). Such persons shall submit to the Secretary as part of the application—

"(A) full reports of investigations which have been made to show whether or not such drug is safe for use and whether such drug is effective in use;

"(B) a full list of the articles used as components of such drug;

"(C) a full statement of the composition of such drug;

"(D) a full description of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the manufacture, processing, and packing of such drug;

"(E) such samples of such drug and of the articles used as components thereof as the Secretary may require;

"(F) specimens of the labeling proposed to be used for such drug;

"(G) any assessments required under section 505B; and

"(H) patent information, with respect to each patent for which a claim of patent infringement could reasonably be asserted if a person not licensed by the owner engaged in the manufacture, use, or sale of the drug, and consistent with the following requirements:

"(i) The applicant shall file with the application the patent number and the expiration date of—

"(I) any patent which claims the drug for which the applicant submitted the application and is a drug substance (including active ingredient) patent or a drug product (including formulation and composition) patent; and

“(II) any patent which claims the method of using such drug.

“(ii) If an application is filed under this subsection for a drug and a patent of the type described in clause (i) which claims such drug or a method of using such drug is issued after the filing date but before approval of the application, the applicant shall amend the application to include such patent information.

Upon approval of the application, the Secretary shall publish the information submitted under subparagraph (H). The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health and with representatives of the drug manufacturing industry, review and develop guidance, as appropriate, on the inclusion of women and minorities in clinical trials required by subparagraph (A).”.

(b) CONFORMING CHANGES TO REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBSEQUENT SUBMISSION OF PATENT INFORMATION.—Section 505(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)(7)) is amended—

(1) by inserting after “the patent number and the expiration date of any patent which” the following: “fulfills the criteria in subsection (b) and”;

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following: “Patent information that is not the type of patent information required by subsection (b) shall not be submitted.”; and

(3) by inserting after “could not file patent information under subsection (b) because no patent” the following: “of the type required to be submitted in subsection (b)”.

(c) LISTING OF EXCLUSIVITIES.—Subparagraph (A) of section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)(7)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) For each drug included on the list, the Secretary shall specify each exclusivity period that is applicable and has not concluded under—

“(I) clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of subsection (c)(3)(E) of this section;

“(II) clause (iv) or (v) of paragraph (5)(B) of this subsection;

“(III) clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of paragraph (5)(F) of this subsection;

“(IV) section 505A;

“(V) section 505E; or

“(VI) section 527(a).”.

(d) REMOVAL OF INVALID PATENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)(7)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(D)(i) The holder of an application approved under subsection (c) for a drug on the list shall notify within 14 days the Secretary in writing if either of the following occurs:

“(I) The Patent Trial and Appeals Board issues a decision from which no appeal has been or can be taken that a patent for such drug is invalid.

“(II) A court issues a decision from which no appeal has been or can be taken that a patent for such drug is invalid.

“(ii) The holder of an approved application shall include in any notification under clause (i) a copy of the decision described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i).

“(iii) The Secretary shall remove from the list any patent that is determined to be invalid in a decision described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i)—

“(I) promptly; but

“(II) not before the expiration of any 180-day exclusivity period under paragraph (5)(B)(iv) that relies on a certification described in paragraph (2)(A)(vii)(IV) that such patent was invalid.”.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (D) of section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)(7)), as added by paragraph (1), applies only with respect to a decision described in such subparagraph that is

issued on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) REVIEW AND REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall—

(1) solicit public comment regarding the types of patent information that should be included on the list under section 507(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)(7)); and

(2) transmit to the Congress an evaluation of such comments, including any recommendations about the types of patent information that should be included on or removed from such list.

### SEC. 3. GAO REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this section as the “Comptroller General”) shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the patents included in the list published under section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)(7)), including an analysis and evaluation of the types of patents included in such list and the claims such patents make about the products they claim.

(b) CONTENTS.—The Comptroller General shall include in the report under subsection (a)—

(1) data on the number of—

(A) patents included in the list published under paragraph (7) of section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)), that claim the active ingredient or formulation of a drug in combination with a device that is used for delivery of the drug, together comprising the finished dosage form of the drug; and

(B) claims in each patent that claim a device that is used for the delivery of the drug, but do not claim such device in combination with an active ingredient or formulation of a drug;

(2) data on the date of inclusion in the list under paragraph (7) of such section 505(j) for all patents under such list, as compared to patents that claim a method of using the drug in combination with a device;

(3) an analysis regarding the impact of including on the list under paragraph (7) of such section 505(j) certain types of patent information for drug product applicants and approved application holders, including an analysis of whether—

(A) the listing of the patents described in paragraph (1)(A) delayed the market entry of one or more drugs approved under such section 505(j); and

(B) not listing the patents described in paragraph (1)(A) would delay the market entry of one or more such drugs; and

(4) recommendations about which kinds of patents relating to devices described in paragraph (1)(A) should be submitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for inclusion on the list under paragraph (7) of such section 505(j) and which patents should not be required to be so submitted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1503.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1503. This is a different color book. It is the Orange Book Transparency Act of 2019, sponsored by the gentlewoman from Illinois, Congresswoman ROBIN KELLY. Her bipartisan legislation makes important updates to the Food and Drug Administration's Orange Book to ensure that this resource is accurate and up-to-date to promote the development of generic drugs that save so many Americans so much money.

When it passed in 1984, the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act, also referred to as Hatch-Waxman, created the Orange Book as a resource for drug manufacturers to reference when deciding when and how to seek approval for new drug products. The so-called “Orange Book” contains valuable information, is regularly referenced by manufacturers, and is published in a user-friendly way on FDA's website.

But this resource has not been updated since it was created in 1994. That is a long time ago. It is over 3 decades ago. And the Orange Book Transparency Act of 2019 makes important updates to the resource to adapt to the changes in drug development since Hatch-Waxman became law.

Generic drug manufacturers rely heavily on the Orange Book, and it is imperative that this resource is accurate and up-to-date so drug manufacturers can invest in products that promote competition and lower drug prices for the American people.

The Orange Book Transparency Act of 2019 passed the Energy and Commerce Committee by voice vote last month, and I was proud to support it. I urge my colleagues to support the Orange Book Transparency Act of 2019 today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1503, the Orange Book Transparency Act of 2019. This is a bipartisan product that moved through the Energy and Commerce Committee, and I would like to thank Representative ROBIN KELLY for introducing this legislation.

The publication of the Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations, known as the Orange Book, lists drug products that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration on the basis of safety and effectiveness. Importantly, the Orange Book lists therapeutic equivalence evaluations for approved multisource prescription drug products in addition to relevant patent and exclusivity information.

This publication provides information to State health agencies, prescribers, and to others to inform decisionmaking, and allow for the containment of healthcare costs, as well as educate the public.

□ 1230

A preliminary version of the Orange Book was produced in 1979. It was not until 1984, with the enactment of the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, more commonly known as the Hatch-Waxman Act, that Congress codified the Orange Book.

This bill amends existing statute to make the Orange Book more useful, particularly for manufacturers of generic drugs. Enactment of this bill will allow these manufacturers to know which branded products face competition and when those products will no longer be protected by patents. Insurance companies, doctors, and patients will be able to determine when a generic alternative is available for a more expensive branded product.

The Food and Drug Administration is already performing the practices contained in this bill, but the legislation would codify current practices and ensure that certain patents are listed in the Orange Book. Additionally, patents that are found invalid would have to be removed following the conclusion of any appeals process.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY), the author of H.R. 1503 and a wonderful member of the Health Subcommittee.

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to speak on my bill, H.R. 1503, the Orange Book Transparency Act, and the critical issue of transparency in the drug and medical device development space.

Should my colleagues vote in favor of this significant bill, the Orange Book Transparency Act will more efficiently achieve lowered costs and higher quality life-saving medicines for consumers. It will enhance market competition by getting generic drugs to market more rapidly. As much data show us, enhancing the market for generic drugs is one of the quickest ways to lower the costs that consumers pay at the pharmacy.

Two things matter to me with respect to healthcare costs. One, we must be proactive in enhancing transparency with regard to the information made available to generic drug developers. Most importantly, we must improve efficiency in the market for prescription drugs in order to ultimately lower costs to patients, their families, and their caregivers.

The Orange Book Transparency Act addresses both of these points by ensuring clarity in patent and exclusivity information maintained by FDA. It also requires that the Government Accountability Office study the effects of listing drug delivery patents in the Orange Book.

To be very clear, I support intellectual property protections for those researching and developing innovative treatments, but we have the responsibility to close loopholes that allow

drugmakers to prevent timely access to information that would lead to new generic drug development, increasing patient access and affordability.

Today, I present a strong and straightforward piece of legislation in order to get lower-cost drugs to Americans in my district and across the country. I am ecstatic that this bill is not only straightforward but also bipartisan.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Kentucky, Mr. GUTHRIE, for his work on this bill and key stakeholders for their feedback throughout the process.

The Orange Book Transparency Act moves us in the right direction toward transparency and lower drug costs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 1503 today.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), the Republican ranking member of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1503, the Orange Book Transparency Act of 2019.

