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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 13, 2019, at 3 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 2019

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DEUTCH).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 10, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THEODORE E. DEUTCH to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Dr. Thomas E. Leuther, Family Worship Center, Columbia, Missouri, offered the following prayer:

Gracious and Heavenly Father, creator of Heaven and Earth, we come to You, the author and the finisher of our faith, knowing that the work You have started in us as individuals and a nation You are well able to complete.

We pray for all appointed and elected officials to receive Your wisdom to lead and guide our Nation. We pray a hedge of protection around every member of the armed services, as well as this land, territories, and allies.

We pray for a special grace for the families and loved ones that are separated from those who are serving abroad. We ask that You lead us to become a nation that is known and demonstrates love and tolerance towards all mankind.

We humbly ask for peace of mind, health for our bodies, and strength to carry out Your plans and will. We pray Your kingdom come, Your will be done, in Jesus' name.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. BRINDISI) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BRINDISI 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 DR. THOMAS E. LEUTHER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and a personal blessing to recognize my friend and today's guest chaplain, Dr. Tom Leuther, and to welcome him to the United States House of Representatives.

Dr. Leuther is the pastor and founder of the Family Worship Center, alongside his wife, Vicki, in Columbia, Missouri. Together, they minister hope to hundreds of families and provide a Christ-centered education to children from kindergarten through eighth grade at the Family Worship Center Academy, which they established in 1997.

Pastor Leuther has been a leader throughout his life, attaining his Eagle Scout badge in 1973 and his doctorate of pastoral theology in 2010. He is well respected in the community and is a sought-after speaker nationwide.

I have been blessed to get to know Dr. Leuther and Vicki over the past several years. They are truly a special couple. I appreciate their love of the

□ 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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Lord, love of the families in their community, and love of our country.

I am thankful that Pastor Leuther could be with us today, and I know that the Lord will bless us as a result of his prayer. May the Lord continue to bless this caring leader and the entire congregation at the Family Worship Center.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HONORING L. FRANK BAUM

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

Mr. BRINDISI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor L. Frank Baum, author and creator of "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," on the 100th anniversary of his death.

Baum was a native of Chittenango, New York, which is home to the International L. Frank Baum and All Things Oz Historical Foundation and Museum.

Each June, the village celebrates Baum's classic tale with the longest running Wizard of Oz festival in the country. The community, joined by fans from all over the world, come together for Oz-themed parades, exhibits, fireworks, and contests.

But the magic of Oz isn't only present this one time of year. The classic yellow brick road runs through the village for visitors to enjoy year-round.

Chittenango is proud to be the birthplace of such an influential author, and his legacy lives on in central New York. After all, "there's no place like home."

PRESIDENT TRUMP STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the recent violence taking place in Israel and the Gaza Strip.

It all started when snipers from the Gaza Strip, unprovoked, fired over the border upon Israeli soldiers. This was an unprovoked attack by Hamas, an internationally recognized terrorist organization. Israel has every right to defend itself, so they did, as they should.

Following a responsive Israeli airstrike, hundreds of rockets were launched from Gaza into Israel. People died on both sides of this bloody conflict. Hamas fired these rockets from schoolyards, hospitals, and everywhere else they could use human shields that they thought would keep them safe from retaliation.

While some in the media and even in this Chamber attempt to blame our allies in Israel and downplay the actions of Hamas, most of us have a firmer grip on reality. Israel is not the bad guy here.

This is yet another example of peace being interrupted by Hamas terrorists. If any other country in the world were on the receiving end, no one would dare question the right to respond accordingly.

I can assure you that I join President Trump in standing 100 percent with our friends in Israel. They have every right to defend themselves from terrorist attacks.

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the incredible contributions that small business owners across Burlington and Ocean Counties are making to our communities.

This week is National Small Business Week, and I have talked with New Jersey small business owners about the opportunities they see and the challenges that they face. One owner is Kristofor Sabey, who runs Surf Liquors and Market with his wife, Patty, in Seaside Heights.

In 2012, Kristofor and Patty faced the unthinkable when Superstorm Sandy destroyed their store. But as Kristofor told me, small business owners are nothing if not determined, and they have rebuilt, even though they still face challenges.

It is that determination that drives more than 860,000 small businesses in New Jersey, and it is that determination that makes them the backbone of our economy and our communities.

I hope my colleagues take a moment this week to reach out, listen, and thank our small business owners. When we do better for our small business owners, they do better for our communities. We should strive for that this week and every week forward.

TEXAS COWBOY REUNION

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Texas Cowboy Reunion, which was recently inducted into the Texas Rodeo Cowboy Hall of Fame.

Located in the small west Texas town of Stamford, the Texas Cowboy Reunion has been preserving the heritage of the American cowboy and the West for almost 90 years.

Madam Speaker, Texans have always been a resilient people, and what started as a way for Stamford to lift the spirit of its citizens from the depths of

the Great Depression has developed into what is known as the world's largest amateur rodeo. To this day, it continues to attract people from all over to honor the pioneers of the past, through barrel racing, calf roping, and other timeless cowboy traditions.

Every year, on the Fourth of July, my family and I look forward to taking in the rodeo festivities and just being back home with friends and my fellow west Texans.

So congratulations to Matt Mueller and everyone at the Texas Cowboy Reunion on this well-deserved recognition. I will see them all in July.

God bless, and go west Texas.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, do you remember when you graduated from high school?

Do you remember how big the world felt?

Do you remember your dreams, what you wanted to learn, whom you wanted to meet, and how you wanted to change the world?

You had those dreams, right?

Kendrick Castillo and Riley Howell had those dreams, too. But for them, they will only be dreams because 18-year-old Kendrick Castillo led a charge to disarm the gunman who stormed into his classroom just days before graduating from the STEM School in Highlands Ranch, Colorado. Together with Brendan Bialy and Joshua Jones, Kendrick saved the hopes and dreams of his classmates, even as he gave up his own.

Just 1 week earlier, 21-year-old Riley Howell was killed as he, too, charged a gunman inside his classroom at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Riley yelled to his classmates, "Go, go, go," as he body-slammed his killer to end the shooting that killed one student and wounded four more.

Kendrick and Riley are heroes for giving up their dreams.

But we shouldn't be demanding such profound sacrifices from American students. Instead, we must demand basic decency from this Congress. This House has passed historic gun safety legislation.

Madam Speaker, how many more of these heroes will we need? How many more lives lost before the Senate finally acts to help save lives?

FREE MARKET SOLUTION TO HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, clinicians need to take the lead on healthcare. Lawyers and bean counters were used to write the Affordable Care Act, and look what it got us.

As a doctor, former owner of a healthcare company, and cancer survivor, I believe it is time we allow clinicians to write and form the healthcare laws that will help our Nation, and to base it on a free market solution. That is why I am introducing a bill to innovate Medicaid, a plan that will put the patient in charge of their care with more choice and less cost.

My plan would allow for free market competition and improve care. But above all, for Medicaid, it would not raise taxes and, potentially, could even lead to lower costs, without raising costs for Medicaid patients.

We need less government involvement, not more, to fix our broken healthcare system.

CONGRESSIONAL PFAS TASK FORCE

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

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, this week, the Congressional PFAS Task Force, including Representatives KILDEE, TONKO, and FITZPATRICK, joined me in my district to address clean water and to address PFAS water contamination. I thank them for joining me. We visited Naval Air Station Joint Base Willow Grove.

Like hundreds of other military installations across the country, Willow Grove used firefighting foam with PFAS chemicals for decades. Today, polluted water continues to flow off this base and into our region's water table.

PFAS is associated with serious health risks, including cancer and impaired immune system performance. The manufacturers, EPA, and DOD have known about some of the dangers for a long time. By the early 2000s, it was clear that PFAS was contaminating drinking water, yet PFAS remains in use, and EPA still has not established a maximum contaminant level.

This week, I introduced H.R. 2600, the Toxic PFAS Control Act. This bill phases out PFAS by banning the manufacturing and processing of these chemicals and will require EPA to regulate its disposal.

I thank Chairman TONKO for his commitment to this issue to live up to our obligation to provide clean drinking water to our families and communities.

□ 0915

HONORING DAVID BLOM OF OHIOHEALTH

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

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of David Blom, who is retiring from his service as president and CEO of OhioHealth this July.

Under David's watch, OhioHealth has grown leaps and bounds into central Ohio's largest healthcare system. In 17 years at the helm, Dave built OhioHealth into a top employer and economic driver in Ohio.

When his tenure began, OhioHealth employed 14,000 associates and caregivers. That number has more than doubled to more than 30,000 OhioHealth associates and caregivers today.

What is more, OhioHealth was just named to the Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For in 2019 for the 19th straight year, fostered by Dave's leadership.

Moreover, when Dave took the reins in 2002, not a single OhioHealth hospital existed in what is now my congressional district. Today, OhioHealth Mansfield Hospital, Grady Memorial Hospital, Dublin Methodist Hospital, and Westerville Medical Campus all lie in the 12th Congressional District.

Throughout this rapid development, Dave has kept an unwavering commitment to keeping care local for patients across Ohio's communities.

Keeping care local isn't merely a slogan for Dave. Rather, it represents a cultural focus on serving each community, creating access to care, and establishing standard practices and procedures around medicine and patient care, all so Ohioans can receive the healthcare services they need close to home.

Dave has been gracious in sharing his leadership with the central Ohio region. During his tenure as chairman of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the chamber elevated its mission and made a profound impact on regional growth.

Dave also serves on the Columbus Partnership executive committee, a nonprofit organization of more than 70 CEOs of Columbus' leading businesses and institutions.

Dave has positively impacted so many lives by making care accessible for Ohioans—for urban, suburban, and rural areas alike—and by growing OhioHealth into a robust employer in the region I call home. I thank him very much for his service.

KIDS DESERVE LEADERS WORKING TO END GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, a 12-year-old from Highlands Ranch, Nate Holley, explained that he was in his classroom's closet with his hand on a baseball bat because he was going to go down fighting if he was going to go down.

In the span of 2 weeks, two students were killed lunging at shooters in their classrooms to defend their classmates. Their names: Kendrick Castillo, 18 years old, just 3 days away from his high school graduation, and Riley Howell, 21 years old, an ROTC cadet at UNC Charlotte.

These young men are heroes, but they shouldn't have to be.

The Senate majority leader won't even allow a vote on any gun safety bills. What is it going to take? How many shootings, how many more young lives cut short, until we take action?

The STEM School Highlands Ranch shooting marked the 30th incident of gun violence on K-12 school grounds just this year. Our kids deserve leaders who will do everything in their power to end gun violence in America.

No more heroes. No more victims.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam 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. 2157.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 357 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2157.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Iowa (Ms. FINKENAUER) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 0919

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2157) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, with Ms. FINKENAUER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Last year, we watched hurricanes pummel Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas; wildfires burn large swaths of the West; and typhoons strike territories in the Pacific.

In addition to the tragic loss of life, families lost everything, businesses were upended, and communities were ripped apart.

That is why, in January, the House passed an emergency disaster relief bill, H.R. 268, to help our fellow Americans recover and rebuild. Unfortunately, the bill languished for months

in the Senate over assistance for Puerto Rico. As it sat there, floods battered the Midwest and tornadoes swept the South, resulting in even more destruction. And it sat there in the Senate.

This legislation attempts to meet the needs of all of America's disaster-stricken communities, whether in Puerto Rico or the Midwest, California or the Carolinas, with \$17.2 billion in emergency spending.

In addition to the funding provided in H.R. 268, the bill makes three critical additions.

It includes \$1.5 billion for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for repairs to Corps projects damaged by flooding and natural disasters.

It provides \$1 billion for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery, with language ensuring it is spent quickly to help communities rebuild housing, businesses, and public infrastructure in the most impacted and distressed areas affected by major natural disasters.

And it includes \$500 million for the Department of Agriculture's Emergency Conservation Program, providing emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters.

That is an additional \$3 billion to address the urgent needs following the Midwest floods and Southern tornadoes, and an additional \$3 billion to rebuild damaged infrastructure, to help communities recover, and to bring local economies back to life.

American citizens are relying on our Federal Government to deliver a robust disaster relief package. They have waited long enough. Frankly, they can't afford to wait any longer.

Further delays will only leave communities more vulnerable and exposed to future natural disasters. With the Atlantic hurricane season beginning in just 4 weeks and looming summer heat increasing wildfire risk, we must act now.

Madam Chair, this legislation is a critical and long-overdue step to meeting our fellow citizens' urgent needs. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2157, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019.

This bill is similar to the disaster supplemental that passed the House in January. We have been waiting for the Senate to act on their version of the supplemental for several months.

Unfortunately, taking up a disaster bill for the second time without addressing the administration's concerns will not increase its chance of becoming law.

While this bill assists many communities struggling to recover from hurricanes, wildfires, flooding, and tornadoes, I have to oppose this measure today.

I am particularly concerned about repairs that are needed for severely dam-

aged military installations. We must return these facilities to a condition that can support our men and women in uniform. Unfortunately, the needs are actually greater than what is funded in this bill.

I am also concerned that the bill fails to address the humanitarian and security crisis at the border. The rule for this bill does not allow us to consider an amendment to provide humanitarian relief and enhanced security at the border.

On my recent visits to the border, I have seen firsthand that the crisis is getting worse every day. The numbers are staggering. In April alone, Customs and Border Protection made 109,000 apprehensions on the southwest border. More than half of these were family units.

There have been more apprehensions in the first 7 months of this fiscal year than in all of the last fiscal year. Resources are urgently needed to address the health and safety of our law enforcement personnel, as well as families with children who are seeking refuge. This bill does nothing to address this crisis.

We have no choice but to work together on this issue. We do not have the luxury of waiting for months to get resources to law enforcement, social service providers, and public health officers. The time to act is now.

I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her tireless work to address the needs of our Nation. Just as we worked together to end the shutdown in February, we can come together again to rebuild our communities, protect our border, and provide humanitarian assistance where it is urgently needed.

Unfortunately, I have to oppose this bill as it currently stands. I hope we can continue to work with the Senate and the White House to come up with a compromise and get disaster assistance to the communities that need it most.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) the chairwoman of the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for yielding, and I thank her and Ranking Member GRANGER for bringing this bill to the floor.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2157, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for 2019.

Natural disasters across our Nation have been devastating the lives of millions of Americans. This map shows just some of the areas and families that have been stricken and have waited and waited and waited months for Federal support.