The Food and Drug Administration's list of approved brand name therapeutic drug products, known as the Orange Book, plays an important role in drug development. H.R. 1503 will ensure the Orange Book continues to be effective and accurate by requiring drug companies to provide up-to-date information on patents that are relevant to each individual drug. It also directs the Government Accountability Office to study the impact of the patents being listed in the Orange Book.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman KELLY from Illinois for her commitment to maintaining the value of the Orange Book to drug manufacturers, payers, providers, and patients. I appreciate her willingness to work together in a bipartisan manner, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1503.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

H.R. 1503 would support the work that the Food and Drug Administration is already conducting and facilitate competition in the marketplace. Therefore, I urge my fellow Members to support this important legislation.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of the House to support this bipartisan legislation that is going to move us closer to our overall goal of lowering the cost of prescription drugs for 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1503, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. ESHOO. 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.

#### ADVANCING CRITICAL CONNECTIVITY EXPANDS SERVICE, SMALL BUSINESS RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES, ACCESS, AND DATA BASED ON ASSESSED NEED AND DEMAND ACT

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1328) to establish the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1328

*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 “Advancing Critical Connectivity Expands Service, Small Business Resources, Opportunities, Access, and Data Based on Assessed Need and Demand Act” or the “ACCESS BROADBAND Act”.

#### SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND GROWTH.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall establish the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

#### SEC. 3. DUTIES.

(a) OUTREACH.—The Office shall—

(1) connect with communities that need access to high-speed internet and improved digital inclusion efforts through various forms of outreach and communication techniques;

(2) hold regional workshops across the country to share best practices and effective strategies for promoting broadband access and adoption;

(3) develop targeted broadband training and presentations for various demographic communities through various media; and

(4) develop and distribute publications (including toolkits, primers, manuals, and white papers) providing guidance, strategies, and insights to communities as the communities develop strategies to expand broadband access and adoption.

(b) TRACKING OF FEDERAL DOLLARS.—

(1) BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Office shall track the construction and use of and access to any broadband infrastructure built using any Federal support in a central database.

(2) ACCOUNTING MECHANISM.—The Office shall develop a streamlined accounting mechanism by which any agency offering a Federal broadband support program and the Commission through the Universal Service Fund shall provide the information described in paragraph (1) in a standardized and efficient fashion.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Office shall make public on the website of the Office and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the following:

(A) A description of the work of the Office for the previous year and the number of residents of the United States that received broadband as result of Federal broadband support programs and the Universal Service Fund program.

(B) A description of how many residents of the United States were provided broadband by which universal service mechanism or which Federal broadband support program.

(C) An estimate of the economic impact of such broadband deployment efforts on the local economy, including any effect on small businesses or jobs.

#### SEC. 4. STREAMLINED APPLICATIONS FOR SUPPORT.

(a) AGENCY CONSULTATION.—The Office shall consult with any agency offering a Federal broadband support program to streamline and standardize the applications process for financial assistance or grants for such program.

(b) AGENCY STREAMLINING.—Any agency offering a Federal broadband support program shall amend their applications for broadband support, to the extent practicable and as necessary, to streamline and standardize applications for Federal broadband support programs across the Government.

(c) SINGLE APPLICATION.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Office shall seek to create one application that may be submitted to apply for all, or substantially all, Federal broadband support programs.

(d) WEBSITE REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Office shall create a central website through which potential applicants can learn about and apply for support through any Federal broadband support program.

#### SEC. 5. COORDINATION OF SUPPORT.

The Office, any agency that offers a Federal broadband support program, and the Commission through the Universal Service Fund shall coordinate with the Office to ensure that support is being distributed in an efficient, technology-neutral, and financially sustainable manner, with the goal of serving the largest number of persons in the United States while avoiding overbuilding and promoting the most job and economic growth for all residents of the United States.

#### SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” has the meaning given that term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(3) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

(4) FEDERAL BROADBAND SUPPORT PROGRAM.—The term “Federal broadband support program” does not include any Universal Service Fund program and means any of the following programs (or any other similar Federal program) to the extent the program offers broadband internet service or programs for promoting broadband access and adoption for various demographic communities through various media for residential, commercial, community providers, or academic establishments:

(A) The Telecommunications and Technology Program of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

(B) The Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans and Loan Guarantees, the Rural Broadband Access Loans and Loan Guarantees, the Substantially Underserved Trust Areas Provisions, the Community Connect Grant Program, and the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grant Program of the Rural Utilities Service of the Department of Agriculture.

(C) The Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs and the Planning and Local Technical Assistance Programs of the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce.

(D) The Community Development Block Grants and Section 108 Loan Guarantees, the Funds for Public Housing Authorities: Capital Fund and Operating Fund, the Multifamily Housing, the Indian Community Development Block Grant Program, the Indian Housing Block Grant Program, the Title VI Loan Guarantee Program, Choice Neighborhoods, the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, the Housing Trust Fund, and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(E) The American Job Centers of the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor.

(F) The Library Services and Technology Grant Programs of the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

(5) OFFICE.—The term “Office” means the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth established pursuant to section 2.

(6) UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND PROGRAM.—The term “Universal Service Fund program” means any program authorized under section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254) to help deploy broadband.

(7) UNIVERSAL SERVICE MECHANISM.—The term “universal service mechanism” means any funding stream provided by a Universal Service Fund program to support broadband access.

#### SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act is intended to alter or amend any provision of section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254).

#### SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. 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. 1328, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 1328, the Advancing Critical Connectivity Expands Service, Small Business Resources, Opportunities, Access, and Data Based on Assessed Need and Demand Act, or the ACCESS BROADBAND Act.

Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank my good friend, Representative BROOKS, for partnering with me on this

legislation. I also thank the bipartisan group of Members who have cosponsored and supported this legislation, including the many members of the Energy and Commerce Committee who agree that these simple steps can make a big difference for the local communities that our Federal broadband programs are meant for.

Let me be clear: This bill is about serving the people. While a number of valuable Federal broadband initiatives exist, they are siloed in different agencies and are not often coordinated with one another. As a result, the process for local community and business leaders can be confusing.

H.R. 1328, the ACCESS BROADBAND Act, would establish a coordinating office for Federal broadband resources by creating an Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration at the Department of Commerce.

Helping these constituents gain access to broadband internet in the capital region is one of the reasons I sought to join the Energy and Commerce Committee and why I have worked to advance this legislation.

Access to high-speed broadband internet service is increasingly essential. Today, people rely on baseline internet access for banking, to find a job, to do their homework, to communicate with their doctor or other healthcare provider, to communicate with their loved ones, to petition their government, and so much more. Yet, many Americans still do not have reliable high-speed internet service at home.

While a number of valuable Federal broadband initiatives exist, they are siloed in different agencies and are not often coordinated with one another. As a result, the process for local community and business leaders can be confusing.

H.R. 1328, the Advancing Critical Connectivity Expands Service, Small Business Resources, Opportunities, Access, and Data Based on Assessed Need and Demand Act, or ACCESS BROADBAND Act, would establish a coordinating office.

This new office would hold regional workshops to share best practices and strategies for supporting local business and community leaders interested in expanding broadband access and its adoption.

Our bill would also direct the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth to consult with any agency offering Federal broadband support to streamline the application process and, to the greatest extent practicable, to create one universal application regardless of which Federal agency or office is involved.

Most importantly, this new office, Mr. Speaker, will be charged with coordinating broadband support provided by all of our Federal agencies that are working to solve this problem, including support offered at the Federal Communications Commission and the Rural

Utility Service at the Department of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the bill clarifies that nothing in this act would alter or amend any provision of the section of law that authorizes the FCC's Universal Service Fund.

H.R. 1328 is an important bill that would indeed help speed up broadband deployment to unserved and underserved areas and promote broadband adoption.

There is still much more work to be done on this issue, and I do hope that this can serve as a starting place for us to open doors of opportunity and access to millions of Americans by investing in broadband expansion.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all the Members and staff working together on ACCESS BROADBAND to help ensure that our communities can access the broadband resources that they need to grow and prosper.

The ACCESS BROADBAND Act is a bipartisan, commonsense bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1328, the ACCESS BROADBAND Act. I would also like to take this time to thank my colleague, Representative TONKO, for asking me to partner on this very important bill. I thank him and his team for this work.

Why is this bill so important? To put it simply, people in every State of our country, including Indiana, need better access to the internet.

This is no surprise to us. Every time I am home, back in the Fifth District, Hoosiers, particularly from rural areas, tell me they are afraid of being left behind in the 21st century economy because we continue to be more and more reliant on technology.

I have spoken to many members of the Indiana Farm Bureau who have voiced their continued concerns with the level of connectivity in Indiana and, as we have learned, throughout the country. They cannot wait and hope for new technology to fix their connectivity problems that have existed for years.

Additionally, today, more and more schools require homework to be submitted electronically, tests are taken online, and class notes are posted on school websites. When students can't access the internet, they often have to travel to a library daily in order to just keep up with their studies, or they risk falling behind in their classes.

We can't forget about the impact the internet has had on businesses of all sizes, especially small businesses. This week is National Small Business Week, so small businesses from across the country are meeting with Members of Congress or their staff about the obstacles they face as they work to grow their businesses.

Each year, these advocates highlight the need for the Federal Government

to better support their efforts. A significant part of that equation is working to ensure better and faster access to the internet, no matter where their business is located or no matter how large or small it is.

When small businesses don't have broadband internet access, their communities suffer, and they miss opportunities to create new jobs, drive innovation, and increase our country's global competitiveness.

□ 1245

For all these reasons and more, we must do more to support our communities in an age where internet connectivity is crucial to success.

Indiana has recognized this critical need and has made a commitment to invest \$100 million in supporting broadband access across the State for underserved areas. This Next Level Connections program is exactly the kind of idea that the ACCESS BROADBAND Act will help support. By making Federal resources easier to access, Indiana will be better able to support its own internet access efforts.

The ACCESS BROADBAND Act is an important step toward eliminating broadband access difficulties. This bill will require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to create an office to coordinate all the various Federal efforts that support broadband deployment and access. This office will perform outreach to communities in every corner of our country to inform them how they can best support internet access development. It will also require the office to standardize applications for financial assistance or grants and work to create a single application for all Federal broadband support programs.

This bill is about bringing the benefits of broadband communications into the lives of our constituents. I am glad Congress is acting on a solution to help address this problem faced not only by Hoosiers but Americans all across the country.

I thank the gentleman from New York, Representative TONKO, once again for allowing me to partner with him on this important legislation. I look forward to working with him in the future on similar issues to ensure that our country and our constituents are wired and ready to compete.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues in the House to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1328. It underscores the very relevance and importance of broadband in today's society. It speaks to fairness for all communities, certainly for all households, businesses, and the like. It is a way for us to offer a greater partnership with government, more effective governance, with this given phenomenon of technology. I encourage my colleagues to support that.

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 York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1328, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### 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 8, 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 8, 2019, at 11:00 a.m.:

Appointment:  
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China.  
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki).

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

CHERLY L. JOHNSON.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARSON of Indiana) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

#### 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 pass:

H.R. 1503 and  
H.R. 1520, 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.

#### ORANGE BOOK TRANSPARENCY 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. 1503) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding the list under section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes, as amended, 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 0, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]

YEAS—422

Abraham	Chabot	Espallat
Adams	Cheney	Estes
Aderholt	Chu, Judy	Evans
Aguilar	Cicilline	Ferguson
Allen	Cisneros	Finkenauer
Allred	Clark (MA)	Fitzpatrick
Amash	Clarke (NY)	Fleischmann
Amodei	Clay	Fletcher
Armstrong	Cleaver	Flores
Arrington	Cline	Fortenberry
Axne	Cloud	Foster
Babin	Clyburn	Fox (NC)
Bacon	Cohen	Frankel
Baird	Cole	Fudge
Balderson	Collins (GA)	Fulcher
Banks	Collins (NY)	Gabbard
Barr	Comer	Gallagher
Barragán	Conaway	Gallego
Bass	Connolly	Garamendi
Beatty	Cook	García (IL)
Bera	Cooper	García (TX)
Bergman	Correa	Gianforte
Beyer	Costa	Gibbs
Biggs	Courtney	Gohmert
Bilirakis	Cox (CA)	Golden
Bishop (GA)	Craig	Gomez
Bishop (UT)	Crawford	Gonzalez (OH)
Blumenauer	Crenshaw	Gonzalez (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Crist	Gooden
Bonamici	Cuellar	Gosar
Bost	Cunningham	Gottheimer
Boyle, Brendan	Curtis	Granger
F.	Davids (KS)	Graves (GA)
Brindisi	Davidson (OH)	Graves (LA)
Brooks (AL)	Davis (CA)	Graves (MO)
Brooks (IN)	Davis, Danny K.	Green (TN)
Brown (MD)	Davis, Rodney	Green (TX)
Brownley (CA)	Dean	Griffith
Buchanan	DeFazio	Grijalva
Buck	DeGette	Grothman
Bucshon	DeLauro	Guest
Budd	DelBene	Guthrie
Burchett	Delgado	Haaland
Burgess	Demings	Hagedorn
Bustos	DeSaulnier	Harder (CA)
Butterfield	DesJarlais	Harris
Byrne	Deutch	Hartzler
Calvert	Diaz-Balart	Hastings
Carbajal	Dingell	Hayes
Cárdenas	Doggett	Heck
Carson (IN)	Doyle, Michael	Hern, Kevin
Carter (GA)	F.	Herrera Beutler
Carter (TX)	Duffy	Hice (GA)
Cartwright	Duncan	Higgins (LA)
Case	Emmer	Higgins (NY)
Casten (IL)	Engel	Hill (AR)
Castor (FL)	Escobar	Hill (CA)
Castro (TX)	Eshoo	Himes

Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lesko  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lowe y  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum

Brady  
Crow  
Cummings

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  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Van Drew  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose (NY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin

NOT VOTING—9

□ 1358

Messrs. GOSAR and PETERS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

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  
Neal  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watkins  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yarmuth  
Yoho  
Young  
Zeldin

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PURPLE BOOK CONTINUITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 1520) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the publication of a list of licensed biological products, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 421, noes 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 188]

AYES—421

Abraham	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais
Adams	Carter (TX)	Deutch
Aderholt	Cartwright	Diaz-Balart
Aguilar	Case	Dingell
Allen	Casten (IL)	Doggett
Allred	Castor (FL)	Doyle, Michael
Amash	Castro (TX)	F.
Amodei	Chabot	Duffy
Armstrong	Cheney	Duncan
Arrington	Chu, Judy	Emmer
Axne	Cicilline	Engel
Babin	Cisneros	Escobar
Bacon	Clark (MA)	Eshoo
Baird	Clarke (NY)	Espallat
Balderson	Clay	Estes
Banks	Cleaver	Evans
Barr	Cline	Ferguson
Barragán	Cloud	Finkenauer
Bass	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick
Beatty	Cohen	Fleischmann
Bera	Cole	Fletcher
Bergman	Collins (GA)	Flores
Beyer	Collins (NY)	Fortenberry
Biggs	Comer	Foster
Bilirakis	Conaway	Fox (NC)
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Frankel
Bishop (UT)	Cook	Fudge
Blumenauer	Cooper	Fulcher
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Gabbard
Bonamici	Costa	Gallagher
Bost	Courtney	Gallego
Boyle, Brendan	Cox (CA)	Garamendi
F.	Craig	García (IL)
Brady	Crawford	García (TX)
Brindisi	Crenshaw	Gianforte
Brooks (AL)	Crist	Gibbs
Brooks (IN)	Cuellar	Gohmert
Brown (MD)	Cunningham	Golden
Brownley (CA)	Curtis	Gomez
Buchanan	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez (OH)
Buck	Davidson (OH)	Gonzalez (TX)
Bucshon	Davis (CA)	Gooden
Budd	Davis, Danny K.	Gosar
Burchett	Davis, Rodney	Gottheimer
Burgess	Dean	Granger
Bustos	DeFazio	Graves (GA)
Butterfield	DeGette	Graves (LA)
Byrne	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Calvert	DelBene	Green (TN)
Carbajal	Delgado	Green (TX)
Cárdenas	Demings	Griffith
Carson (IN)	DeSaulnier	Grijalva

Grothman	Maloney,	Schakowsky
Guest	Carolyn B.	Schiff
Guthrie	Maloney, Sean	Schneider
Haaland	Marchant	Schrader
Hagedorn	Marshall	Schrier
Harder (CA)	Massie	Schweikert
Harris	Mast	Scott (VA)
Hartzler	Matsui	Scott, Austin
Hastings	McAdams	Scott, David
Hayes	McBath	Sensenbrenner
Heck	McCarthy	Serrano
Hern, Kevin	McCaul	Sewell (AL)
Herrera Beutler	McClintock	Shalala
Hice (GA)	McCollum	Sherman
Higgins (LA)	McEachin	Sherrill
Higgins (NY)	McGovern	Shimkus
Hill (AR)	McHenry	Simpson
Hill (CA)	McKinley	Sires
Himes	McNerney	Slotkin
Holding	Meadows	Smith (MO)
Hollingsworth	Meeks	Smith (NE)
Horn, Kendra S.	Meng	Smith (NJ)
Horsford	Meuser	Smith (WA)
Houlahan	Miller	Smucker
Hoyer	Mitchell	Soto
Hudson	Moolenaar	Spanberger
Huffman	Mooney (WV)	Spano
Huizenga	Moore	Speier
Hunter	Morelle	Stanton
Hurd (TX)	Moulton	Stauber
Jackson Lee	Mucarsel-Powell	Stefanik
Jayapal	Mullin	Steil
Jeffries	Murphy	Steube
Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Stevens
Johnson (LA)	Napolitano	Stewart
Johnson (OH)	Neal	Stivers
Johnson (SD)	Neguse	Suozi
Johnson (TX)	Newhouse	Swalwell (CA)
Jordan	Norcross	Takano
Joyce (OH)	Norman	Taylor
Joyce (PA)	Nunes	Thompson (CA)
Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Katko	Olson	Thompson (PA)
Keating	Pallone	Thornberry
Kelly (IL)	Palmer	Timmons
Kelly (MS)	Panetta	Tipton
Kelly (PA)	Pappas	Titus
Kennedy	Pascrell	Tlaib
Khanna	Payne	Tonko
Kildee	Pence	Torres (CA)
Kilmer	Perlmutter	Torres Small
Kim	Perry	(NM)
Kind	Peters	Trahan
King (IA)	Peterson	Trone
King (NY)	Phillips	Turner
Kinzinger	Pingree	Underwood
Kirkpatrick	Pocan	Upton
Krishnamoorthi	Porter	Van Drew
Kuster (NH)	Posey	Vargas
Kustoff (TN)	Pressley	Veasey
LaHood	Price (NC)	Vela
LaMalfa	Quigley	Velázquez
Lamb	Raskin	Visclosky
Lamborn	Ratcliffe	Wagner
Langevin	Reed	Walberg
Larsen (WA)	Reschenthaler	Walden
Larson (CT)	Rice (NY)	Walker
Latta	Rice (SC)	Walorski
Lawrence	Richmond	Waltz
Lawson (FL)	Riggleman	Wasserman
Lee (CA)	Roby	Schultz
Lee (NV)	Rodgers (WA)	Waters
Lesko	Roe, David P.	Watkins
Levin (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Watson Coleman
Levin (MI)	Rogers (KY)	Weber (TX)
Lewis	Rose (NY)	Webster (FL)
Lieu, Ted	Rose, John W.	Welch
Lipinski	Rouda	Westerman
Loebsack	Rouzer	Wexton
Lofgren	Roy	Wild
Long	Roybal-Allard	Williams
Loudermilk	Ruiz	Wilson (FL)
Lowenthal	Ruppersberger	Wilson (SC)
Lowe	Rush	Wittman
Lucas	Rutherford	Womack
Luetkemeyer	Ryan	Woodall
Luján	Sánchez	Wright
Luria	Sarbanes	Yoho
Lynch	Scalise	Young
Mallinowski	Scanlon	Zeldin