The Missouri and Mississippi River systems are absolutely clogged from the Canadian border all the way down to the mouth at New Orleans. The devastation is understood by Americans who watch the news.

We have waited months and months and months for Federal support. The failure of this body to act faster is shameful, so I welcome this moment this morning on behalf of all those who have been harmed.

It is the top responsibility of Congress to provide these hard-hit communities with strength, hope, and support to recover.

Imagine looking out your window and seeing this in your backyard. That has happened to thousands and thousands of families.

This supplemental will finally provide aid to these ailing people and communities damaged by hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activities, tornadoes, floods, snowstorms, and wildfires.

From our energy and water accounts, \$2 billion is provided to fix damaged Army Corps projects, with an additional \$1.5 billion in Army Corps funding for the devastation wreaked by the flooding in the Midwest.

We are at a 125-year high in the amount of rainfall coming down between the Rockies and the Appalachians—a 125-year high in this country.

Many communities have been flooded like this one, but, also, we have very high water levels even in the Great Lakes region, where land is just soaked and farmers, business owners, and homeowners are so concerned about what is going to happen.

Many of these communities are still underwater, but here we provide an initial downpayment.

The bill also contains \$775 million to accelerate projects to mitigate future disaster damages.

□ 0930

The bill comprehensively aids devastated communities with nutrition and Medicaid assistance, crop and livestock aid to farmers, and aid to upended rural populations.

It rebuilds devastated military and Coast Guard installations so our servicemembers can focus on protecting our national security. Imagine Camp Lejeune asking us for more help.

It funds resiliency of our Nation's drinking water, wastewater, and electrical grid systems, and provides communities help to rebuild businesses and local public infrastructure.

Importantly, it includes significant help to rebuild Puerto Rico, which suffered complete devastation from Hurricanes Irma and Maria. This is deeply personal to my constituents, and to me. The President's refusal to recognize Puerto Ricans as the American citizens they are is unconscionable. The Senate Republicans back this position and find it reprehensible.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield the gentlewoman from Ohio an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. KAPTUR. This is the second time this House has voted on supplemental funding this year. It is time the Senate take up this legislation and

give some peace to American communities and our citizens living in devastation. I urge swift passage of this act.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Chair, I rise to reflect on the importance of the disaster supplemental bill we are considering today.

In Nebraska, we continue our work to recover from the storm which hit our State at the end of February. The storm brought with it blizzard conditions and large amounts of rain, followed rapidly by destructive flooding.

The impact of this storm continues to be felt across our State, particularly by our ag producers. In the west, the extreme blizzard conditions compounded an already hard winter, leading to severe cattle losses. In the east, stored grain was actually washed away or damaged by the floods, and extensive silting of fields has impeded planting as the season is now underway.

I particularly appreciate both this bill and the most recent Senate package including language to ensure our disaster programs can address losses of stored grain. While crop insurance covers producers from planting, including coverage for prevented planting, up through harvest, it does not provide coverage for harvest grain which is stored and has not yet been sold. Our producers need this relief.

I realize this bill is not perfect, and there are a number of issues I hope we can address moving forward. I would prefer to be considering legislation which addresses the concerns of some Senators and the President and would be signed into law. This bill does not, and I hope negotiations will get us there soon.

I have long advocated for disaster packages to be paid for; this package is not, and my amendment to cover the cost was, unfortunately, not made in order.

We have traditionally extended a number of tax relief provisions to families and businesses in disaster areas. I have introduced legislation to do this, and I hope we can act on this relief soon as well.

Madam Chair, Nebraskans need relief. Considering this bill moves us closer to providing them relief and, for that reason, I do support it.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the chairman of the Transportation Subcommittee.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank our Appropriations chair for yielding this time, and I rise in support of this disaster supplemental, which will provide \$17.2 billion in long overdue assistance for North Carolina and for other States and territories that have suffered from devastating natural disasters.

North Carolina has been hit by two hurricanes in as many years, with thousands of people displaced, homes destroyed, and livelihoods lost.

Meanwhile, typhoons, tornadoes and wildfires, have wreaked havoc on millions of Americans in the South, the Midwest, California, and several territories, including Puerto Rico.

The bill before us ensures the Federal Government will remain an active partner in the recovery effort. It provides comprehensive resources for: flexible community development block grants, highway and bridge repairs, Army Corps construction along our coasts and rivers, Department of Agriculture crop and livestock relief, repairs to our military installations, and many other critical recovery activities.

We all know that these resources are desperately needed. We all know that they should have been provided months ago. The House passed a similar package back in January that stalled in the Republican-controlled Senate.

The President has complicated our efforts, to put it mildly, and he has complicated them in a particularly unfortunate way. He is obsessed with Puerto Rico. He is determined to punish the island for offenses, real or imagined. This has stymied bipartisan and bicameral efforts to help all Americans recover, Puerto Ricans included.

And now the President's latest move is to insist that this disaster recovery bill should become a vehicle for his border priorities.

The administration is even holding back money that has already been appropriated, including nearly \$16 billion in HUD Community Development Block Grants, held up by the White House and OMB for political purposes.

This has slowed the recovery, not just in Puerto Rico, but in my home State, North Carolina, in Florida, in Georgia, Texas, South Carolina, and the Virgin Islands.

It is time for the President to stop playing politics with disaster funding, and it is time for Republicans in the House and Senate to show some backbone, to say to the White House, "enough already," to join with Democrats to help communities in need.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the chair of the Interior Subcommittee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this funding package today. I am pleased that, within the Interior Subcommittee's jurisdiction, the bill provides more than \$2 billion for recovery from devastating natural disasters.

This includes \$849 million to rebuild drinking water and waste treatment systems to a state of resiliency against future storms, and \$50 million for coastal resiliency projects to reduce flooding and erosion caused by sea level rise and climate change.

This bill provides funds to repair Federal facilities that were destroyed or damaged, like the Hawaii Volcanoes

Observatory, funds for Historic Preservation grants to repair culturally significant sites and properties, and funds to clean up hazardous and solid waste.

A critical provision in this bill provides \$720 million to fully repay the U.S. Forest Service for funds it was forced to borrow in the last fiscal year to cover the cost of wildland fire suppression.

An additional \$134 million will help the Forest Service to address damage to national forests and to treat hazardous fuel loads.

This emergency funding in this bill will help Americans who are struggling to restore their lives to return to their homes after devastating fires and hurricanes of last year.

Communities in all of our States and our territories deserve Federal support as they recover from natural disasters. Democrats are proud, under the leadership of Chair LOWEY, to be bringing this bill to the floor to help those who have suffered from these natural disasters to begin to rebuild and heal their lives.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chairwoman of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise in support the underlying legislation.

Madam Chair, H.R. 2157 totals \$17.3 billion in emergency disaster appropriations to provide relief and recovery assistance for Americans affected by recent hurricanes.

The MilCon/VA portion of the bill provides \$860.4 million for Department of Defense military construction needs and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Specifically, the bill includes \$115 million for the Marine Corps to begin planning for construction projects related to the devastation from Hurricanes Florence and Michael on Marine Corps facilities in North Carolina (New River, Cherry Point, and Lejeune).

The Marine Corps is planning facility consolidation efforts resulting from the hurricanes' damage, and this funding represents the first step in that rebuilding process.

Madam Chair, the bill also includes \$700 million to begin rebuilding Tyndall Air Force Base in my home State of Florida. This funding will support the relocation of the F-22 mission, the beddown of F-35s, and the planning for construction of new facilities. This funding is a vital first step to begin the rebuild of Tyndall.

Madam Chair, I also want to point out that this funding for Tyndall in North Carolina is a downpayment because Congress is going to need to provide much more than this to get these locations back up on their feet.

Madam Chair, these events happened 6 months ago, and yet the first supplemental request to be submitted by the administration is not to address natural disasters; it was for border needs.

I am astounded that the administration continues to ignore these real emergencies which clearly should have been addressed months ago, and I am proud that the Democratic majority is doing just that today.

I urge all Members of this body to cast a "yes" vote.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the chairwoman of the Small Business Committee.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this legislation.

It has now been 2 years since Maria barreled into Puerto Rico inflicting historic damage, enormous suffering, and the loss of 3,000 American lives. Yet 20 months later, the people of the island continue struggling to recover and rebuild.

Compounding this problem, Puerto Rico has exhausted funding for its nutritional assistance program, and the Governor has informed us they require \$600 million to meet the food needs of the Commonwealth's most vulnerable. These are seniors, working single mothers, and those with disabilities.

Let me remind my friends, in the U.S. Territory Puerto Rico, 65 percent of our children live in poverty. It is un-American to deny nutrition assistance to American citizens living in Puerto Rico, particularly children. That is immoral, and we should be ashamed that, in the richest country, most powerful country in the world, we have allowed for children to suffer this way. That is simply wrong.

In January, we passed a package to address this, but the Senate has failed to act, even though a number of my Republican Senate colleagues have promised to deliver Puerto Rico the aid they so desperately need.

Making matters worse, our President has repeatedly distorted and misled the American people about the amount of money Puerto Rico receives.

We must remember, Madam Chair, those suffering in Puerto Rico are our fellow citizens. It is unacceptable that this President and Senate Republicans would abandon them.

Importantly, the bill also instructs FEMA to rebuild in a manner that is more resilient and capable of withstanding future extreme weather. Maria taught us painful lessons, and it only makes sense that as the island recovers we provide it with the tools to rebuild and resist future hurricanes.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield the gentlewoman from New York an additional 2 minutes.

□ 0945

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Chair, I pray passage of this bill which right-

fully assists so many other parts of the Union, of our Nation, will motivate the Senate at last to act and the President to sign this badly needed aid into law. This is a matter of life and death for so many in Puerto Rico. I urge a "yes" vote.

The CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, to close, I would like to thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her leadership. I look forward to working with her on legislation that addresses both natural disasters and the humanitarian crisis on the border.

We should provide much-needed relief to communities recovering from hurricanes, floods, wildfires, and tornadoes, but we cannot turn our back on a border crisis that is growing worse by the day. Law enforcement agencies providing humanitarian assistance are being rushed and pushed to the limit, and we must act now.

The chairwoman and I have worked together for many years to find solutions in the national interest. I know we will be able to do so again.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, it is time to stop playing games and provide assistance to all Americans, no matter whether you lost your home to a wildfire in the West, farmland to flooding in the Midwest, or your entire community to a hurricane in Puerto Rico. Vote "yes."

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2157, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019.

This bill is a comprehensive emergency disaster supplemental bill to help meet the urgent needs of American communities still struggling to recover from recent hurricanes, typhoons, wildfires, floods and other natural disasters.

This robust disaster package includes \$17.2 billion in long overdue emergency spending for disaster-stricken communities across our nation and territories.

It builds on the legislation that passed the House in January—including an additional \$3 billion to address the urgent needs of those living in the Midwest (Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas) and South (Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas) who have been devastated by flooding and tornadoes in recent months.

This bill also provides some additional disaster assistance to communities continuing to recover from Hurricane Harvey.

House Democrats are standing up and taking action to help communities across the United States and in Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa recover and heal from devastating disasters—these communities should not be held hostage because of President Trump's personal contempt for Puerto Rico.

Senate Republicans should come to their senses and join Democrats in advancing this bill and speeding relief to millions of Americans.

Included in this legislation is critical funding for:

Infrastructure and community development to rebuild our transportation systems and repair housing, businesses and public infrastructure;

Farmers and rural communities to bolster the farmer safety net and restore disaster-damaged lands;

Social services, mental health, education and dislocated worker initiatives to invest in the well-being of children, workers and families in disaster-struck areas—including providing critical nutrition and Medicaid assistance for Puerto Rico and U.S. territories;

DOD and Veterans Affairs to repair and rebuild hurricane-damaged bases and facilities; and

Disaster resiliency to mitigating damage and costs from future disasters which are becoming more frequent as a result of climate change.

American families hit by natural disasters deserve to know that their government will stand with them throughout the road to recovery.

Democrats are committed to delivering this assistance to our fellow Americans as they work to rebuild their lives and their communities.

Another reason I strongly support this bill is that H.R. 2157, the "Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019," provides much needed and long overdue relief to Americans in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands still suffering from the ravages of Hurricanes Maria and Irma, as well as relief to victims of Hurricane Michael which struck Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in October 2018. It also provides relief to the victims of the Midwestern floods that have caused so much damage in Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas.

I support this legislation and offered an amendment that would have provided additional funding for electricity delivery and necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Maria, Irma, and Maria, and Super Typhoon Yutu including technical assistance related to electric grids.

As the representative of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Texas, which was ground zero for Hurricane Harvey, I regularly hear from constituents expressing their concern with ineffective and inadequate FEMA mechanisms put in place to help rectify the damage caused by natural disasters.

That is why I also offered an amendment to H.R. 2157 that would prohibits funds in the bill from being used to prevent the FEMA Administrator from monitoring the response given to disaster victims in order to ensure quality control or becoming aware of complaints regarding the response given to disaster victims and having in place a mechanism to address such complaints.

A third Jackson Lee amendment to H.R. 2157 would have provided a minimum of \$1 million for wastewater and drinking water treatment works and facilities impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

Hurricane Sandy inflicted more than \$70 billion in damages in 2012, and Matthew cost the U.S. about \$10.3 billion in 2016. With Harvey, an estimated 13 million people were affected, nearly 135,000 homes damaged or destroyed in the historic flooding, and up to a million cars were wrecked.

Hurricane Harvey ranks as the second-most costly hurricane to hit the U.S. mainland since

1900, causing more than \$125 billion in damage.

Our residents need more money than for single-family home repairs, whether it is disaster recovery or general housing dollars and I will continue to stride on behalf of the neighborhoods and on behalf of hard-working homeowners who deserve these funds, so they can continue on with their lives and return to their homes.

Victims of natural disasters are entitled to know who to contact when issues related to FEMA arise and to be assured that their questions are answered, and complaints addressed.

Allocating funding for measures such as Electricity Delivery for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Maria, Irma, and Super Typhoon Yutu, is vital to negate the effects of these catastrophic events from significantly worsening.

Hospitals, first-responders, and a number of other vital institutions that help our communities recover from the aftereffects of natural disasters need access to electricity.

Moreover, with the severity of natural disasters and the ranging of their locations we must be proactive in our preparation for recovery.

Alternatively, water is the most essential resource known to man.

A human can go for more than three weeks without food—Mahatma Gandhi survived 21 days of complete starvation—but water is a different story.

At least 60 percent of the adult body is made of it and every living cell in the body needs it to keep functioning.

Under extreme conditions an adult can lose 1 to 1.5 liters of sweat per hour and if that lost water is not replaced, the total volume of body fluid can fall quickly and, most dangerously, blood volume may drop.

We do not have the luxury of not preparing for hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, mudslides, tornados or other natural disasters.

With these events it is not a question of if, but when.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-12, modified by the amendment printed in part B of House Report 116-51, shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2157

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the "Office of the Secretary", \$3,005,442,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2020, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk, on-farm stored commodities, and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, other hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, typhoons, volcanic activity, snowstorms, and wildfires occurring in calendar years 2018 and 2019 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary may provide assistance for such losses in the form of block grants to eligible States and territories and such assistance may include compensation to producers, as determined by the Secretary, for past or future crop insurance premiums, forest restoration, and poultry and livestock losses: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, tree assistance payments may be made under section 1501(e) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081(e)) to eligible orchardists or nursery tree growers (as defined in such section) of pecan trees with a tree mortality rate that exceeds 7.5 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) and is less than 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality), to be available until expended, for losses incurred during the period beginning January 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2018: Provided further, That in the case of producers impacted by volcanic activity that resulted in the loss of crop land, or access to crop land, the Secretary shall consider all measures available, as appropriate, to bring replacement land into production: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading and applicable policies of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 70 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That producers receiving payments under this heading, as determined by the Secretary, shall be required to purchase crop insurance where crop insurance is available for the next two available crop years, excluding tree insurance policies, and producers receiving payments under this heading shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That, not later than 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2019, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the type, amount, and method of such assistance by State and territory: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "Emergency Forest Restoration Program", for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurri-

canes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$480,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations", for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 101. In addition to other amounts made available by section 309 of division A of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (Public Law 115-72; 131 Stat. 1229), there is hereby appropriated \$600,000,000 for the Secretary of Agriculture to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for disaster nutrition assistance in response to Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: Provided, That the funds made available to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this section shall remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020, and shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 102. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under section 18 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, \$25,200,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: Provided, That funds made available to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under this section shall remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 103. For purposes of administering title I of subdivision 1 of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), losses to agricultural producers resulting from hurricanes shall also include losses of peach and

blueberry crops in calendar year 2017 due to extreme cold: Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 104. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person or legal entity is not eligible to receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program established pursuant to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.) if the average adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is greater than \$900,000.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a person or legal entity if at least 75 percent of the adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities.

(b) A person or legal entity may not receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program described in subsection (a)(1), directly or indirectly, of more than \$125,000.

(c) In this section, the term “average adjusted gross income” has the meaning given the term defined in section 760.1502 of title 7 Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect July 18, 2018).

(d) The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 105. There is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, for the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct an independent study, including a survey of participants, to compare the impact of the additional benefits provided by section 309 of Public Law 115–72 to the food insecurity, health status, and well-being of low-income residents in Puerto Rico without such additional benefits: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 106. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under section 18 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, \$5,000,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to American Samoa for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: Provided, That funds made available to the territory under this section shall remain available for obligation by the territory until September 30, 2020: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 107. For an additional amount for the “Emergency Conservation Program”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and of wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3233),

for an additional amount for “Economic Development Assistance Programs” for necessary expenses related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas that received a major disaster designation as a result of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and of wildfires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$600,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, up to 2 percent of funds may be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for carrying out investigations and audits related to the funding provided under this heading.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Operations, Research, and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and of wildfires, \$120,570,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, as follows:

(1) \$3,000,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment;

(2) \$11,000,000 for marine debris assessment and removal;

(3) \$31,570,000 for mapping, charting, and geodesy services;

(4) \$25,000,000 to improve: (a) hurricane intensity forecasting, including through deployment of unmanned ocean observing platforms and enhanced data assimilation; (b) flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation capabilities; and (c) wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting; and

(5) \$50,000,000 for Title IX Fund grants as authorized under section 906(c) of division O of Public Law 114–113:

Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for funding provided under subsection (4) of this heading within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Acquisition and Construction”, \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for improvements to operational and research weather supercomputing infrastructure and satellite ground services used for hurricane intensity and track prediction; flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation; and wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FISHERY DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Fishery Disaster Assistance” for necessary expenses associ-

ated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, including those declared by the Secretary to be a direct result of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, \$1,336,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, \$28,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, calendar year 2018 wildfires, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes, and calendar year 2019 tornadoes and floods, \$15,000,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2018 and 2019, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104–134 (referred by Public Law 105–119) shall not apply to the amount made available under this heading: Provided further, That, for the purposes of this Act, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, \$200,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 284 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, funds made available under this

heading may only be used for the purposes specifically described under this heading.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, \$400,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 284 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, funds made available under this heading may only be used for the purposes specifically described under this heading.

TITLE IV

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for “Investigations” for necessary expenses related to the completion, or initiation and completion, of flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended, in States and insular areas that were impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, including new studies selected to be initiated using funds provided under this heading, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses, \$740,000,000, to remain available until expended, to construct flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act, and flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which have signed Chief’s Reports as of the date of enactment of this Act or which are studied using funds provided under the heading “Investigations” if the Secretary determines such projects to be technically feasible, economically justified, and environmentally acceptable, in States and insular areas that were impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That projects receiving funds provided under the first proviso in “Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Construction” in Public Law 115–123 shall not be eligible for funding provided under this heading: Provided further, That for projects receiving funding under this heading, the provisions of section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to these funds: Provided further, That the completion of ongoing construction projects receiving funds provided under this heading shall be at full Federal expense with respect to such funds: Provided further, That using funds provided under this heading, the non-Federal cash contribution for projects other than ongoing construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That of this amount,

\$45,000,000 shall be used to initiate, at full Federal expense, construction of authorized Corps of Engineers ecosystem restoration projects that have incidental flood risk management benefits in areas impacted by Hurricanes Irma and Maria: Provided further, That up to \$25,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for continuing authorities projects to reduce the risk of flooding and storm damage: Provided further, That any projects using funds appropriated under this heading shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring, where applicable, the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for “Mississippi River and Tributaries” for necessary expenses to address emergency situations at Corps of Engineers projects and rehabilitate and repair damages to Corps of Engineers projects, caused by natural disasters, including disasters in 2019, \$575,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance” for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in response to, and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by, natural disasters, including disasters in 2019, \$908,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for “Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies”, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), for necessary expenses to prepare for flood, hurricane and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters, including disasters in 2019, as authorized by law,

\$510,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for “Central Utah Project Completion Account”, \$350,000, to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY

For an additional amount for “Electricity Delivery”, \$15,500,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, and Super Typhoon Yutu, including technical assistance related to electric grids: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of Electricity Delivery shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND

INVESTIGATIONS

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, \$48,977,000; of which \$46,977,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2020, and of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2023, for environmental compliance and restoration: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for necessary

expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, \$476,755,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 501. (a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Federal share of assistance provided for DR-4336-PR, DR-4339-PR, DR-4340-USVI and DR-4335-USVI under sections 403, 406, and 407 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b and 5173) shall be 100 percent of the eligible costs under such sections.

(b) *APPLICABILITY.*—The Federal share provided by subsection (a) shall apply to disaster assistance applied for before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall provide assistance, pursuant to section 428 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), for critical services as defined in section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act for the duration of the recovery for incidents DR-4404, DR-4396, and DR-4398 to—

(1) replace or restore the function of a facility or system to industry standards without regard to the pre-disaster condition of the facility or system; and

(2) replace or restore components of the facility or system not damaged by the disaster where necessary to fully effectuate the replacement or restoration of disaster-damaged components to restore the function of the facility or system to industry standards.

SEC. 503. Section 20601 of Public Law 115-123 (132 Stat. 85) is amended by striking “may” and inserting “shall”. Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 504. (a) *IN GENERAL.*—The President shall make a contribution under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) for each eligible rural medical facility that was damaged or destroyed by a major disaster during calendar year 2015, regardless of whether the operations of such medical facility were subsequently carried out in a temporary replacement facility. Such contribution shall be sufficient to provide for a full permanent replacement of each such medical facility to the resiliency standards described in subsection (b).

(b) *RESILIENCY STANDARDS.*—A permanent replacement facility provided for under this section shall meet—

(1) the definition of resilient developed pursuant to section 406(e) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172(e)); and

(2) any relevant consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards.

(c) *TEMPORARY REPLACEMENT FACILITY.*—In any case in which the President, acting through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has provided funding to lease or purchase a temporary replacement facility to house the operations of an eligible rural medical facility for which a permanent replacement facility is required under this section, the President shall continue such funding until a permanent re-

placement facility is operational, including for any period of time for which funding has not otherwise been provided.

(d) *HOSPITAL SUCCESSOR ENTITY.*—A transfer in ownership of an eligible rural medical facility or of a permanent replacement facility, or the execution of a transaction by the owner of an eligible rural medical facility resulting in different ownership of a permanent replacement facility, shall not affect the requirement in subsection (a) to provide for a full replacement of the facility for which funds are provided under this section, provided that such funds are provided to an entity otherwise eligible for assistance under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172).

(e) *DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE RURAL MEDICAL FACILITY.*—In this section, the term “eligible rural medical facility” means a private non-profit hospital facility—

(1) located in a county with a population below 40,000, as determined by the most recent decennial census;

(2) that sustained damage during calendar year 2015 that was eligible for financial assistance under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172); and

(3) that was closed following damage sustained during a major disaster and remains closed as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) The amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 505. (a) *IN GENERAL.*—The President shall make a contribution under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) to the applicable State or local government for each eligible hydroelectric facility that was damaged or destroyed by a major disaster during calendar year 2015 to carry out the improvements for which such contribution was provided under this section.

(b) *CONTRIBUTION.*—Each contribution provided for improvements to an eligible hydroelectric facility under subsection (a) shall be sufficient to—

(1) rebuild canal embankments to meet all applicable guidelines in the Engineering Guidelines for the Evaluation of Hydropower Projects prepared by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;

(2) restore all other water-control and retaining structures to meet all applicable such Engineering Guidelines; and

(3) provide for either—

(A) the restoration of the eligible hydroelectric facility to full operation of its function as a primary water source and hydroelectric power supply; or

(B) the establishment of an alternative primary water source and the restoration of the full operation of the hydroelectric power supply function of the eligible hydroelectric facility pursuant to the requirements of subsection (c).

(c) *ALTERNATIVE CONTRIBUTION.*—A contribution may cover the establishment of an alternative primary water source under subsection (b)(3)(B) only if—

(1) the water source could provide redundancy to the water supply provided by an eligible hydroelectric facility;

(2) the water source is approved by any applicable regulatory agencies; and

(3) the cost of the establishment of such water source and the restoration of the full operation of the hydroelectric power supply function of the eligible hydroelectric facility is less than the cost of restoring the eligible hydroelectric facility to full operation as described under subsection (b)(3)(A).

(d) *RESILIENCY STANDARDS.*—An improvement carried out under this section shall meet the definition of resilient developed pursuant to section

406(e) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172(e)).

(e) *DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE HYDROELECTRIC FACILITY.*—In this section, the term “eligible hydroelectric facility” means a hydroelectric facility that—

(1) is part of a system that provides the primary water source for more than 200,000 people;

(2) sustained damage eligible for financial assistance under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172);

(3) is licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under part I of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 792 et seq.); and

(4) has been assigned a significant hazard potential classification in accordance with chapter 1 of the Engineering Guidelines for the Evaluation of Hydropower Projects prepared by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(f) The amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 506. In implementing section 502 of this Act or section 20601 of Public Law 115-123, the Administrator shall include the costs associated with addressing pre-disaster condition, undamaged components, codes and standards, and industry standards in the cost of repair when calculating the percentage in section 206.226(f) of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations: Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disaster DR-4365, and calendar year 2018 earthquakes, \$82,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount \$50,000,000 shall be used to restore and rebuild national wildlife refuges and increase the resiliency and capacity of coastal habitat and infrastructure to withstand storms and reduce the amount of damage caused by such storms: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount for the “Historic Preservation Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, including costs to States and territories necessary to complete compliance activities required by section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (formerly section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and costs needed to administer the program: Provided, That grants shall only be available for areas that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided further, That individual grants shall

not be subject to a non-Federal matching requirement: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, \$78,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquake damage associated with emergency declaration EM-3410, and in those areas impacted by a major disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) with respect to calendar year 2018 wildfires or volcanic eruptions, \$98,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, \$72,310,000 is for costs related to the repair and replacement of equipment and facilities damaged by disasters in 2018: Provided further, That, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Survey shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that describes the potential options to replace the facility damaged by the 2018 volcano disaster along with cost estimates and a description of how the Survey will provide direct access for monitoring volcanic activity and the potential threat to at-risk communities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance” for financial management expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Science and Technology” for necessary expenses related to improving preparedness of the water sector, \$600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, calendar year 2018 earthquakes, and Typhoon Yutu, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For additional amounts for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and calendar year 2018 earthquakes for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended; for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program and for other solid waste management activities, \$56,000,000, to remain available until expended, provided that none of these funds shall be subject to section 3011(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address impacts of Hurricane Florence, Hurricane Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, notwithstanding subsections (b), (e), and (f), of such section: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants”, \$349,400,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$53,300,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and of which \$296,100,000 shall be for capitalization grants under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(a)(1)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, funds appropriated herein shall be provided to States or Territories in EPA Regions 4, 9, and 10 in amounts determined by the Administrator for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires and earthquakes: Provided further, That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, for the funds appropriated herein, each State shall use not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these: Provided further, That the Administrator shall retain \$10,400,000 of the funds appropriated herein for grants for drinking water facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by Typhoon Yutu: Provided further, That the funds appropriated herein shall be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may retain up to \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated herein for management and oversight: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an

emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

In addition, for an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants”, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$261,000,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and of which \$239,000,000 shall be for capitalization grants under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(a)(1)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, funds appropriated herein shall be provided to States or Territories in EPA Regions 2, 4, and 6 in amounts determined by the Administrator for wastewater and drinking water treatment works and facilities impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria: Provided further, That, for Region 2, such funds allocated from funds appropriated herein shall not be subject to the matching or cost share requirements of sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act nor the matching requirements of section 1452(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided further, That, for Region 2, notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, each State and Territory shall use the full amount of its capitalization grants allocated from funds appropriated herein to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these: Provided further, That, for Regions 4 and 6, notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, for the funds allocated, each State shall use not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent amount of its capitalization grants allocated from funds appropriated herein to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these: Provided further, That the Administrator shall retain \$74,600,000 of the funds appropriated herein for grants to any State or territory that has not established a water pollution control revolving fund pursuant to title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act for drinking water facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by Hurricanes Irma and Maria: Provided further, That the funds appropriated herein shall only be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or a natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes: Provided further, That, for Region 2, notwithstanding section 603(d)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(f)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, funds allocated from funds appropriated herein may be used to make loans or to buy, refinance or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after September 20, 2017: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may retain up to \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated herein for management and oversight: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Forest and Rangeland Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended for the forest inventory and analysis program: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for “State and Private Forestry” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$84,960,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount \$21,000,000 shall be used for hazardous fuels management activities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Capital Improvement and Maintenance” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$36,040,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management”, \$720,271,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for urgent wildland fire suppression operations: Provided, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred to and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for wildland fire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For an additional amount for “National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences” for necessary expenses in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, \$1,000,000, to remain available

until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 601. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the agencies receiving funds appropriated by this title shall provide a detailed operating plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title by State and Territory, and by program, project, and activity, to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That no such funds shall be obligated before the operating plans are provided to the Committees: Provided further, That such plans shall be updated, including obligations to date, and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all such funds are expended.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, \$50,000,000, for the displaced workers assistance national reserve for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019, to remain available through September 30, 2020: Provided, That the Secretary of Labor may transfer up to \$1,000,000 of such funds to any other Department of Labor account for reconstruction and recovery needs, including worker protection activities: Provided further, That these sums may be used to replace grant funds previously obligated to the impacted areas: Provided further, That of the amount provided, up to \$500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities responding to such consequences: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Health Surveillance and Program Support”, \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, for grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for behavioral health treatment, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires occurring in 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