## NOT VOTING—10

Crow	O'Halleran	Wenstrup
Cummings	Omar	Yarmuth
Dunn	Palazzo	
Gaetz	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1410

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Mr. BARR. 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 (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois). 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. BARR. Mr. Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the born-alive bill so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life; and I would ask all others to join in this request.

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

□ 1415

#### GUN VIOLENCE AND THE STEM SHOOTING

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

Mr. PAYNE. “Mommy, there are gunshots at my school.”

Mr. Speaker, no parent should ever hear those words, but that is the call a parent got yesterday when two students entered STEM School Highlands Ranch in Colorado and opened fire.

Within minutes, first responders subdued the shooters, and I am thankful for that, but quick is not fast enough.

One teenager died, and eight people were wounded.

As a parent and a Congressman, my heart aches for the families and loved ones of the child who died and those who were injured.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday's shooting is one of 41 incidents of gunfire on school grounds this year alone. Eight people have died and 20 have been injured. We have lost far too many children to gun violence in our schools and in our streets.

I am proud of the progress the House has made to reduce gun violence, but the Senate GOP's inaction is outrageous. They need to do what is right: dump the NRA and pass some of this legislation we have sent to them to reduce gun violence.

Enough is enough.

#### COVERAGE FOR PREEXISTING CONDITIONS

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring transparency and attention to a bill coming for a vote before this House tomorrow.

H.R. 986, the so-called Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act, is undoubtedly one of the most deceptive bills to come before this Congress.

The bill does not once mention protecting those with preexisting conditions. The only place those words appear is in the title.

The bill merely prevents States from opting out of two provisions of ObamaCare, and neither of those provisions protect those with preexisting conditions.

Some wrongly believe that the American people won't read beyond the title of a bill. They are wrong. They will. Americans care.

There is enough real division in this country. House Democratic leadership shouldn't willfully manufacture discord through deception.

Furthermore, as someone with a preexisting medical condition, I find it loathsome that anyone would use our health for their political games. These are real Americans with real illnesses, and they deserve actions, not games.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LA ASOCIACION DE CRONISTAS DE ARTE

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize La Asociacion de Cronistas de Arte, or AcroArte, and congratulate them on their 25th silver anniversary.

AcroArte was founded in 1993 by Dominican journalists who specialize in arts and entertainment and has celebrated the best and brightest in music, theater, film, and more.

Together, they established the Soberano Prize, which was first called the Casandra, which showcases and rewards the best of arts and culture in the Dominican Republic.

This prestigious recognition has helped artists gain a foothold among the Dominican diaspora, sharing the Dominican identity, culture, and values around the world.

As more generations of Dominican Americans share their talents with this world, I look forward to AcroArte lifting them up.

It is a privilege to welcome AcroArte here to the U.S. Capitol, and I congratulate them on their 25 years of success.

# RECOGNIZING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR CAROL WARREN-CLARK

(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 today to recognize Command Sergeant Major Carol Warren-Clark on her retirement after serving over 30 years in our United States Armed Forces.

She has dedicated her time in the military to healthcare, administering it in nearly every capacity imaginable to keep our soldiers healthy.

In Afghanistan, she was responsible for medical evacuation plans. At Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, CMS Warren-Clark directed all inpatient services.

She also led a medical team for the 57th Presidential inauguration.

Her latest position has been as command sergeant major for the Winn Army Community Hospital located in the First Congressional District of Georgia, where her ability to increase efficiency and readiness has shined. By decreasing administrative costs 5 percent at the hospital and boosting soldier deployment readiness 5 percent, she has made significant contributions to every soldier and our military as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Command Sergeant Major Warren-Clark for her commitment and her service to our Nation.

Enjoy your retirement, and congratulations.

# THE POWERS OF WAR ARE ENTRUSTED TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as the Judiciary Committee sits at this time to uphold the rule of law, I want to make sure that the American people understand the role of the United States Congress, that is, to represent the people, to engage in oversight and truth.

As a student of the Mideast, a visitor of the Mideast on behalf of this country on any number of occasions, and, of course, throughout the Iraq war, and, of course, also visiting that area of the world during the Afghan war, I know what our soldiers go through. Boots on the ground.

I can never live their life, but I am very concerned about the presence of the U.S. military by way of a naval ship that is in the Mideast at this time. No explanation has been given to the American people.

The Secretary of State makes a surprise visit to Iraq.

I simply want to say that the powers of war are entrusted to the United States House of Representatives, the United States Congress.

It is inappropriate for there to be saber rattling by this administration with Iran with no explanation as to why we send young men and women into harm's way. We should not use one approach to start a war to overcome an approach dealing with the investigation of the rule of law. I oppose any such saber rattling.

We need to understand what is going on in the Mideast. We have to protect the men and women of the United States military, though, they fight for us.

# HONORING STAFF SERGEANT JOSHUA BRAICA

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, sadly, I rise today to honor a fallen U.S. marine from my district in northern California.

Staff Sergeant Joshua Braica from Auburn, California, tragically died on Sunday, April 14, when his vehicle rolled over during a training accident at Camp Pendleton in California.

We, like many in Placer County in northern California, are mourning the loss of one of our own, one of our best and brightest.

Joshua had been in the Marine Corps for more than 8 years, deploying twice and serving as a critical skills operator with the 1st Raider Battalion.

By all accounts, Joshua was an all-American guy who was greatly admired by his friends, neighbors, and his fellow Marines.

At such a young age, he is a decorated and highly trained soldier, with many awards and many medals to his name.

He is the oldest of five siblings and is survived by his wife and his son.

I am praying for all of them, and I hope that all Members will join me in doing so as well at this difficult time.

One thing is for sure: Joshua has certainly made his community and his country proud.

God bless Joshua and his family again at this time of need and tragedy.

# HAPPY BIRTHDAY NORMA CÁRDENAS

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

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, I want to start off by thanking two individuals who came to this country for a better life: Luis Sanchez and Elvira Sanchez.

They were married, and they had their first daughter, Norma, and some years later, I was fortunate to fall in love with her.

Now, some years later, we have been married, raised four beautiful children. They look like their mother. We now have two grandchildren.

Tomorrow is the day that I get to celebrate that the love of my life was born. No, I am not going to say how many years ago. Tomorrow is her birthday, and here I am in Washington.

I have been doing this job, this career, for 22 years, and I must say, sometimes I am lucky enough to be there to celebrate anniversaries and birthdays and sometimes I am not, but I just wanted to take this opportunity to say happy birthday to the love of my life and my number one constituent. And, yes, my grandchildren live in my district, so they are my constituents, too.

It is a tough call, but, Norma, you are my number one constituent. Happy birthday.

# MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the floor a topic very near and dear to my heart, and I rise today to recognize the entire month of May as Mental Health Awareness Month.

I cochair the Congressional Mental Health Caucus along with my Republican colleague, Mr. JOHN KATKO from New York, and we work to educate Members of Congress and their staff on the work still needed to expand mental health access and protections, and also to reduce the ever-present stigma.

The topic of mental health in Congress has and is building momentum, and it is spurring action to increase delivery of mental health services, something I have worked to do for over 2 decades.

This year alone, our House Mental Health Caucus has grown from 47 Members of Congress to 92. However, mental health still affects millions of Americans of all ages, genders, races, and remains woefully underfunded and misunderstood.