For an additional amount for “Social Services Block Grant”, \$250,000,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2020, for necessary expenses directly related to the con-

sequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires occurring in 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That notwithstanding section 2002 of the Social Security Act, the distribution of such amount shall be limited to States directly affected by these events: Provided further, That the time limits in section 2002(c) of the Social Security Act shall not apply to funds appropriated in this paragraph that are used for renovation, repair or construction: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph are in addition to the entitlement grants authorized by section 2002(a)(1) of the Social Security Act and shall not be available for such entitlement grants: Provided further, That in addition to other uses permitted by title XX of the Social Security Act, funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used for health services (including mental health services), and for costs of renovating, repairing, and construction of health care facilities (including mental health facilities), child care centers, and other social services facilities: Provided further, That of the amount provided, up to \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Office of the Secretary—Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities responding to such hurricanes, typhoons, wildfires, tornadoes, and floods: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: Provided further, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That up to \$3,000,000 may be used to supplement amounts available for the necessary expenses of administering subtitle A of title XX of the Social Security Act: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Children and Families Services Programs”, \$60,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for Head Start programs, including making payments under the Head Start Act, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires occurring in 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be included in the calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is defined in sections 640(a)(7)(A), 641A(h)(1)(B), or 645(d)(3) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph are not subject to the allocation requirements of section 640(a) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: Provided further, That up to \$2,000,000 shall be available for Federal administrative expenses: Provided further, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HURRICANE EDUCATION RECOVERY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Hurricane Education Recovery” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, the wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) (referred to under this heading as a “covered disaster or emergency”), \$165,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2019: Provided, That such assistance may be provided through any of the programs authorized under this heading in title VIII of subdivision 1 of division B of Public Law 115–123 (as amended by Public Law 115–141), as determined by the Secretary of Education, and subject to the terms and conditions that applied to those programs, except that references to dates and school years in Public Law 115–123 shall be deemed to be the corresponding dates and school years for the covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the Secretary of Education may determine the amounts to be used for each such program and shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of these amounts not later than 7 days prior to obligation: Provided further, That \$2,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Education for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading, and up to \$1,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be for program administration: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 701. (a) Section 1108(g)(5) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1308(g)(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and (E)” and inserting “(E), and (F)”;

(2) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “and (E)” and inserting “and (F)”;

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (F);

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (D), the following:

“(E) Subject to subparagraph (F), for the period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending September 30, 2019, the amount of the increase otherwise provided under subparagraph (A) for the Northern Mariana Islands shall be further increased by \$36,000,000.”; and

(5) in subparagraph (F) (as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this section)—

(A) by striking “title XIX, during” and inserting “title XIX—

“(i) during”;

(B) by striking “and (D)” and inserting “, (D), and (E)”;

(C) by striking “and the Virgin Islands” each place it appears and inserting “, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands”;

(D) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) for the period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending September 30, 2019, with respect to payments to Guam and American Samoa from the additional funds provided under subpara-

graph (A), the Secretary shall increase the Federal medical assistance percentage or other rate that would otherwise apply to such payments to 100 percent.”.

(b) The amounts provided by the amendments made by subsection (a) are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 702. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall provide a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title, including estimated personnel and administrative costs, to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such plans shall be updated and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all funds are expended or expire.

SEC. 703. The second proviso under the heading “Hurricane Education Recovery” under the heading “Department of Education” under title VIII of subdivision 1 of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123; 132 Stat. 95) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” after the semicolon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(K) assistance provided to an eligible entity under this heading, including assistance provided to an eligible entity before the date of enactment of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019, may be used by the eligible entity for a purpose described in section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster and Relief Emergency Act (42 U.S.C. 5172), notwithstanding section 102(e)(3) of title IV of division B of Public Law 109–148 (119 Stat. 2794), if the eligible entity will receive funds for that purpose under such section 406; and

“(L) any duplicative Federal assistance provided under this heading to an eligible entity may be retained by the entity and used for other activities to restart school operations in accordance with this paragraph;”;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) amounts available under paragraph (4) that exceed the amount required to meet the need for such funds as determined by the Secretary as of December 31, 2018, shall be available to carry out paragraph (3); and”;

Provided, That amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, the calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcano eruptions, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided, That, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Government Accountability Office shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spend plan speci-

fying funding estimates for audits and investigations of any such declared disasters occurring in 2018 and identifying funding estimates or carryover balances, if any, that may be available for audits and investigations of any other such declared disasters: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$115,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on Navy and Marine Corps installations: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations and a form 1391 for each specific project: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, funds made available under this heading may only be used for the purposes specifically described under this heading.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, \$700,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design, and construction expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a basing plan and future mission requirements for installations significantly damaged by Hurricane Michael: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, funds made available under this heading may only be used for the purposes specifically described under this heading.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, \$42,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive form 1391 for each specific request: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of the Army National Guard, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this

heading: Provided further, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, funds made available under this heading may only be used for the purposes specifically described under this heading.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Medical Facilities”, \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu: Provided, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determination that such action is necessary to address needs as a result of the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, may transfer such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit notice thereof to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, \$10,542,000 to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That not more than three-quarters of 1 percent of the funds for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight as authorized under sections 5334 and 5338(f)(2) of such title and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purpose: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Of the amounts made available for “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations” in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to \$18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, \$1,650,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, \$2,210,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018 or 2019 (except as otherwise provided under this heading) pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided, That funds shall be awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) at the discretion of the Secretary: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading \$150,000,000 shall be allocated to meet unmet needs for restoration of infrastructure for grantees that received allocations for disasters that occurred in 2017 (excluding grantees that received allocations related to disasters specified in section 501(a) of title V of this Act) under this heading of division B of Public Law 115–56 and title XI of subdivision 1 of division B of Public Law 115–123: Provided further, That of the amounts provided in the previous proviso, the Secretary’s determination of unmet needs for restoration of infrastructure shall not take into account mitigation-specific allocations: Provided further, That any funds made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254 that remain available, after the funds under such headings have been allocated for necessary expenses for activities authorized under such headings, shall be allocated to grantees receiving awards for disasters that occurred in 2018 or 2019, for mitigation activities in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018 or 2019: Provided further, That allocations under the previous proviso shall be made in the same proportion that the amount of funds each grantee received or will receive under this heading for unmet needs related to disasters that occurred in 2018 or 2019 and the same heading in division I of Public Law 115–254 bears to the amount of all funds provided to all grantees that received allocations for disasters that occurred in 2018 or 2019: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under the text preceding the first proviso under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, the Secretary shall allocate to all such grantees an aggregate amount not less than 33 percent of the sum of such amounts of funds within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act based on the best available data, and shall allocate no less than 100 percent of such funds by no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not prohibit the use of funds made available under this heading and the same heading in Public Law 115–254 for non-Federal share as authorized by section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(9)): Provided further, That of the

amounts made available under this heading, grantees may establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: Provided further, That as a condition of making any grant, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: Provided further, That with respect to any such duplication of benefits, the Secretary shall act in accordance with section 1210 of Public Law 115–254 (132 Stat. 3442) and section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common reporting criteria established by the Department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of all relevant procurement documents, grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas: Provided further, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursed by, or for which funds have been made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers, in excess of the authorized amount of the project or its components: Provided further, That funds allocated under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): Provided further, That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs: Provided further, That the first proviso under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (division I of Public Law 115–254) is amended by striking “State or unit of general local government” and inserting “State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302))”: Provided further, That the sixth proviso under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (division I of Public Law 115–254) is amended by striking “State or subdivision thereof” and inserting “State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302))”: Provided further, That in administering the funds under this heading, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for, any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, non-discrimination, labor standards, and the environment), if the Secretary finds that good cause exists for the waiver or alternative requirement and such waiver or alternative requirement would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso,

recipients of funds provided under this heading that use such funds to supplement Federal assistance provided under section 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408(c)(4), or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) may adopt, without review or public comment, any environmental review, approval, or permit performed by a Federal agency, and such adoption shall satisfy the responsibilities of the recipient with respect to such environmental review, approval or permit: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 104(g)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)), the Secretary may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately approve the release of funds for an activity or project assisted under this heading if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit under the preceding proviso or the activity or project is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.): Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish via notice in the Federal Register any waiver, or alternative requirement, to any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers pursuant to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver or alternative requirement: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$5,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement processes, to support States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes (and their subrecipients) that receive allocations pursuant to this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery in future appropriations Acts: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, up to \$2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development” for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts under this heading: Provided further, That the amount specified in the preceding proviso shall be combined with funds appropriated under the same heading and for the same purpose in Public Law 115–254 and the aggregate of such amounts shall be available for any of the same such purposes specified under this heading or the same heading in Public Law 115–254 without limitation: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1001. (a) Amounts previously made available for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster, including funds provided under section 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223, section 192 of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114–254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115–31,

and any mitigation funding provided under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” of Public Law 115–123, that were allocated in response to Hurricane Matthew, may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Florence. In addition, any funds provided under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” in this Act or in division I of Public Law 115–254 that are allocated in response to Hurricane Florence may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Matthew. Until HUD publishes the Federal Register Notice implementing this provision, grantees may submit for HUD approval revised plans for the use of funds related to Hurricane Matthew that expand the eligible beneficiaries of existing programs contained in such previously approved plans to include those impacted by Hurricane Florence. Approval of any such revised plans shall include the execution of revised grant terms and conditions as necessary. Once the implementing Notice is published, any additional action plan revisions shall follow the requirements contained therein.

(b) Amounts made available for administrative costs for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas under this Act or any future Act, and amounts previously provided under section 420 of division L of Public Law 114–113, section 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223, section 192 of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114–254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115–31, and under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” of division B of Public Law 115–56, Public Law 115–123, and Public Law 115–254, shall be available for eligible administrative costs of the grantee related to any disaster relief funding identified in this subsection without regard to the particular disaster appropriation from which such funds originated.

(c) The additional uses pursuant to this section for amounts that were previously designated by the Congress, respectively, as an emergency requirement or as being for disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE XI

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

For an additional amount, to be deposited in the Federal Buildings Fund, \$91,200,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Florence for repair and alteration of buildings under the custody and control of the Administrator of General Services, and real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for: Provided, That such amount may be used to reimburse the Fund for obligations incurred for this purpose prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to

section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 1101. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 1102. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 1103. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this division to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 1104. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 1105. Any amount appropriated by this Act designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this division shall retain such designation.

SEC. 1106. Of all amounts made available for mitigation activities under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Development Fund” in Public Law 115–123, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the allocations to all eligible grantees, and the necessary administrative requirements applicable to such allocations within 90 days after enactment of this Act:

(1) For any plans or amendments addressing the use of any funds provided under Public Law 115–123 and received by the Secretary prior to December 22, 2018, the Secretary shall review pending amendments within 15 days of enactment of this Act and pending plans within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

(2) After the date of this Act, the Secretary may not apply the statutory waiver or alternative requirement authority provided by Public Law 115–123 to extend or otherwise alter existing statutory and regulatory provisions governing the timeline for review of required grantee plans.

Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 1107. (a) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking “May 31, 2019” and inserting “September 30, 2019”.

(b) PROGRAM EXPIRATION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking “May 31, 2019” and inserting “September 30, 2019”.

(c) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after May 31, 2019, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on May 31, 2019.

This Act may be cited as the “Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019”.

The CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, is in order except those printed in part C of House

Report 116–51. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. PERLMUTTER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 116–51.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 11, line 14, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)” after the dollar amount.

Page 11, line 22, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)” after the dollar amount.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

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

Madam Chair, as we work to rebuild from hurricanes, flooding, and other natural disasters through this supplemental appropriations bill, I am glad the Appropriations Committee included funding to improve U.S. weather forecasting, modeling, and computing capabilities.

Improving our forecasting abilities can save lives and protect property, which is exactly the mission charged to the National Weather Service. My amendment adds an additional \$5 million for NOAA’s weather forecasting, modeling, and cloud computing programs and helps accelerate implementation of the new Earth Prediction Innovation Center, or EPIC, for short.

Congress authorized EPIC late last year to serve as a center of excellence to create an agile, focused, and measurable approach to community involvement in improving weather forecasting. The center will create a community global weather research modeling system that is publicly available to encourage collaboration. It will also strengthen NOAA’s ability to undertake innovative research projects.

Importantly, EPIC has an opportunity to continue breaking down barriers by accelerating the transfer of research to operations and operations to research, which will improve our weather forecasting enterprise. Improving these capabilities will help everyone across the country, and I urge all my colleagues to support my amendment.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of my friend from

Colorado’s amendment which would increase funding to improve NOAA’s weather forecasting abilities.

This is an issue that we have to deal with. This is an issue that has to be dealt with in a proper way. This amendment does that. As chairman of the subcommittee that oversees this section of the bill, I approve of, and I hope my colleagues will vote for, the amendment.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman, and as there is no opposition, I will close.

Madam Chair, I would urge support for this amendment. I see my friend, Mr. DUNN, who has been in front of the Rules Committee half a dozen times on issues relating to this disaster relief bill and the impact that it has had on his State, Florida, and all of the Southeast United States and throughout the Midwest.

We have heard the gentlewoman from Texas make a great case for this bill, generally.

Madam Chair, I urge support of my amendment, and I urge support of the overall disaster relief bill. We need it now, not later.

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

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

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MRS. RADEWAGEN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part C of House Report 116–51.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 9, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$13,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentlewoman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from American Samoa.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Chair, I rise to offer an amendment, and I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise for the purpose of offering an amendment to provide an increase in American Samoa’s nutritional assistance grant funding by \$13 million in order to ensure food security for the American Samoan population due to damages sustained by Cyclone Gita in February 2018.

Cyclone Gita’s ravaging 100-miles-per-hour-plus winds and torrential

rains of over 30 inches devastated family farms and small farm businesses, farms that most American Samoans need for their immediate and extended families for subsistence purposes or to generate small business income. Cyclone Gita wiped out an entire growing season for the American Samoan farmer.

But this is a hand up, not a hand out, Madam Chair. This emergency food aid, along with the additional Medicaid funding Federal matching support in this bill, will allow American Samoans to get back on their feet and fight for their community and country. It is what we do best.

American Samoa has been the number one Army recruiting station in America for 2 of the last 5 years and suffered the worst casualty rate in the Iraq war, both on a per capita basis. This bill will truly help our local veterans, soldiers, and their families, churches, and greater community get back to their fighting weight.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairman MCGOVERN for his leadership on nutritional assistance programs for so many years and Ranking Member COLE and the Rules Committee members for listening to my testimony and providing this opportunity.

I thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER for their consideration, as well as thanks to Ag Subcommittee Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member ADERHOLT.

I thank President Trump for swiftly declaring an emergency and FEMA for their response, and especially our Governor, Lolo Moliga, and his staff at home and in D.C., who have been so helpful on this request, and for his leadership in the recovery efforts.

Madam Chair, I ask again for your support for this emergency food assistance need for American Samoa.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, on October 10, 2018, my district took a direct hit from Hurricane Michael, one of the most powerful storms to make landfall in U.S. history. It slammed into the Florida panhandle and drove through much of the Southeast, leaving a path of destruction all the way up to Virginia.

In Georgia, many producers suffered nearly 100 percent crop losses. Hurricane Michael killed more than 2 million chickens and devastated the Georgia cotton crop, which was nearing peak harvest and was on track to be the best crop in years. This is the third straight year hurricane damage caused significant losses to peanut, pecan, cotton, vegetable, landscaping, and the agri-tourism industries.

The Carolinas also suffered billions in damages a month earlier from Hurricane Florence. Californians had another devastating fire season, including both the largest and deadliest fires on record. In Hawaii, volcanic activity cost pineapple farmers nearly \$30 million in damages. Americans in the Mariana Islands and American Samoa were also hit by cyclones.

To meet these needs, this House passed and sent to the Senate an emergency supplemental appropriations bill on January 16 that allocated \$14 billion in emergency spending to help families and communities recover from these hurricanes, wildfires, and other natural disasters.

Agriculture provided \$3 billion for crop losses, \$150 million for the Rural Community Facilities Program, \$480 million for the Emergency Forest Restoration Program, and \$125 million for the Emergency Watershed Program. They provided \$600 million in desperately needed funds to help with Puerto Rico's continued recovery from Hurricane Diane in 2017.

Madam Chair, I thank my fellow Georgian, AUSTIN SCOTT, and the bipartisan leadership, the House leadership, our committees for quickly getting this bill passed. But as we passed it and sent it to the Senate, the Trump Office of Management and Budget issued a Statement of Administration Policy saying that FEMA had enough money and that this money was not needed. That could not be further from the truth. I disagree. Farmers and communities in all of the impacted States disagree, and even the USDA disagrees.

The emergency supplemental appropriations bill has been stalled in the Senate for 4 long months, with no action and no relief for Americans who are suffering. American farmers are living through the worst economic crisis in 30 years, driven by low commodity prices, trade war pressures, and natural disasters. Those impacted have had their patience stretched thin and cannot wait any longer for disaster assistance that they were promised.

Right now, due to the disaster losses, farmers can't pay their operational loans from last year, nor can they get new loans to plant and operate this year. Planting season is now. We already are in the growing season, with conditions permitting normal growth. If we miss this window, it will have lasting effects on agriculture production, including food, fiber, building materials, and fuel, that will increase costs for American consumers all over this country.

We are about to enter the 2019 hurricane season, which starts June 1. So today I am once again supporting this emergency supplemental bill, as more disasters have hit since the last bill passed, the latest being terrible floods in the Midwest and tornadoes that ripped through Georgia and Alabama.

This expanded supplemental bill will provide for the needs of those who suffered in those disasters and will add \$3

billion, bringing the appropriations total to \$17.2 billion, which will cover all disasters and get much-needed funds to those who were devastated and affected by Hurricane Michael.

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From coast to coast throughout the territories, there is an urgent need for this disaster bill. As I said last October, after touring the damage from Hurricane Michael with the President, Vice President, and the Secretary of Agriculture, responding to natural disasters and helping our communities recover is a responsibility that we all share, regardless of ideology or political affiliation. Failure to respond now will result in failures later and suffering later throughout this country.

Madam Chair, I urge my House and Senate colleagues to support this bill to finally bring relief to our long-suffering communities.

Madam Chair, I support the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part C of House Report 116–51.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 37, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$8,800,000)”.

Page 37, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$8,800,000)”.

Page 38, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$8,800,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

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

Madam Chair, Congress will depend on the expertise of Federal agencies to tell us how much funding is needed by communities recovering from disaster.

That was the case when the House passed H.R. 268 on January 16. We set aside \$10.4 million in that bill for water and sewer recovery for areas impacted by Super Typhoon Yutu, and we relied on the Environmental Protection Agency to verify that amount.

But, as happens in recovery situations, preliminarily estimates were not completely accurate. When debris is removed, unseen damage is revealed.

In March, after the House passed H.R. 268, EPA revised its estimate of the cost for repairing sewer systems in the Marianas. But H.R. 2157, the bill now under consideration, has not taken that new March estimate from EPA

into account. H.R. 2157 simply repeats what was in H.R. 268, the January bill.

The amendment I am offering instead relies on EPA's new, updated assessment of the true need.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD EPA's estimate.

EPA-RELATED PROJECTS TO SUPPORT TYPHOON YUTU RECOVERY IN CNMI COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING, INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS, AND NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES, MARCH 20, 2019

Smart, Safe Growth. Implement next phase of the ongoing FEMA-funded, EPA-managed Smart, Safe Growth project which has helped the CNMI identify policies and practices to encourage sustainable growth and long-term resiliency. Using contractors and direct assistance, help the CNMI government analyze and implement recent International Building Codes and incorporate smart safe growth practices into local permit decisions and longterm planning. Cost: \$1.5M

Treatment for PFAS-contaminated well. Provide Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) treatment for 6 drinking water wells contaminated by PFAS (associated with fire retardant). Benefit: would add about one-half million gallons per day (0.5 MGD) to Saipan's water supply; would significantly improve the ability to recover drinking water availability and safety in another disaster. Cost: \$2.5M

New Dandan 1.0 MG water tank. Install a new 1.0 MG tank next to the existing 0.5 MG Dandan water tank to enhance water delivery during a disaster and meet projected long-term system demand. Cost: \$4.0M

Waterline and service line replacement. Replace deteriorating waterlines (Texas Rd to Oleai, San Antonio/Afetnas, and San Roque distribution systems), and deteriorating service lines to homes and businesses (San Roque, Tanapag service areas). Benefit: would significantly reduce leaks and improve drinking water system integrity; would improve drinking water resiliency during a disaster. Cost: \$7.5M

New Kagman Reservoir. Start construction of USDA NRCS-proposed 75 MG Water reservoir, delayed 25 years due to lack of funding. Benefit: would eliminate agriculture use of CUC drinking water for farming, increase drinking water supply by 30 percent, reduce drinking water salinity, and improve drinking water quality. Cost: \$8M

SCADA (water and sewer). Expand Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), an electronic network control system, from the current pilot (serving one water tank system) to a utility-wide system for drinking water and wastewater. Benefit: would improve water monitoring, water production, water billing, water distribution management, and wastewater conveyance and treatment management; would decrease water loss, waste, and energy consumption; and facilitate better strategic planning and decisions. Cost: \$5.0M

Agingan Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrades. Numerous upgrades are necessary for the WWTP to meet EPA permit conditions. As a result of previous deficiencies and damage inflicted by Typhoon Yutu, about 1 MGD of barely-treated sewage effluent is discharged to the ocean on an ongoing basis. Upgrades needed include: aerator replacement, VFD drive installation, sludge dewatering screw press, headworks rehab, electrical rehab, corroded pipe support replacement, and hydrogen sulfide controls. Benefits: provide adequate wastewater treatment to protect human health and the environment. Cost: \$2.4M

Sadog Tasi Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrades. Situation is similar to Agingan

WWTP with even additional needed upgrades, including clarifier retrofit and improvements to sludge digester. Cost: \$3.2M

Lift Station upgrades. Lift stations need new pumps, piping and valves, VFD controls, generator overhaul, and wetwell aeration to improve compliance, as well as gates, fencing, and lighting to improve security. Backup generators damaged by flooding and high winds also need improvements. Benefit: would reduce sewage spills and overflows on land and nearshore, both following a disaster and on a long-term basis. Cost: \$8.4M

Lower Base and Beach Road Sewer system replacement. Replace the deteriorating old (pre-Trust Territories era) sewage collection system in Lower Base (Saipan's main industrial area), including installation of one new lift station Along Beach Road, replace deteriorating old sewage lines as CNMI DPW makes roadway improvements. (Note the Beach Road project cost includes only Phase I at \$2.5M; the entire project would cost \$12M.) Cost: \$7.0M

Marpi Landfill improvements. Debris from Typhoon Yutu and other recent typhoons are enough to "fill half a Rose Bowl." Much of the debris is lying on open ground next to the existing Marpi Landfill, exacerbating an already non-compliant situation. The landfill's Cell #1 is already overcapacity. Cell #2 has been constructed but requires repairs and additional enhancements before it is RCRA-compliant and can accept waste. Cell #3 is designed but requires construction in order to accommodate typhoon debris as well as Saipan's regular municipal waste. Cost: \$32M (\$12M for Cell #2 repairs + \$20M for Cell #3 construction)

Tinian landfill construction. No landfill currently exists on Tinian. A new landfill is needed to accommodate typhoon debris as well as municipal waste. Cost: \$12M

Rota landfill construction. No landfill currently exists on Rota. A new landfill is needed to accommodate typhoon debris as well as municipal waste. Cost: \$12M

Provide a Sustainability Advisor for recovery operations. This position will advise the FEMA Interagency Recovery Coordination team, Recovery Support Functions (RSFs), Federal, territorial and local officials on sustainable communities, climate change adaptation and low-impact growth, materials and products for recovery planners in the adaptation of sustainable, green, and resilient principles and practices.

Access to EPA's Recovery/Sustainability HQ blanket purchase agreement (BPA) capacity that can provide expert subject matter assistance. This blanket purchase agreement is focused on technical assistance related to assessing policy barriers and facilitating planning workshops which covers a range of topics related to community revitalization. The core subject matter of the assistance will center upon community revitalization, but the expertise required includes topics such as:

- Strategies for encouraging redevelopment in distressed neighborhoods
- Resiliency/hazard mitigation/sustainable long-term recovery
- Green infrastructure and complete streets
- Equitable development
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and scenario planning tools
- Community wealth building strategies in collaboration with anchor institutions,
- Economic diversification through place-based local food system expansion,
- Improving human health through healthy community design
- Broadband internet as a catalyst for work-force and small business development
- Revitalization strategies based on recreational assets
- Public engagement, including with hard-to-reach or environmentally overburdened populations.

Air Quality & Energy. Provide staff expertise on energy efficiency (including EnergySTAR resources), renewable energy, and electric vehicle readiness to assist with rebuilding efforts.

Drinking Water Systems. Develop and increase the capacity and resiliency of public water systems by supporting capacity development and operator certification programs.

Brownfields and Land Revitalization. Help the CNMI identify brownfields that support long-term sustainability planning efforts and can be redeveloped for a higher public use. Ensure brownfields redevelopment and land revitalization are included as priorities in local planning efforts; advance the reuse of sites perceived as being contaminated post- and pre-typhoon.

Mr. SABLÁN. EPA reports that funds will be needed to upgrade the Agingan and Sadog Tasi wastewater treatment plants "as a result of damage inflicted by Typhoon Yutu," and for lift stations and backup generators that were "damaged by flooding and high winds." EPA says these projects cost \$14 million.

My amendment takes into account funding already in the base bill, however, and asks only for an increase of \$8.8 million. Again, this requested increase is based on EPA's estimates only available after passage of H.R. 268, the bill on which H.R. 2157 is based.

Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues for their support of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from American Samoa is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of Vice Chairman SABLÁN's amendment to provide much-needed emergency funding to repair the wastewater treatment plants devastated by Typhoon Yutu.

I thank the vice chairman for his leadership on disaster assistance and for securing a Medicaid hearing for the U.S. territories. The upcoming hearing will provide an opportunity for territory Medicaid issues to be brought to the forefront of Congress so that we can solve our access and funding issues, ensuring future equity and accountability for our Medicaid programs.

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

Mr. SABLÁN. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers. I ask for support of Sablan amendment No. 3 and the underlying bill, H.R. 2157.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleague and friend from American Samoa for her support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLÁN).

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the

amendment offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. DUNN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part C of House Report 116-51.