Suicide currently plagues our veteran community. Roughly 20 veterans per day take their own lives, according to the VA.

A 2005 to 2016 Department of Veterans Affairs' Suicide Data Report found that the veteran suicide rate is 1.5 times greater than the nonveteran population, with over 6,000 veterans dying by suicide each year.

In the Hispanic community, my own community, approximately one in ten individuals with mental illness use

mental health services from a general health provider, while only one in 20 receive such services from a mental health specialist.

Machismo and other cultural tendencies are preventing our loved ones from being open and honest about what might be troubling them. The stigma ranks high.

We must continue to let our loved ones know that there is absolutely zero, I reiterate, zero shame in asking for help and that seeking support is a sign of strength.

We also have seen that one in four Latina adolescent children, I say children because they are still children, report contemplating suicide, a rate higher than any other demographic.

The increasing diversity of our country underlines both the need and the importance of assessing culturally and linguistically appropriate services.

The 2018 election focused on healthcare and the future of the Affordable Care Act, ACA.

One of ACA's most critical successes was increasing mental health service and delivery. Insurance companies for decades denied coverage for patients needing mental health services.

We inserted provisions to end this appalling practice and made mental health an essential part of basic coverage, including screenings and other preventive services.

Together, we made sure that no American is discriminated against when seeking mental health care, and that mental health and substance abuse, these disorders, are covered equal to physical illnesses like diabetes, asthma, high blood pressure, and other illnesses.

As we head into 2019, these reforms and the ACA must be strengthened so more Americans seek the lifesaving care they need.

We must also continue to look at what is being done locally to support access to mental health services.

In 2001, Pacific Clinics, a nonprofit, and I started a school-based mental health program with \$500,000 seed money from SAMSHA, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The program began in three middle schools and one high school. The schools were very reluctant at first, because of the stigma connected to it and the fear of being labeled "crazy schools."

□ 1430

We kept pushing forward, and the program has now grown to 35 schools, with a waiting list.

The program serves as a model for H.R. 1109, the Mental Health Services for Students Act, which would provide \$200 million for 100 school-based mental health programs nationwide.

Senator TINA SMITH of Minnesota has also introduced a Senate companion, S. 1122, and we are very grateful for her support.

We knew that if we started early with children, we could help them suc-

ceed and save lives. But stigma remains a big barrier preventing many parents from getting their children the care they need.

We all need to continue sharing the message that it is always okay to seek help. If we address issues early, we can help students and their families succeed in and out of the classroom.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the County Department of Mental Health have been instrumental in the success of this program. The Department of Mental Health for Los Angeles County took on funding the program when SAMHSA funding ended in 2009.

Seeing the success of this program, Supervisors Barger and Hahn, in January 2019, directed the Department of Mental Health to identify funding and to develop a countywide plan to provide school-based mental health services. Countywide means to 14 million people.

In April 2019, the board of supervisors formally adopted a plan to funding for pilot sites, to hire additional mental health professionals, and to develop a Mental Health First Aid pilot program that would educate students.

Beyond stigma reduction and educating loved ones of warning signs and symptoms, we need to ensure that we have a reliable workforce to be able to deliver lifesaving services to all in need, regardless of their ZIP Code. There is a national shortage of trained mental health professionals, and the California Future Health Workforce Commission has stated that, without dramatic policy changes, California will have 41 percent fewer psychiatrists and 11 percent fewer psychologists, marriage and family therapists, clinical counselors, and social workers than needed by 2030.

Recognizing this, I, along with my colleague, Mr. KATKO, reintroduced H.R. 2431, the Mental Health Professionals Workforce Shortage Loan Repayment Act of 2019.

My Mental Health Caucus co-chair is wonderful in this sense, and I thank him for that.

This bill would expand the mental health workforce by providing loan reimbursement to mental health professionals who commit to working in underserved areas.

Our work continues, but it can't be limited to this Congress or any other Congress. I encourage all to get involved, educate yourselves, and share resources with friends and family. If you see somebody who has fallen on hard times, reach out, help them out, and, if needed, refer them to a mental health services provider. Together, we can continue to build a movement and eventually live in a world where there is no stigma, or it is very much reduced.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), my friend.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mental Health Awareness Month.

At the outset, I want to thank my colleague, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, for being a partner in this and a leader in this issue for a long time. I am honored to speak with her on this issue. Many of my comments today are going to echo the sentiments that she just spoke here in Congress, but it bears repeating, in my own words.

Throughout May, my colleagues and I will bring attention to the impact of mental illness on American society, as well as Congress' role in addressing mental healthcare issues facing the country. It is an honor to collaborate with my colleagues in the Congressional Mental Health Caucus, including Mrs. NAPOLITANO, to raise awareness for mental illness, reduce the stigma surrounding mental illness, and create legislation that improves mental health outcomes for all Americans.

Mental illnesses have a devastating effect on those struggling to live with them. This includes changes in mood, social interactions, sleep patterns, and eating habits. Sadly, the most extreme consequences that occur all too often for mental illness are when individuals inflict self-injury or take their life.

Here are some statistics that should stun everybody.

Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death, and it is the 2nd leading cause of death among Americans aged 24 and younger. Let me repeat that. The 10th leading cause of death for all Americans is suicide, and for Americans aged 24 and younger, it is the 2nd leading cause of death. That is stunning.

Approximately 1.4 million Americans attempt suicide each year, and over 47,000 Americans lose their life to suicide each and every year.

The United States has 3,700 suicide attempts daily and 129 suicide deaths per day. This equates to one suicide every 12 minutes. By the time I finish this speech, statistics will have it that another person will have taken their life. That should wake people up in this country.

Not only does suicide have severe emotional costs on families and communities, it also has a huge cost to our economy. It is estimated that suicide and self-injury reduce the economic output of the United States by nearly \$70 billion a year.

The suicide epidemic is responsible for nearly the same amount of deaths in the United States as another major crisis, one that gets far more attention, and rightfully so, that being the opioid epidemic. It is estimated that opioids were the cause of 47,600 deaths in America last year, only a few hundred more than suicide.

While solving the opioid crisis has received ample funding and attention, and rightfully so, reducing suicide and improving mental health treatment deserves the same recognition. We fall far short of that now, far short of that.

To give you an example, the Zika virus came about in this country, and, of course, it was a terrible virus with terrible consequences. Congress

promptly enacted \$1.6 billion to address it. A total of one person died from the Zika virus. Of course, there were many other health problems that were attributed to it.

Again, the \$1.6 billion that was appropriated was rightfully so. Nowhere near that much is appropriated for mental health and suicide research on a yearly basis. The National Institutes of Health needs the money.

Congress has a responsibility to assist individuals experiencing mental health challenges through effective legislation and research subsidies. Congress should advance policies that increase America's access to mental healthcare treatment as a mechanism for preventing self-harm incidents and suicide attempts.

Just one-third of Americans with mental illness receive treatment—just one-third. Our country is in desperate need of additional trained therapists, psychologists, and counselors. This lack of access can be partly attributed to a shortage of mental healthcare professionals in certain communities.

In order to establish a more reliable supply of mental healthcare professionals, Congresswoman GRACE NAPOLITANO and I recently introduced the Mental Health Professionals Workforce Shortage Loan Repayment Act of 2019.

Our bill delivers professionals to areas that require mental healthcare experts the most by forgiving their secondary education student loans. It invests in bolstering our mental health workforce, while expanding treatment for Americans with mental illness.

I am proud to stand by my colleague across the aisle, GRACE NAPOLITANO, in pushing this most important bill.

Americans across the country, regardless of age, social status, or background, are affected by mental illness. Mental Health Awareness Month serves as an opportunity for any of my congressional colleagues, Republican or Democrat, to join the conversation.

I can't think of a more bipartisan action than what we are talking about today. Together—together—we can improve mental health outcomes for Americans across the country by engaging in thoughtful discussion and crafting efficient policies.

Finally, it is an honor, once again, to co-chair the Congressional Mental Health Caucus with Congresswoman NAPOLITANO. I am grateful for her continued leadership, her commitment to this issue, her stewardship, and her mentorship to me on it, as well.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, it is wonderful to hear all the work that Mr. KATKO has done on mental health. He has been exceptional in this field, and I thank him for all his support. Working together is a pleasure.

What is mental health? If somebody says you belong in a crazy house, not so. It could be a child in school, a middle school, suffering the effects of bullying, or somebody who has had trauma, a shooting or something that affects them, and it won't go away and it festers when they grow older.

Forty percent of the incarcerated need mental health services. Foster children, who are unaware of what their next step will be after they are emancipated, need mental health support.

That can just go on and on. It is something that is needed. Somehow, we are not doing our job.

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

#### NO PERSON IS ABOVE THE LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. I rise, Mr. Speaker, because I love my country. I love what it stands for.

Mr. Speaker, I am a person who sings the national anthem. I salute the flag. But I also respect those who, as a matter of principle, choose not to do as I. I love my country.

I believe that one of the hallmarks of our justice system is the concept that no person is above the law—no person. It doesn't matter where you were born; it doesn't matter where you happen to be in life; it doesn't matter what office you happen to hold. No person is above the law.