Mr. DUNN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 58, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$385,000,000)".

Page 59, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$300,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

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

Madam Chair, my amendment increases military construction funding in the bill for the Air Force and the United States Marine Corps.

Last year, Hurricanes Florence and Michael destroyed two of our Nation's premier combat and training bases.

Camp Lejeune in North Carolina sustained \$3.6 billion in damages due to Hurricane Florence. Lejeune is critical to our Nation's defenses not only for the Marine Corps, but it is also home to a major Navy command and a Coast Guard command.

The base's unique access to two deep-water ports allows for rapid seaborne deployments. It also has vast amounts of land and deep training resources. This is what makes Camp Lejeune the home of "Expeditionary Forces in Readiness."

Tyndall Air Force Base, in my district in Florida, took a direct hit from a Category 5 storm, Hurricane Michael. Tyndall is home to the largest F-22 base in the world. It is one of only two Air Force bases that has immediate access to the Eglin Gulf Test and Training Range, a range that is like no other in the world. Our airmen are able to train and test on the next generation of supersonic and hypersonic aircraft and weapons systems in a live-fire environment.

A few months ago, President Trump came, and he ordered the Air Force to make Tyndall a fifth-generation Air Force base outfitted with three squadrons of F-35s and a squadron of MQ-9s. This rebuild will cost \$2.7 billion in military construction alone, and it will make Tyndall the base of the future.

My amendment will raise MILCON funding in fiscal year 2019 up to \$500 million for the Marine Corps and up to \$1 billion for the Air Force. This is only a downpayment to help these services continue on their rebuilds.

This funding is crucial for our military. Our Nation's defense is in crisis, and our readiness will continue to deteriorate if we do not provide the necessary funds to our armed services immediately.

I would like to make a couple of other points that sometimes seem to get lost in our discussions.

The Federal Government knows that it self-insures the military. From the moment the storms occurred, it was 100 percent certain that we were going to need a disaster supplemental. By law, the funds cannot come from FEMA, and they cannot come from HUD. They must be directly appropriated by this Congress.

Hurricane Michael was a unique storm. It was more like a tornado than a hurricane, but it was a tornado that was 80 miles wide and 120 miles deep. In my district, we have 3 million acres of land that is crushed.

By way of comparison, in 2017, three hurricanes affected Florida: Hermine, Maria, and Irma. Fifty counties were affected.

Just the county that Tyndall Air Force base sits in has already cleaned up 30 million cubic yards of debris, compared with less than 3 million in those 50 counties in 2017. Nobody in the history of America has ever seen this much debris. We estimate that we are 20 percent of the way through our debris cleanup, and we have done more than anybody has ever seen in history.

What are we going to do with these bases? Well, we are going to rebuild them. Of course, we are going to rebuild them. We love our military, and we need our military.

I have never been prouder of any group than I have been of the airmen at Tyndall and the job that they have done to stand that base back up. They already have the first Air Force headquarters up and running, and that is air defense for all of North America. And we are ready to take back the F-22 training mission.

Madam Chair, I am proud to say that Tyndall has done a great job rebuilding, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I toured Tyndall Air Force Base a couple of months ago with Congressman DUNN. I commend the gentleman for offering this amendment, and I have enjoyed working with him on making sure that we can prioritize this vital funding. I appreciate the ranking member and Chairwoman LOWEY's support.

Congressman LAWSON also joined us in February to survey the devastating damage Tyndall sustained because of Hurricane Michael. It was very clear to me, back in February, that Tyndall urgently needs supplemental funds to rebuild.

Tyndall Air Force Base, which is in my home State as well, encompasses 29,000 acres in southeastern Dade Coun-

ty. Within the base, facilities amount to a total replacement value of \$3.48 billion.

Tyndall accounts for 37 percent of Dade County's economy. The base serves a population of 3,393 Active military personnel, as well as 9,383 retirees from all service branches.

The supplemental before us contains \$700 million for "Military Construction, Air Force" for planning and design and construction as requested by the Air Force to support relocation of F-22s, F-35 beddown, and facilities necessary to begin the rebuilding of the installation. That number is now outdated and must be increased to meet the Air Force's needs.

The Dunn amendment, plus what is currently included in the supplemental, is a good first step to helping Tyndall rebuild and get back on its feet.

I am also pleased the gentleman from Florida included funds for the Marine Corps. As all of us know, North Carolina was hit by Hurricane Florence, which devastated all of the Marine Corps facilities in North Carolina.

The Marine Corps community continues to face daily challenges following Hurricane Florence. Although the storm made landfall on December 14, 2018, marines at Camp Lejeune, Marine Corps Air Station New River, and Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point are still recovering.

Camp Lejeune, New River, and Cherry Point heavily contribute to Marine Corps readiness, and Camp Lejeune is home to the Second Marine Expeditionary Force, which oversees and maintains a third of the Marine Corps' combat operating power. Several headquarters buildings, training facilities, and aircraft hangars were affected by Hurricane Florence.

While II MEF is now able to meet operational commitments, its training environments remain degraded. Currently, marines are working in compromised facilities and temporary trailers. Furthermore, marines headed to Camp Lejeune are being told to look for housing off base due to a lack of availability of on-base housing and substantial damage caused by the storm.

Like the Air Force number, the Marine Corps number is also now outdated. I support the \$385 million increase to this account, as well.

The Trump administration, unfortunately, still has not submitted an emergency supplemental for these and other disasters. Frankly, these facilities need relief, and they need it now.

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It has been over 200 days since Hurricane Michael and Florence devastated North Carolina and Florida. It should not be taking this long to provide the necessary and vital funding to these locations.

Stunningly, I want to repeat, the President has not even proposed emergency supplemental funding for these

disasters, and this morning, actually had the gall to urge Republicans to vote against this vital legislation.

Madam Chair, I urge all Members to support the Dunn amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNN. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), my friend and colleague.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment. These funds are critical to repairing and rebuilding our military bases affected by the recent storms.

I look forward to working with the gentleman to secure critical funding for our military in a final agreement that can be signed by the President.

I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I am a strong supporter of our armed forces. I fully support the rebuilding of Tyndall Air Force Base and the North Carolina Marine Corps Bases and urge Members to support the Dunn amendment. I commend the gentleman for his advocacy for his community and for our home State, as well as the underlying legislation so we can make sure that we can finally help these military communities rebuild.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part C of House Report 116-51.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 16, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$270,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Chair, my bipartisan amendment will allow the Air Force to repair and rebuild bases that were badly damaged by recent natural disasters and will restore funding for critical projects aboard the Nuclear Power Training Unit at Joint Base Charleston.

Without the additional \$270 million my amendment provides, the Air Force has stated that they will need to divert funding from projects across the country to rebuild Tyndall and Offutt Air Force Bases.

This would have disastrous effects on the readiness of our armed forces and on our national security.

The operational success of our Navy is dependent on highly trained crews. The NPTU uses real nuclear power plants aboard retired submarines to train sailors to operate and maintain our nuclear power fleet.

And starting this month, the Lowcountry will be the only place in the Nation where sailors can learn these highly technical skills, which are fundamental to our Navy's ability to maintain its worldwide presence and ensure the security of the global commons.

That is why it is urgent that we pass this amendment and ensure the NPTU has the resources to modernize and repair its training facilities and ensure that the pipeline of newly trained nuclear operators is not disrupted.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment.

We are still waiting for a final damage assessment, and we understand that the Air Force has just adjusted its original fiscal assessment.

The underlying bill includes \$400 million for the airport. The Cunningham amendment will increase the amount to a total of \$670 million.

The need for additional funding is acute. I have two of my colleagues who will also speak on that need.

I would simply point out that I deeply regret at this late date that the administration still has not made official requests to fund the needs of both the Air Force and the Marines in the recovery from last fall's hurricane.

Absent a comprehensive request, the funds necessary to address the extensive damage for these key installations will be provided in an inefficient and piecemeal fashion.

I would urge the administration, and particularly, the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of Defense, to finally send a full and detailed cost assessment to Congress and properly prioritize rebuilding of these installations.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY), my colleague.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Chair, first, let me thank Chairman VISCLOSKY for the time and for his efforts here, as well as the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), for offering this very important amendment to the bill.

Madam Chair, it is pretty jarring when you stand in your district at a major piece of America's military infrastructure, Offutt Air Force Base, and it is a third underwater.

Offutt Air Force Base is also home to Strategic Command, which is the command that is in charge of our nuclear enterprise here and around the world.

In March of this year, a furious slurry of soil and water and ice rushed down the Platte and Elkhorn Rivers. It crossed over the Missouri, hit the Iowa levee, blew it out, dug a 62-foot hole, and then water began to come back up the Missouri River.

Offutt Air Force Base sits at the confluence of the Platte and Missouri Rivers, and this is what forced the flooding.

I am very grateful, again, to my colleagues for recognizing that this is a disaster that needs national attention, along with the other natural disasters that have hit our country, particularly Tyndall Air Force Base, as well.

This amendment provides the funds to the Air Force operations and maintenance accounts to rebuild essential military infrastructure in my district and around the country. It will help us rebuild hangars and other buildings at Offutt, and this is in dire need.

I am pleased that my colleagues have recognized that this package, \$120 million of which could potentially go to Offutt, is also essential for helping our Nation rebound from the various natural disasters that have hit us.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Madam Chair, I appreciate the bipartisan work here to support our bases that need to be rebuilt.

I urge the support of this amendment to increase the Air Force O&M budget in the Disaster Aid Package to a total of \$670 million for recovery of the military bases that sustained extensive damage by the recent storms.

In March, my district in my home State of Nebraska experienced devastating floods where lives were lost and the scale of the destruction made it the worst natural disaster in our 152-year history as a State.

The damage to Nebraska's infrastructure, agriculture, and local economy is extensive and includes Offutt Air Force Base, one of the two largest employers in our area.

At the height of the storm, one-third of the base was under water, 3,000 people were displaced from their work centers, and 1.2 million square feet of mission space was lost. The flight line was inoperable, with a third of the runway under water. Many structures incurred significant damages, and critical systems were destroyed.

Our Nation owes a debt of gratitude to those men and women at Offutt that worked relentlessly to save what they could. The mission impact and cost to the taxpayers would have been worse without their heroic efforts.

So I am very grateful for the bipartisan leadership here and the teamwork by Representatives CUNNINGHAM, FORTENBERRY, DUNN, and so many others to make this a reality.

You know, Offutt is one of the two primary intelligence surveillance re-

connaissance hubs in our country, and it is the home of StratComm, so it is vital that we get this done.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and we need to support this amendment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN).

Mr. DUNN. Madam Chair, I rise today because the United States Air Force is in desperate need of our help.

I am proud to cosponsor this amendment that raises the Air Force funding levels for fiscal year 2019.

Our amendment brings the operations and maintenance account up to \$670 million, which is the minimum the Air Force needs to continue to rebuild Offutt and Tyndall Air Force Bases.

On October 10th, Tyndall—in my district—took a direct hit from Category 5 Hurricane Michael.

Now, 7 months later, no supplemental funding has been provided. That is irresponsible.

On May 1, Secretary Wilson was forced to halt all work rebuilding Tyndall due to lack of funds. This is a severe blow to our Nation's military readiness.

These bases are critical to our Nation's defense for both combat and training missions, and some of the missions literally cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world.

Madam Chair, our ability to defend America is suffering. My district and many other districts across our Nation are suffering from hurricanes, fires, and floods.

Madam Chair, I urge a "yes" vote on the amendment.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Chair, I thank my colleagues Mr. DUNN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. BACON for their commitment, and for joining me in offering this bipartisan amendment. I also thank the men and women of our Armed Forces.

I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in favor of this bipartisan commonsense amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part C of House Report 116-51.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____.

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce section 668.105(h)

of title 23, Code of Federal Regulations, for any projects in response to disasters that occurred in fiscal year 2017 or thereafter.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Madam Chair, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her work on this disaster supplemental, as well as her broader efforts to advance this disaster funding. It is unfortunate that our colleagues in the Senate have not yet acted to deliver disaster relief to communities across the country.

My amendment responds to the needs of communities who are rebuilding their highway infrastructure after disasters.

I am joined in these efforts by my colleagues, HARLEY ROUDA and NORMA TORRES from California. I thank them for their support. And I would also like to thank the California State Association of Counties for their important work on this issue in support of this amendment.

We need to send a clear message to the Federal Highway Administration.

Congress expects FHWA to work with communities who are simply seeking reasonable extensions for the use of their emergency relief funding.

Under current policy, the FHWA requires that when a road or highway suffers serious damage, the State or local agency receiving Federal assistance must begin the construction project within 2 years of the disaster.

And we all agree that Federal money should get out the door as quickly as possible.

But this well-intended policy allows for extensions, if there are reasonable difficulties in moving toward construction.

Sometimes it just takes longer than expected to scope a project, to finalize all the permits. In other cases, the scale of the disaster itself means that counties simply don't have the capacity to move all their projects to construction within 2 years, even though they are moving as quickly as they can and doing everything right.

The problem is, in a recent decision, FHWA began denying a series of extension requests, including one in Humboldt County, in my district.

My amendment would pause FHWA's ability to deny these extensions moving forward. And I hope this amendment gives FHWA the opportunity to correct course and to get back to working with communities who are trying to rebuild as quickly as they can.

Communities across the country, especially those in California recovering from flood and fire, are now facing the possibility of paying back millions of dollars that they desperately need, adding insult to injury.

How widespread is this problem?

Well, State-wide in California, FHWA denied 66 out of 73 projects requesting

an extension. So we need some help, and we need this amendment.

□ 1030

We need this amendment. This amendment will not address all of the problems caused by FHWA's extension denials, but it gives them an opportunity to reconsider their decisions and make things right.

As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am committed to working with my colleagues to establish clear guidelines on how the FHWA should manage emergency relief funds going forward; but for now, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to this amendment, though I am not, in fact, opposed.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chair, I want to thank the gentleman from California for introducing this amendment and highlighting the issue of the FHWA not granting extensions when they are needed and when they are justified.

It is important to highlight the issue, and as chairman of the Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I am aware of the issue and aware of the delays that affect certain Federal highway emergency relief projects in California.

Now, the amendment as drafted would have no practical effect on the funds to administer the program because they are not provided in this particular bill, but I look forward to working with the gentleman and coordinating with the Appropriations Committee, with the authorizing committee, to address this issue in a tangible way.

Madam Chair, I have no objection to the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his comments.

Madam Chair, the purpose of this supplemental appropriations bill is to help communities rebuild from disasters, and my amendment simply ensures that we give communities reasonable time to rebuild and recover.

We shouldn't be yanking the rug out from under them before they have gotten themselves back on their feet. For that reason, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

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

Ms GRANGER. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part C of House Report 116-51.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds in this Act shall be made available to implement paragraph (3) of section 412(g) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(g)).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise today to draw attention to an important issue that I hope we can begin to address.

Research is at the core of our ever-changing agriculture industry, including in my district. Our farms rely on research from land grant universities like Washington State University to build resilience in the face of a changing climate, to manage pests and diseases, and to respond to drought stresses. As the number one USDA research and expenditures university in the country, Washington State University's work helps farmers in my district expand new varieties of economic powerhouse crops like pears, cherries, wine grapes, apples, potatoes, and hops.

Prior to the recent farm bill signed into law last December, the USDA could exempt nonprofit and land grant universities like Washington State University from a requirement that Specialty Crop Research Initiative grant recipients match the Federal Government dollar for dollar. It is really important to note that this waiver authority for matching requirements is available to every other ag research program in the farm bill except specialty crop research.

During consideration of the recently passed farm bill, a Senate-originated provision that dropped the exemption was included. This will have devastating impacts on agriculture in my district and around the country.

Washington is the second most agriculturally diverse State in the Nation, growing everything from potatoes to peppermint, apples to azaleas, and wine grapes to barley and wheat. Washington State University partners with the USDA to make the State of Washington one of the largest and most successful agriculture enterprises in the world.

From the beginning, Washington farmers, WSU, Washington State Department of Agriculture, and the USDA have joined forces to improve the productivity, efficiency, and safety of products coming from our State's fields and pastures.

For example, in 2018, WSU received more than \$5 million in funding to research pests threatening grapes, onions, garlic, and other specialty crops. This important research, which supports our State's diverse agricultural economy, would be jeopardized under the matching requirement authorized last year.

This bipartisan amendment would underscore congressional support for vital public research like the work at Washington State University. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I support the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, I understand that this sudden reversal in the program was disconcerting for many of the universities and researchers that have received funding in the past and hope to do so in the future. Based on that, I have no objection to this amendment, and I fully support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Chair, in summary, I would like to encourage my colleagues to support this amendment. It will fund research throughout the country and end a process that is unfair to specialty crop farmers.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MRS. FLETCHER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part C of House Report 116-51.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 76, line 4, strike "90 days" and insert "14 days".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam Chairwoman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chairwoman, as I stand here this morning, my district and the entire Houston region are underwater again. A severe rainstorm swept across the Houston area last night. Our bay-

ous, creeks, and tributaries are over their banks. Rivers are cresting near record levels and may surpass them before the weekend is over. Nearly 90,000 residents have gone without power, and many are trapped by floodwaters.

Parts of our area had up to 7 inches of rainfall within just a few hours last night, and it is still raining. It is the worst rainfall we have had since Hurricane Harvey. And last night, I heard from my constituents, it felt like Harvey and they were afraid.

As Members of this body will recall, Hurricane Harvey hit Houston and the Gulf Coast in August of 2017. It dumped nearly 60 inches of rain; it claimed 68 lives; and it caused an estimate of \$125 billion in damages. It was the second most expensive hurricane in United States history.

Members of this body responded to Harvey's devastation. In February of 2018, this body appropriated more than \$4 billion to Texas, through the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funds, explicitly to rebuild and mitigate against future storms, storms like the one we are having right now.

But nearly a year and a half after those appropriations were made, those funds have not arrived. Why? Because the Department of Housing and Urban Development has not published the rule governing the fund's use in the Federal Register.

Most recently, HUD told our State agencies that the rules were set to publish on May 1 of this year; but again, the day has come and gone, and all we have is silence.

This is unconscionable. It is for this reason that I offer this amendment today. My amendment requires the publication of the rule governing the 2017 CDBG-DR fund's release within 14 days.

I am joined in this amendment by my Republican colleagues as cosponsors, and I would like to thank Mr. GRAVES and Mr. ROUZER for cosponsoring this truly bipartisan amendment. I know they have worked tirelessly on these issues for a while, and I appreciate their partnership on this issue.

I also thank my colleague and cosponsor from Houston, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chairwoman, allow me to thank my very important sponsor of this amendment and, as well, our Republican colleagues for their leadership. We are underwater in Houston. We are concerned about Puerto Rico and support the underlying bill. If this amendment passes, we will be able to help all of those who have been impacted by disaster: 203,000 homes, 12,700 of which were destroyed.

Four billion dollars are important dollars, and to have that delay really hinders those who are suffering now. You can imagine that we will be going home to overflowing bayous and homes

and people who are in fear. Therefore, this amendment, particularly in the shortening of the time, recognizes that disasters mean emergencies, and people in emergencies are desperate and they need help.

So I am delighted to support this amendment and will join with the gentlewoman as we move forward on improving how FEMA responds, as well, to these disasters and how we can work further with the Army Corps of Engineers.

This important amendment is going to be a lifesaver for so many by shortening the time in which these regulations will be able to be rendered, and I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and her leadership.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of the Fletcher-Jackson Lee Amendment to, H.R. 2157, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019.

The Fletcher-Jackson Lee Amendment shortens the time requirement of the publication of rules of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Fund in Public Law 115-123.

Flooding is a serious problem in Houston, today areas of the city are experiencing high water placing residents, businesses and city services at risk.

I am in strong support of this amendment because of the desperate situation of those who have lost their homes during disasters and the unacceptable length of time victims have had to wait for housing assistance.

Hurricane Harvey was the largest housing disaster in our nation's history.

Hurricane Harvey damaged 203,000 homes, of which 12,700 were destroyed.

The nine-county Houston metro area impacted by Hurricane Harvey covers 9,444 square miles, an area larger than five states, including New Hampshire, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Harris County covers 1,778 square miles, enough space to fit New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Austin and Dallas, with room still to spare.

Hurricane Harvey dropped 21 trillion gallons of rainfall on Texas and Louisiana, most of it on the Houston Metroplex.

The underlying bill is a comprehensive emergency disaster supplemental bill to help meet the urgent needs of American communities still struggling to recover from recent hurricanes, typhoons, wildfires, floods and other natural disasters.

This robust disaster package includes \$17.2 billion in long overdue emergency spending for disaster-stricken communities across our nation and territories.

It builds on the legislation that passed the House in January—including an additional \$3 billion to address the urgent needs of those living in the Midwest (Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas) and South (Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas) who have been devastated by flooding and tornadoes in recent months.

This bill also provides some additional disaster assistance to communities continuing to recover from Hurricane Harvey.

House Democrats are standing up and taking action to help communities across the United States and in Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa recover and heal

from devastating disasters—these communities should not be held hostage because of President Trump's personal contempt for Puerto Rico.

Senate Republicans should come to their senses and join Democrats in advancing this bill and speeding relief to millions of Americans.

Included in this legislation is critical funding for:

Infrastructure and community development to rebuild our transportation systems and repair housing, businesses and public infrastructure;

Farmers and rural communities to bolster the farmer safety net and restore disaster-damaged lands;

Social services, mental health, education and dislocated worker initiatives to invest in the well-being of children, workers and families in disaster-struck areas—including providing critical nutrition and Medicaid assistance for Puerto Rico and U.S. territories;

DOD and Veterans Affairs to repair and rebuild hurricane-damaged bases and facilities; and

Disaster resiliency to mitigating damage and costs from future disasters which are becoming more frequent as a result of climate change.

American families hit by natural disasters deserve to know that their government will stand with them throughout the road to recovery.

Democrats are committed to delivering this assistance to our fellow Americans as they work to rebuild their lives and their communities.

Another reason I strongly support this bill is that H.R. 2157, the "Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019," provides much needed and long overdue relief to Americans in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands still suffering from the ravages of Hurricanes Maria and Irma, as well as relief to victims of Hurricane Michael which struck Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in October 2018 and to the victims of the Midwestern floods that have caused so much damage in Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas.

Madam Chair, H.R. 2157, the "Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019," provides much needed and long overdue relief to Americans in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands still suffering from the ravages of Hurricanes Maria and Irma, as well as relief to victims of Hurricane Michael which struck Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in October 2018 and to the victims of the Midwestern floods.

I support this legislation and offered an amendment that would have provided additional funding for electricity delivery and necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Maria, Irma, and Maria, and Super Typhoon Yutu including technical assistance related to electric grids.

As the representative of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Texas, which was ground zero for Hurricane Harvey, I regularly hear from constituents expressing their concern with ineffective and inadequate FEMA mechanisms put in place to help rectify the damage caused by natural disasters.

That is why I also offered an amendment to H.R. 2157 that would prohibits funds in the bill from being used to prevent the FEMA Administrator from monitoring the response given to disaster victims in order to ensure quality con-

trol or becoming aware of complaints regarding the response given to disaster victims and having in place a mechanism to address such complaints.

A third Jackson Lee amendment to H.R. 2157 would have provided a minimum of \$1 million for wastewater and drinking water treatment works and facilities impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

Hurricane Sandy inflicted more than \$70 billion in damages in 2012, and Matthew cost the U.S. about \$10.3 billion in 2016. With Harvey, an estimated 13 million people were affected, nearly 135,000 homes damaged or destroyed in the historic flooding, and up to a million cars were wrecked.

Hurricane Harvey ranks as the second-most costly hurricane to hit the U.S. mainland since 1900, causing more than \$125 billion in damage.

Our residents need more money than for single-family home repairs, whether it is disaster recovery or general housing dollars and I will continue to stride on behalf of the neighborhoods and on behalf of hard-working homeowners who deserve these funds, so they can continue on with their lives and return to their homes.

Victims of natural disasters are entitled to know who to contact when issues related to FEMA arise and to be assured that their questions are answered, and complaints addressed.

Allocating funding for measures such as Electricity Delivery for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Maria, Irma, and Super Typhoon Yutu, is vital to negate the effects of these catastrophic events from significantly worsening.

Hospitals, first-responders, and a number of other vital institutions that help our communities recover from the aftereffects of natural disasters need access to electricity.

Moreover, with the severity of natural disasters and the ranging of their locations we must be proactive in our preparation for recovery.

Alternatively, water is the most essential resource known to man.

A human can go for more than three weeks without food—Mahatma Gandhi survived 21 days of complete starvation—but water is a different story.

At least 60 percent of the adult body is made of it and every living cell in the body needs it to keep functioning.

Under extreme conditions an adult can lose 1 to 1.5 liters of sweat per hour and if that lost water is not replaced, the total volume of body fluid can fall quickly and, most dangerously, blood volume may drop.

We do not have the luxury of not preparing for hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, mudslides, tornados or other natural disasters.

With these events it is not a question of if, but when.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Cali-

fornia (Mr. MCCARTHY), the minority leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Chairwoman, I thank Congresswoman KAY GRANGER for yielding me the time, and I thank the gentlewoman for offering this amendment. You will see me vote for this amendment.

Madam Chairwoman, I rise to ask a simple question to this body: What is our mission? Are we here to make positive change for our fellow Americans, to solve problems, to respond in times of hardship, or are we here to message?

I would say, collectively, together, the answer should be we are here to make the change to help those in hardship. These are the moments in time when people do not ask if you are a Republican or a Democrat.

When Houston was flooded, I was down there that week touring with Members from both sides of the aisle, and nobody was arguing from either side.

When Puerto Rico was hit, it was then, as I was the majority leader and Congressman STENY HOYER, at the time, was the whip, now the majority leader, that we put a codel together with the Republicans and Democrats. We just didn't go to the Keys. We went to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands together to work to help to make sure we rebuilt.

When California had the devastating fire, one of the worst we have ever seen, I flew with the President. When we landed, we were met by the Governor of California and the Governor-elect. Not only did we tour together and were of different parties, but we talked about how to rebuild. We flew down because California has more than just one devastation and one fire. We talked and we bonded on the basis of how we would work together. That is what America expects.

The bill that we will have on the floor today does not meet the criteria of both of us working together, and that is just not right. But yesterday, with the work of Congresswoman KAY GRANGER and the others in the Appropriations Committee, we put together one in working with the Senate Republicans on Senate Appropriations and made an offer to the Democratic side.

□ 1045

I want to publicly say that to everyone. I know we can do better, and I know we can solve this. I made a commitment to the majority leader, STENY HOYER: let's work together and be right back here next week and get this solved. This has gone on too long, too much hardship, and we could rise to the occasion.

The information I have gotten back from the majority leader is that, yes, he wants to work with us; yes, they want to move this bill today. But I don't want to move a bill for the sake of saying I moved a bill. I want to make law and help those in need.

I have spoken to the President, and I have spoken to the leader on the Senate side. I believe we can solve this all by next week.

So today when this vote is done, and the messages are given, let's not stop. Let's put our committee together, and let's work through this weekend and the beginning of next week. I know the very best of us will rise to this occasion, and we could be right back here not with a debate of partisanship, not with a vote that defines pretty close to how we are registered inside this floor, but one united vote that will become law that the President will seek to sign.

We know the outcome of the bill that we will vote on today. The President said he is not going to sign it. People are hurting. He wants to solve those problems, too. We want to make sure that even the money that we have already voted on to deliver gets delivered to the areas that need it the most. We want to make sure that we make the corrections so that the fires and the floods will not come back as severe as they were before from any ability that we have to do to stop that.

I will make this pledge to everyone in this House, all partisanship aside, let's do this together. Let's show America that when it comes to a time of need that we all put partisanship aside and that we put people before politics.

So, yes, carry on the vote today, but I am not going to be voting for it. I want to you know where my heart is. We will be back here next week. We will make law, and we will solve this. Just as the offer went across the aisle, I know we can do better.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Madam Chair, I do want to speak in strong support of this amendment which may well be the most important amendment to be offered this morning. I certainly think that with respect to my home State of North Carolina where thousands of residents are eagerly awaiting the issuance of the Federal Register notice which this amendment references.

This notice will unlock billions of dollars, CDBG disaster mitigation funds, to rebuild communities in North Carolina, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Georgia, and other locations.

Now, to be clear, while the underlying bill addresses the damage from Hurricane Florence which hit North Carolina last September, this Federal Register notice we are discussing addresses damage from Hurricane Matthew and from other storms, 2016 and 2017 disasters, where we are still awaiting relief and recovery.