This is something that people revere us for the world over, the belief that in this country you will not be above the law. But they also understand that, in doing this, no person will be beneath the law. The law applies equally to all in the United States of America.

I believe in this concept to the extent that I will stand alone and say that the President of the United States is not to be above the law. And I will stand alone because, on some things, it is better to stand alone than not stand at all.

So I will stand alone and say to the world that, in this country, wherein we indicate in the Pledge of Allegiance liberty and justice for all, in this country, wherein we recognize that all persons are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, in this country, no person is above the law.

When it comes to the law as it relates to the President of the United States of America, the place where the President is brought before the bar of justice is this House of Representatives. This is the place where the law and the President will come together.

And in this place, because of the Constitution of the United States of America, Article II, Section 4, if a President commits impeachable acts, the President is brought before this bar of justice—not brought here in person, but those acts are called to the attention of the House of Representatives.

Each Member of the House can do so, and in so doing, each Member can have what is called a privileged resolution presented. When this resolution is pre-

sented, a President who is believed to have committed an impeachable act can be brought before this House, this bar of justice. Those acts can be voted upon.

□ 1445

This is the only place on the planet Earth where a President of the United States can be brought to justice while in office, in this House of Representatives.

This is why I have stood my ground. I have said that this President, who has committed impeachable acts, must be brought before the House of Representatives for his impeachable acts, his impeachable behavior.

I marvel at those who would say that the President has done things that merit his impeachment but would then go on to say, "But I don't think we should impeach him."

They will say they don't think so because if we do so, the President won't be convicted in the Senate.

The Constitution of the United States of America does not require a conviction in the Senate before there is impeachment in the House. The House acts first, and then the Senate is given the opportunity to give its response.

In this House of Representatives, it is imperative that we let the world know because the world is watching. The world is watching the United States of America, which means it is really watching this House of Representatives.

They want to see if we are going to allow a President who has committed impeachable acts—they want to see if we are going to allow him to escape the long arm of the law. They want to see whether or not we truly believe that no one is above the law, and that includes the President of the United States of America.

We must act.

Mr. Mueller has taken up the cause. We outsourced the investigation to the executive branch of the government, which was not the appropriate thing to do. The Framers of the Constitution never intended that the agents of the executive branch investigate the chief executive officer, which would be the President, for impeachment purposes. That was never contemplated.

They gave us Article II, Section 4, so that we, the Members of this august body, would take up our duty, our responsibility, and our obligation.

They gave us the way. The question is, do we have the will?

Mr. Mueller has done his job. He has submitted to us his report. That report alone is enough for us to bring Articles of Impeachment.

That report is based upon persons giving statements that were subject to the penalty of perjury if they should give untruthful statements.

It is clearly a roadmap to impeachment. Mr. Mueller has so much as said—not in these exact words, but when you understand the import of his language, he has so much as said that

if he could bring the President to justice, he would.

But they have a rule. They have a mandate in the Justice Department that they will not indict a sitting President. Whether you agree with that or not, that is the rule that Mr. Mueller believes in, and they followed it.

He went on to say that he is not exonerating the President by not bringing the President before the bar of justice. He is simply saying to us: I have done what I am allowed to do. Now, Congress, it is up to you. I have given you what I believe is the evidence. You take this evidence and do with it what you believe to be appropriate.

If Congress takes this evidence and simply sits on it, if we engage in the paralysis of analysis—a phrase that I borrow from Dr. Martin Luther King—if we investigate until someone will eventually say, “Well, it is too late to go on with impeachment. It is too late now. It will look political. Let’s just wait until the next election,” that is not what the Framers of the Constitution intended. They intended for us to have the will to follow the way that they accorded us in the Constitution.

We made it clear that we wanted to wait on the Mueller report. Well, we waited. Now there are persons who are saying let’s wait until the next election.

I refuse to wait until the next election. I refuse to send the world a message that, as a Member of this body, I allowed the President to go unchecked, that I did not bring Articles of Impeachment.

Mr. President, I want you to know that the hand of justice awaits you. I want you to know that this body is going to take up impeachment.

And here is why: If we fail to do so, we will allow the President, who has committed impeachable acts, to go out and market himself as a person who has been vindicated by our inaction. He will say to the world: If I committed an impeachable act, they surely would have brought impeachment before the House of Representatives.

After all, one party has more than enough Members to bring impeachment before the House without the help of another party. He will tell the world that there was no collusion, and he did nothing that would merit impeachment.

This is what he would say. He would have that liberty. Even if he doesn’t say it, he would have the liberty. My guess is that he would. That is what I believe.

We must bring impeachment before this body so as not to allow a President who has done things worthy of impeachment to go out and contend that he is not subject to impeachment and that he should be considered a person who has been vindicated by our inaction.

What are some of the things that the President has done that would merit his impeachment? Let’s just start with

Mr. Mueller’s report. I won’t go through everything in its entirety.

He lists some 10 possibilities. I am just going to mention trying as best as he could to get people to have the investigation terminated by having the person who is performing the investigation fired, having that person resign, having that person cease and desist.

The President started this with Mr. Comey when Mr. Comey was investigating the President’s association, by and through his campaign, with Russia, interference in our elections.

This kind of thing is something that we would want to have investigated. That was the genesis of it.

Then we can move forward to the latest rendition that Mr. Mueller has given us as it relates to the counsel to the President and his desire to have the counsel have word given to certain parties that the President desires—probably not say that, but that was his desire—to have the lawyer who was investigating, Mr. Mueller, removed.

This is not acceptable. This is obstruction. Obstruction takes place when you attempt to do such a thing.

There are other things in between. As important as these are, I believe separating babies from their mothers as a policy is impeachable when you add it to the many other things that he has done with reference to people of color.

To say that the countries in Africa are s-hole countries and then develop policies, immigration policies, if you will, that address immigration from these countries, you are putting your bigotry into policy.

To say that there were some nice people among the racists, the bigots, the xenophobes, the Islamophobes, the homophobes, the Klansmen, the neo-Nazis who marched in Charlottesville where a person lost her life, where others were injured, to say that there were some very fine people among them, very, very nice people, if you will, among them, if I said that, I assure you there would be a penalty for my doing so. If any Member of Congress said such a thing, there would be a penalty for doing so.

I am not above the law. Members of Congress are not above the law. And the President cannot be above the law.

To say this gives these persons who were screaming “blood and soil,” and, “Jews will not replace us,” to say that we will not take up this cause in this House is to say that the President is above the law when we know if one of our Members did it, we would take up this cause in the House of Representatives.

The President cannot be above the law. No Member of this House can be above the law. No judge can be above the law. No police officer can be above the law. The law applies equally to all.

The President has engaged in these invidious acts, harmful acts, harmful to society, telling members of the constabulary, the police, that when you have persons in your custody, you don’t have to be nice to them.

We know about how many persons have been mishandled in the hands of the police. Not all police do this, but some have. In fact, many have gone to jail. That doesn’t mean all law enforcement officers are bad. It just means that those who did it are, and we don’t want to encourage others to do such a thing.

The President has committed impeachable acts. These impeachable acts can be brought to this House, and they must be brought before the House of Representatives.

Right now, the President is committing obstruction by causing persons who should appear before Congress’ various committees—by doing all that he can to cause them not to appear. He is continuing to obstruct.

He does not want congressional committees to perform their lawful duties, the duties that have been accorded them. He is standing in the way, thwarting as much as he can. He wants to thwart subpoenas. He wants to make impotent the subpoena power of the Congress of the United States of America.

This is a continuation of his obstruction. His obstruction has to be checked. This is where it is checked.

There is currently, as I stand and speak to you, a constitutional crisis taking place. There is a standoff between the executive branch, wherein the President is at the helm, and the House of Representatives. A standoff exists, as I speak to you.

This is a constitutional crisis. The President is creating this constitutional crisis.

The President ought to be brought before the bar of justice for obstructing, for what he is doing right now to create this constitutional crisis.

Don’t let anybody kid you. I have heard persons on these news programs say that somebody has said that there is a constitutional crisis. Well, I am that somebody. I have said it.

Then they go on to say something that would minimize the fact that there is a crisis.

They will be saying that there is a crisis soon. The very persons who are saying now, “Well, don’t worry about that,” they will be saying it soon because the crisis is only going to intensify under this President.

They will be saying there is a constitutional crisis. It is just a matter of time. When they say it, somehow, it is going to have greater legitimacy than it does now when I am saying it.

I believe that we must speak truth to power. I didn’t come to Congress to do this. It is not my desire to be the canary in the coal mine. It is not my desire to take on the President of the United States, the most powerful person in the world.

I do it because I love my country. I do it because we cannot allow a reckless, ruthless, lawless President to remain in office. He has to be impeached.

I do it because I believe that we cannot allow political expediency to

trump the moral imperative to do that which is right.

I do it because we have to make these talking points that we have an action item. That action item is to bring the President before the bar of justice.

Mr. Speaker, I love my country. I promise those who believe as I do that you will see the President have his day in court right here in the Congress of the United States of America, where the Framers of the Constitution intended that we hear the calls and take a vote.

We will all have to vote. I don't lobby people. I simply say, "Vote your conscience."

But I do know this: I believe that history is not going to be kind to us if we take no action. We must act. I will act.

I love my country. For this reason, I would do so.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-30)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions of the Government of Syria declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004—as modified in scope and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13399 of April 25, 2006, Executive Order 13460 of February 13, 2008, Executive Order 13572 of April 29, 2011, Executive Order 13573 of May 18, 2011, Executive Order 13582 of August 17, 2011, Executive Order 13606 of April 22, 2012, and Executive Order 13608 of May 1, 2012—is to continue in effect beyond May 11, 2019.

The regime's brutal war on the Syrian people, who have been calling for freedom and a representative government, not only endangers the Syrian people themselves, but also generates instability throughout the region. The Syrian regime's actions and policies, including pursuing and using chemical

weapons, supporting terrorist organizations, and obstructing the Lebanese government's ability to function effectively continue to foster the rise of extremism and sectarianism and pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue in effect the national emergency declared with respect to this threat and to maintain in force the sanctions to address this national emergency.

In addition, the United States condemns the Assad regime's use of brutal violence and human rights abuses and calls on the Assad regime to stop its violent war, uphold existing ceasefires, enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and negotiate a political transition in Syria that will forge a credible path to a future of greater freedom, democracy, opportunity, and justice. The United States will consider changes in the composition, policies, and actions of the Government of Syria in determining whether to continue or terminate this national emergency in the future.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 8, 2019.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A further message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Mariel Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

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CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-31)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13667 of May 12, 2014, with respect to the Central African Republic is to continue in effect beyond May 12, 2019.

The situation in and in relation to the Central African Republic, which has been marked by a breakdown of law and order, intersectorial tension, widespread violence and atrocities, and

the pervasive, often forced recruitment and use of child soldiers, threatens the peace, security, or stability of the Central African Republic and the neighboring states, and continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13667 with respect to the Central African Republic.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 8, 2019.

INTENT TO DESIGNATE BRAZIL AS A MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-32)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2321k), I am providing notice of my intent to designate Brazil as a Major Non-NATO Ally.

I am making this designation in recognition of the Government of Brazil's recent commitments to increase defense cooperation with the United States, and in recognition of our own national interest in deepening our defense coordination with Brazil.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 8, 2019.

IMPOSING SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE IRON, STEEL, ALUMINUM, AND COPPER SECTORS OF IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-33)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "order") with respect to Iran that takes additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, and to supplement the authorities provided in the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (subtitle D of title XII of Public Law 112-239).

The order takes steps to deny Iran revenue, including revenue derived from the export of products from Iran's

iron, steel, aluminum, and copper sectors, that may be used to provide funding and support for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorist groups and networks, campaigns of regional aggression, and military expansion.

The order blocks the property and interests in property of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State:

- to be operating in the iron, steel, aluminum, or copper sector of Iran, or to be a person that owns, controls, or operates an entity that is part of the iron, steel, aluminum, or copper sector of Iran;

- to have knowingly engaged, on or after the date of the order, in a significant transaction for the sale, supply, or transfer to Iran of significant goods or services used in connection with the iron, steel, aluminum, or copper sectors of Iran;

- to have knowingly engaged, on or after the date of the order, in a significant transaction for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of iron, iron products, aluminum, aluminum products, steel, steel products, copper, or copper products from Iran;

- to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the order; or

- to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the order.

The order also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to impose correspondent and payable-through account-related sanctions on a foreign financial institution upon determining the foreign financial institution has, on or after the date of the order, knowingly conducted or facilitated a significant financial transaction:

- for the sale, supply, or transfer to Iran of significant goods or services used in connection with the iron, steel, aluminum, or copper sectors of Iran;

- for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of iron, iron products, aluminum, aluminum products, steel, steel products, copper, or copper products from Iran; or

- for or on behalf of any persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the order.

I have delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the authority to take such actions, including adopting rules and regulations, to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to implement the order.

I am enclosing a copy of the order I have issued.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 8, 2019.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 9, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

## BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1328, the ACCESS BROADBAND Act, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

917. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Privacy of Consumer Financial Information—Amendment To Conform Regulations to the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (RIN: 3038-AE80) received May 2, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

918. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting the Open Burn Pit report, pursuant to Public Law 115-232, Sec. 355(a); (132 Stat. 1731); to the Committee on Armed Services.

919. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Channel Lineup Requirements — Sections 76.1705 and 76.1700(a)(4) [MB Docket No.: 18-92]; Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative [MB Docket No.: 17-105] 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.

920. A letter from the Division Chief, Broadband Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz For Mobile Radio Services [GN Docket No.: 14-177] 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.

921. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Foreign Interference in U.S. Elections Sanctions Regulations received May 3, 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.

922. A letter from the Senior Director, Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting Amtrak's audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

923. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of a vacancy and a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

924. A letter from the Director, Office of Information Policy, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Department of Justice Freedom of Information Act Regulations [Docket No.: OAG 155; A.G. Order No.: 4442-2019] (RIN: 1105-AB51) received May 2, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

925. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Competitive Sourcing Official, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's 2017 Inventory of Inherently Governmental Activities and of Commercial Activities, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 note; Public Law 105-270, Sec. 2(c)(1)(A); (112 Stat. 2382); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

926. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's interim rule — International Fisheries: Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Bigeye Tuna Catch Limits in Longline Fisheries for 2017 [Docket No.: 170329334-7665-01] (RIN: 0648-BG78) received May 2, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

927. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 60 Feet (18.3 Meters) Length Overall Using Jig or Hook-and-Line Gear in the Bogoslof Pacific Cod Exemption Area in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG166) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

928. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; North Atlantic Swordfish Fishery [Docket No.: 120627194-3657-02] (RIN: 0648-XG167) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

929. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Resources of the South Atlantic; 2018-2019 Recreational Fishing Season for Black Sea Bass [Docket No.: 130403320-4891-02] (RIN: 0648-XG056) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

930. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG147) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to

5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

931. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Sablefish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG159) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

932. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; 2018 River Herring and Shad Catch Cap Reached for Midwater Trawl Vessels in the Cape Cod Catch Cap Area [Docket No.: 151215999-6960-02] (RIN: 0648-XG691) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

933. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG973) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

934. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2019 Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Pollock, Atka Mackerel, and Pacific Cod Total Allowable Catch Amounts [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG684) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

935. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XF895) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

936. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — 2018-2019 Commercial Trip Limit Reduction for Spanish Mackerel in the Atlantic Southern Zone [Docket No.: 140819687-5583-02] (RIN: 0648-XG697) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

937. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XG099) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

938. A letter from the Chief, Fiscal and Contract Law Unit, FBI, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations (RIN: 1110-AA32) received May 2, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

939. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustment [Docket No.: OAG 148; AG Order No.: 4424-2019] received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

940. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture, Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture, transmitting proposed draft bills and section-by-section analyses for the Wildfire Risk Reduction and Vegetation Restoration Activities Act, the Forest and Rangeland Catastrophic Event and Infrastructure Management Improvement Act, and the Sage-Grouse and Mule Deer Habitat Conservation and Restoration Act; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

941. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a set of legislative proposals to help streamline and improve the agility and efficiency of federal acquisition processes; jointly to the Committees on Oversight and Reform and Armed Services.

942. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting twelve legislative proposals that support the President's Fiscal Year 2020 Budget request for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; jointly to the Committees on Homeland Security, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Financial Services.

943. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 116th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Oversight and Reform, Transportation and Infrastructure, House Administration, Foreign Affairs, Small Business, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Education and Labor, Veterans' Affairs, and Ways and Means.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COX of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HOYER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms.

KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIREs, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TLAB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. FUDGE):

H.R. 2569. A bill to provide emergency assistance to States, territories, Tribal nations, and local areas affected by the opioid epidemic and to make financial assistance available to States, territories, Tribal nations, local areas, and public or private non-profit entities to provide for the development, organization, coordination, and operation of more effective and cost efficient systems for the delivery of essential services to individuals with substance use disorder and their families; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROUDA:

H.R. 2570. A bill to ensure that polluters pay ongoing water treatment costs associated with contamination from perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. COLE, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BUCK, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. LONG, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. PALMER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RATCLIFFE, and Mr. DUNN):

H.R. 2571. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 2572. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to clarify the definition of a deposit broker, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. PANNETTA, and Mr. DESJARLAIS):

H.R. 2573. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve home health payment reforms under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SABLON, and Ms. ADAMS):

H.R. 2574. A bill to amend title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore the right to individual civil actions in cases involving disparate impact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCNERNEY (for himself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 2575. A bill to authorize an AI Center of Excellence within the General Services Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2576. A bill to require a report on expenditures for contracts for advertising services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. DELGADO (for himself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2577. A bill to amend the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 to include per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances on the Toxics Release Inventory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself and Mr. MCHENRY):

H.R. 2578. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 2579. A bill to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public domain lands, consistent with the principles of self-initiation of mining claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee (for himself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 2580. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to deem drugs or other substances that act as mu opioid receptor agonists to be in schedule I, subject to exceptions for substances intended for legitimate medical or research use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. MOORE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. POCAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 2581. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish direct care registered nurse-to-patient staffing ratio requirements in hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2582. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require the Attorney General to make procurement quotas for opioid analgesics publicly available, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLEAVER (for himself and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri):

H.R. 2583. A bill to designate Union Station in Washington, DC, as "Harry S. Truman Union Station"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself and Mr. BURGESS):

H.R. 2584. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 respecting the scoring of preventive health savings; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MORELE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. DEAN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. MENG, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 2585. A bill to establish a Federal Advisory Council to Support Victims of Gun Violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

H.R. 2586. A bill to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. GABBARD (for herself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 2587. A bill to require the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to develop standards for a "Reef Safe" label for sunscreen; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. GABBARD (for herself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 2588. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study on the effects of oxybenzone and octinoxate on the environment and public health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 2589. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a homeland

intelligence doctrine for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2590. A bill to require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 2591. A bill to prohibit the waste incineration of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. CRIST, Mr. KATKO, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. PETERS, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BACON, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 2592. A bill to enhance transparency and accountability for online political advertisements by requiring those who purchase and publish such ads to disclose information about the advertisements to the public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2593. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to collect data and issue a report on the opportunity zone tax incentives enacted by the 2017 tax reform legislation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 2594. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for payments for certain rural health clinic and Federally qualified health center services furnished to hospice patients under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KINZINGER (for himself and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 2595. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase the income limit of the simplified needs test; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire (for herself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 2596. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act with respect to manufacturing and processing notices for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, and Mr. GALLEGOS):

H.R. 2597. A bill to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to establish a market-oriented standard for clean electric energy generation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARCHANT (for himself and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 2598. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to allow members of the Armed

Forces to use Department of Defense tuition assistance to pay for education or training at lower or lateral degree levels; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2599. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require State educational agencies and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy and school threat assessment team policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DEAN (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 2600. A bill to regulate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Toxic Substances Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERSON (for himself and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 2601. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish the Office of Rural Telecommunications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 2602. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to improve Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program for low-income mothers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 2603. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to ensure that the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is eligible for certain Small Business Administration programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 2604. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the marriage penalty in the income tax rate brackets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 2605. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a final rule adding as a class all perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances with at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom to the list of hazardous air pollutants under section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(b)), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 2606. A bill to make demonstration grants to eligible local educational agencies or consortia of eligible local educational agencies for the purpose of increasing the numbers of school nurses in public elementary schools and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. COOK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 2607. A bill to expedite under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and improve forest management activities on National Forest System lands, on public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and on Tribal lands to return resilience to overgrown, fire-prone forested lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.J. Res. 57. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the authority of Congress and the States to regulate contributions and expenditures in political campaigns and to enact public financing systems for such campaigns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. RYAN, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CROW, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. VELA, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CASE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. WILD, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. MOULTON):

H. Res. 360. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of May 5, 2019, through May 11, 2019, as "National Small Business Week" to honor the vital role of small business and the passion of entrepreneurs in the United States; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H. Res. 361. A resolution recognizing the importance of paying tribute to those individuals who have faithfully served and retired from the Armed Forces of the United States, supporting the goals and ideals of Military Retiree Appreciation Day, and encouraging the people of the United States to honor the past and continued service of military retirees to their local communities and the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VEASEY:

H. Res. 362. A resolution expressing support for designation of May 2019 as "Health and Fitness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

kota, relative to House Joint Resolution 1004, rescinding previous requests that the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

47. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relative to House Joint Resolution 1004, rescinding previous requests that the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

48. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 3059, urging Congress to pass, and President Donald Trump to sign, House Resolution 1911, also known as the SFC Brian Woods Gold Star and Military Survivors Act; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2569.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To . . . provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

By Mr. ROUDA:

H.R. 2570.

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 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 2571.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 2572.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 2573.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2574.

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. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 2575.

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

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2576.

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

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

46. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Da-

By Mr. DELGADO:

H.R. 2577.

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

Article I

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 2578.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2579.

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

Article IV, Section 3

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 2580.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, with respect to the power to “lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises,” and to provide for the “general Welfare of the United States.”

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 2581.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2582.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 2583.

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

Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. DeGETTE:

H.R. 2584.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause I

By Mr. EVANS:

H.R. 2585.

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

Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2586.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 2587.

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

The United State Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 2588.

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

The United State Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 2589.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 2590.

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 for

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. KHANNA:

H.R. 2591.

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

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 2592.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2593.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2594.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KINZINGER:

H.R. 2595.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:

H.R. 2596.

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

Article 1, Section 8—The Congress shall have the Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 2597.

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

Article I; Section 8

By Mr. MARCHANT:

H.R. 2598.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 14 provides Congress with the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 2599.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 2600.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article I, section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H.R. 2601.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 2602.

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

The Commerce Clause as stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. SABLON:

H.R. 2603.

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

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 2604.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 2605.

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

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 2606.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 2607.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.J. Res. 57.

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

The power granted to Congress under Article I, 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. 117: Ms. OMAR.  
H.R. 162: Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 203: Mr. CHABOT and Mrs. MCBATH.  
H.R. 249: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TIPTON, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CRIST, and Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 277: Ms. FINKENAUER.  
H.R. 341: Mr. MOULTON and Mrs. MURPHY.  
H.R. 383: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.  
H.R. 467: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mrs. WAGNER.  
H.R. 479: Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 500: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Ms. OMAR, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. SCHRIER.  
H.R. 530: Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 579: Mr. NEWHOUSE.  
H.R. 580: Mr. NEWHOUSE.  
H.R. 613: Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. WESTERMAN.  
H.R. 668: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 677: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 692: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. HURD of Texas.  
H.R. 693: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. MCEACHIN.  
H.R. 713: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 732: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 832: Mrs. CRAIG.  
H.R. 838: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. OLSON, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. MCHENRY.  
H.R. 849: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 864: Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 874: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 935: Mr. COMER, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 943: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. LATTA.  
H.R. 965: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. WEXTON.  
H.R. 1002: Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 1010: Mr. LANGEVIN.  
H.R. 1023: Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 1042: Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 1043: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. BRINDISI.  
H.R. 1049: Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 1058: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 1073: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 1139: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. HILL of California.  
H.R. 1154: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 1155: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. MENG.  
H.R. 1163: Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 1210: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Ms. SCHRIER.  
H.R. 1223: Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H.R. 1225: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KIM, Ms. OMAR, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 1236: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 1237: Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 1243: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 1256: Mr. DEFAZIO.  
H.R. 1327: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. LAHOOD.  
H.R. 1348: Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 1400: Mr. CORREA and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 1407: Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 1411: Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 1450: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 1529: Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 1534: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.  
H.R. 1554: Mr. SOTO and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.  
H.R. 1564: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ and Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
H.R. 1568: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 1584: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 1595: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. DELGADO.  
H.R. 1629: Ms. STEVENS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. GOODEN, and Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 1631: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1674: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
H.R. 1709: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. BERA, and Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 1762: Mr. ROUZER.  
H.R. 1824: Mr. BRINDISI.  
H.R. 1830: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BILLIRAKIS, and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 1878: Mr. COOPER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. MOULTON.  
H.R. 1882: Mr. DEFAZIO.  
H.R. 1932: Ms. JAYAPAL.  
H.R. 1945: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Ms. MENG.  
H.R. 1950: Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 1953: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.  
H.R. 1980: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 1984: Mr. SPANO.  
H.R. 1992: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
H.R. 1996: Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 2000: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 2006: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2076: Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 2081: Mr. HURD of Texas.  
H.R. 2099: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
H.R. 2117: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2124: Mr. COOK and Mr. SPANO.  
H.R. 2134: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2135: Mrs. CRAIG.  
H.R. 2142: Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 2148: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. MENG, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 2156: Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 2159: Mr. MCCAUL.  
H.R. 2169: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 2187: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 2196: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.  
H.R. 2208: Mrs. CRAIG.  
H.R. 2213: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. WALTZ.  
H.R. 2218: Mr. BRINDISI.  
H.R. 2231: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MOORE, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. BASS, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 2275: Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 2291: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2331: Mr. BURCHETT.  
H.R. 2382: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. FLETCHER, and Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 2398: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.  
H.R. 2399: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.  
H.R. 2417: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 2422: Mr. MITCHELL.  
H.R. 2427: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
H.R. 2431: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2433: Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. MAST.  
H.R. 2440: Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mrs. FLETCHER.  
H.R. 2476: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. LEWIS.  
H.R. 2480: Ms. SHALALA and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.  
H.R. 2481: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. STANTON, Mr. BRADY, Mr. OLSON, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. WILD, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. BOST.  
H.R. 2489: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2502: Mr. PENCE.  
H.R. 2504: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 2515: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.  
H.R. 2531: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. COLE, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.  
H.J. Res. 35: Mr. RYAN and Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H. Con. Res. 32: Mr. BURCHETT.  
H. Res. 23: Mr. PETERS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H. Res. 60: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H. Res. 107: Mr. COOK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. CLINE, Mr. COLE, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. YOUNG.  
H. Res. 114: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. CROW.  
H. Res. 179: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H. Res. 289: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. LOFGREN.  
H. Res. 296: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
H. Res. 331: Mr. CASE and Mr. COHEN.  
H. Res. 347: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.  
H. Res. 350: Mr. WALKER, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.