Secretary Carson promised during our subcommittee hearing last month that the notice we are talking about today would be released on May 1, and as far as HUD was concerned that was achieved. But now it is OMB, it is the

White House. They prevented this notice from being released. This so-called review appears to be a change in practice. That is not acceptable.

North Carolina residents have endured two hurricanes in the past 3 years. They and other storm victims around this country should not have to endure more stalling and more slow-walking from President Trump.

This amendment sends a message that Congress is tired of the administration's delays and that we are serious about helping communities in need. So I couldn't more strongly support this amendment. I commend my colleague and the bipartisan group who have offered it.

Madam Chair, I urge support of the amendment.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam Chair, I thank my cosponsors and my colleagues for their support of this amendment.

I agree. The time for action is now.

Madam Chair, for the reasons that we have set forth, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER) will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. AXNE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part C of House Report 116–51.

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$310,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa.

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Chair, it has been almost 2 months since severe flooding devastated communities in southwest Iowa and our neighbors in Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Entire towns were under water, homes were destroyed, and family farms were devastated. Small businesses are facing irreparable damage, and many local schools may be forced to permanently close their doors.

I have been down to the flood zones multiple times to speak with farmers, homeowners, and business owners who have lost everything. Their resilience

is inspiring, but the damage is heart-breaking.

When I helped Lizzie Young and her family muck out her house, I saw firsthand how desperately Iowans need that disaster relief.

David Leuth, a farmer from Percival, has been kayaking out to his farm field to assess and repair his damage.

Fran Par, a Pacific Junction resident whose home remained under water for weeks, has been helping repair large city water pumps to move water out of the flooded area.

In Hamburg, Grape Community Hospital, the only rural hospital in the area, had to bring in military-operated water tanks just to keep its doors open to provide basic services. True to who Iowans are, they are now providing space to local businesses inside the hospital so that those businesses don't have to leave the area. We want to keep people in our State.

School district superintendents in Mills and Fremont Counties are locating displaced students to provide them with transportation and meals so they can keep coming to school on a daily basis.

Iowans need our help. My amendment today increases funding for programs that are crucial to helping Iowans and our neighbors rebuild and recover.

My amendment will increase funding for the Emergency Watershed Program which is desperately needed for the Midwest to recover. The Emergency Watershed Program helps communities quickly address serious damages to infrastructure and land and fix imminent hazards to life and property caused by natural disasters. From my firsthand experiences in the flooded areas, I can attest to the serious damage and hazards that these communities face.

The USDA had to release a new estimate in April for funding for the Emergency Watershed Protection program due to the Midwest floods. Instead of the \$125 million that was the prior estimate, the USDA has now estimated they will need \$435 million. So my amendment of \$310 million makes sure the USDA has enough money to help the Midwest. Without this funding increase, the USDA might not otherwise be able to ensure Iowans and our neighbors get the help that they deserve.

The Emergency Watershed Program funding will be used to remove debris from streams, roads, and bridges; it will help repair eroded river and stream banks, and it can be used to repair damaged and destroyed drainage facilities in communities like Hamburg. This funding can be used to repair the more than 40 levees that breached during the flooding, and those that didn't break suffered erosion damage from overspill from those that are still standing.

Experts believe it will take years to repair all the damage. Iowans don't have that time to wait, and the National Weather Service shows the Midwest will remain vulnerable to flooding all spring and summer, and rivers are expected to stay high.

This Federal aid is vital to rebuilding Iowa communities. The Iowa Governor believes we sustained almost \$1.6 billion in damages. Early estimates also indicate at least \$214 million in agriculture-specific damage, and we still don't know the true extent of our agriculture losses yet.

We can't afford to wait. We can't let partisan politics stall this crucial bill, and we must not turn our backs on our communities when they are recovering from devastating damages of natural disasters. That is not who we are as Iowans, and that is not who we are as Americans.

I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in the House and the Senate to get together and work for hardworking Americans.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I support the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes. There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, until the Midwest floods struck, the U.S. Department of Agriculture was fairly confident that the Emergency Watershed Protection Program needs were fully met with the \$125 million that was in the bill. However, on April 25, the USDA advised us that the estimate had increased to \$435 million with large funding needs in Iowa and in Nebraska, in particular. This amendment would bring the bill to that level. So I am therefore happy to support the amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY), who is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Chair, I would like to first recognize and thank my good friend, the chair of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, my leader, Mr. BISHOP from Georgia, for yielding me time. I also want to thank my colleague, Representative AXNE from Iowa, for working in partnership together on this important amendment.

Madam Chair, this is tough stuff. This was one of the most destructive weather events in our lifetimes. It was a perfect storm of factors that enabled and caused the dislocation and distress across many States and multiple communities where I live.

In Nebraska and in Iowa, lands that were soaked by autumn rains were frozen solid, and then they were covered in snow. Then this bomb cyclone hit us with a lethal mix of blizzard, rain, and an enormous quantity of water, ice, and collected topsoil. It all sped down our rivers, creeks, and reservoirs, bursting through dams, levees, and other structures designed to hold the torrent back.

As I said in our previous debate, it is pretty jarring to stand on a ridge and look at an Air Force base one-third under water which, again, sits at the confluence of the Missouri and Platte Rivers overlooking Iowa and Nebraska. The Corps of Engineers said to me that our levee system looks like Swiss cheese.

Now, Madam Chair, while our Midwest constituents are known for their hardiness, individuals in our communities can't solve the problem alone through just State or local resources. We need a partner with the Federal Government to repair badly damaged watersheds so vital to our Nation's environmental security.

The amendment adds \$310 million to the \$125 million in the bill. Approximately 60 percent of the funds will go to the damage caused in the Midwest floods as well as communities impacted by Hurricanes Florence, Harvey, and Michael.

On the ground, Madam Chair, in both of our States this program will help restore the scarred lands. This important relief will repair and reshape eroded stream banks, repair water control structures, repair levees, and restore conservation priorities.

Our communities are getting back on their feet, but we need this program quickly to address serious and long-term damages to the infrastructure and our land.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleagues for their consideration.

□ 1100

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of this amendment to H.R. 2157, increasing funding for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program.

Last year, Utah, like many States in the West, faced devastating wildfires that affected areas of my district. The Pole Creek fire and Bald Mountain fire, which started on Federal land, collectively burned over 117,000 acres and left, damaged, infrastructure and watersheds.

Many of my communities affected by the fires need assistance to rebuild and repair the critical watersheds that they rely on, but they have not been able to receive it. For example, Utah County has been approved for over \$9 million in aid from NRCS through this program, but inadequate funding means they won't receive those promised dollars.

Cleaning up and rebuilding after a wildfire is an important step in protecting against future disasters. I am pleased to support this amendment that will bring aid to communities like Utah County that have been affected by catastrophic natural disasters.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MRS. AXNE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part C of House Report 116-51.

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 63, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$500,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa.

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Chair, my amendment is to increase funding for the Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief program.

As we have just discussed, I have toured the flood zones in my district, and I have experienced firsthand how badly the floodwaters have eroded and impacted our roads. The flooding was so severe that as of only just this past Wednesday of this week did our major interstate I-29 finally fully reopen, and this comes nearly 2 months after the flooding began. The closing of I-29 cut off the major north-south artery in Iowa that connects the Omaha-Council Bluffs area to Kansas City.

Drivers are forced to travel hours out of their way and find smaller two-lane roads and highways to get to where they need to be. The resulting truck and traffic damage on our secondary roads is already apparent. Residents have suffered as traffic has suddenly doubled and tripled, and we still have roads that aren't open yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Patel, motel owners in Fremont County, are dependent on I-29 being open and traffic coming through the area to keep their business open, and that is not going to happen without functional roads. If our roads remain closed, children can't get to school, community members cannot patron local businesses, and grandchildren can't spend time with their grandparents.

The Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief program will help Iowa address our immediate highway repair needs, restore traffic, and help restore our facilities.

Safe and functional roadways are some of the most critical infrastructure in any community, let alone one trying to recover from a disaster, and this type of Federal aid is vital to rebuilding Iowa communities in need.

Initial estimates from our Governor show we sustained over \$1.6 billion in damages, and that number is growing. Programs like this one mean that Iowa and Nebraska can focus on repairing our local roads and ensure the Federal Government does its part in paying for those roads.

I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in the House and the

Senate to get to work helping hard-working Americans, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although, in fact, I do support the amendment.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chair, the Federal Highway Administration's latest estimate for the Emergency Relief program identified \$1.3 billion in projects in disaster-affected areas. This bill actually contains something more than that: \$1.65 billion. But the FHWA estimates do not yet account for the damage from the Midwest floods.

This amendment would rectify that. It would provide the FHWA with additional resources to address the damage from the flooding in Iowa and other affected States, and then any excess funds would remain available for future disasters.

I thank our colleague for offering this amendment. I think it is needed, and I support its adoption.

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

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Chair, I just want to close by thanking my colleagues across the aisle and, in particular, Representative FORTENBERRY and Mr. CURTIS for helping out all these people in need, not just in our communities in Iowa, but across the country. I am looking forward to passing this disaster bill today so we can get this immediate relief out to folks across this country, including those in my own backyard.

I am grateful for all the work that has been done by the chair of Appropriations and the subcommittee chair, SANFORD BISHOP, to help us get where we needed to be on this. I am looking forward to going back to Iowa and letting them know we have got the funding necessary to help them repair their lives.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part C of House Report 116-51 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. PERLMUTTER of Colorado.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. SABLAN of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. HUFFMAN of California.

Amendment No. 8 by Ms. FLETCHER of Texas.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. PERLMUTTER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 247, noes 165, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

AYES—247

Adams	Fitzpatrick	Luria
Aguilar	Fletcher	Lynch
Alfred	Fortenberry	Malinowski
Axne	Foster	Maloney,
Barragán	Frankel	Carolyn B.
Beatty	Fudge	Maloney, Sean
Bera	Gállego	Matsui
Beyer	Garamendi	McAdams
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (IL)	McBath
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	McCullum
Blunt Rochester	Golden	McEachin
Bonamici	Gomez	McGovern
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez (TX)	McKinley
F.	González-Colón	McNerney
Brindisi	(PR)	Meeks
Brown (MD)	Gottheimer	Meng
Brownley (CA)	Green (TX)	Moore
Buchanan	Grijalva	Morelle
Buck	Haaland	Moulton
Bustos	Harder (CA)	Mucarsel-Powell
Butterfield	Hastings	Mullin
Carbajal	Hayes	Murphy
Carson (IN)	Heck	Nadler
Cartwright	Herrera Beutler	Napolitano
Case	Higgins (NY)	Neal
Casten (IL)	Hill (CA)	Neguse
Castor (FL)	Himes	Norcross
Castro (TX)	Horn, Kendra S.	Norton
Chu, Judy	Horsford	O'Halleran
Cicilline	Houlahan	Ocasio-Cortez
Cisneros	Hoyer	Omar
Clark (MA)	Huffman	Pallone
Clarke (NY)	Hurd (TX)	Panetta
Clay	Jackson Lee	Pappas
Cleaver	Jayapal	Pascarell
Clyburn	Jeffries	Payne
Cohen	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Connolly	Johnson (TX)	Peters
Cooper	Kaptur	Peterson
Correa	Katko	Phillips
Costa	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
Courtney	Kennedy	Pocan
Cox (CA)	Khanna	Porter
Craig	Kildee	Pressley
Crist	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Crow	Kim	Quigley
Cuellar	Kind	Radewagen
Cunningham	King (NY)	Raskin
Davids (KS)	Kirkpatrick	Reed
Davis (CA)	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (NY)
Davis, Danny K.	Kuster (NH)	Rice (SC)
Dean	Lamb	Rose (NY)
DeFazio	Langevin	Rouda
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Ruiz
DelBene	Lawrence	Ruppersberger
Delgado	Lawson (FL)	Rush
Demings	Lee (CA)	Sablan
DeSaulnier	Lee (NV)	Sánchez
Deutch	Levin (CA)	Scanlon
Diaz-Balart	Levin (MI)	Schakowsky
Dingell	Lewis	Schiff
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Schneider
Doyle, Michael	Lipinski	Schrader
F.	Loeb sack	Schrier
Engel	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Escobar	Lowenthal	Scott, Austin
Españat	Lowe	Scott, David
Evans	Lucas	Serrano
Finkenauer	Luján	Sewell (AL)

Shalala	Takano
Sherman	Thompson (CA)
Sherrill	Thompson (MS)
Sires	Thornberry
Slotkin	Tipton
Smith (NJ)	Titus
Smith (WA)	Tlaib
Soto	Tonko
Spanberger	Torres (CA)
Speier	Torres Small
Stanton	(NM)
Stauber	Trahan
Stefanik	Trone
Stevens	Underwood
Suozzi	Vargas

NOES—165

Aderholt	Gonzalez (OH)	Norman
Allen	Gooden	Nunes
Amash	Gosar	Palazzo
Amodei	Granger	Palmer
Armstrong	Graves (GA)	Pence
Arrington	Graves (LA)	Perry
Babin	Graves (MO)	Posey
Bacon	Green (TN)	Ratcliffe
Baird	Griffith	Reschenthaler
Balderson	Grothman	Riggleman
Banks	Guest	Roby
Barr	Guthrie	Rodgers (WA)
Biggs	Hagedorn	Roe, David P.
Bilirakis	Harris	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hern, Kevin	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Hice (GA)	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Higgins (LA)	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Hill (AR)	Roy
Bucshon	Holding	Rutherford
Budd	Hollingsworth	Scalise
Burchett	Hudson	Schweikert
Burgess	Huizenga	Sensenbrenner
Byrne	Hunter	Shimkus
Calvert	Johnson (LA)	Simpson
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Smith (MO)
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Smith (NE)
Chabot	Jordan	Smucker
Cheney	Joyce (OH)	Spano
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Steil
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Steube
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Stewart
Collins (GA)	King (IA)	Stivers
Collins (NY)	Kinzinger	Taylor
Comer	LaHood	Thompson (PA)
Conaway	LaMalfa	Timmons
Cook	Lamborn	Turner
Crawford	Latta	Upton
Crenshaw	Lesko	Wagner
Curtis	Long	Walberg
Davidson (OH)	Loudermilk	Walden
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Walorski
Duffy	Marchant	Waltz
Duncan	Massie	Watkins
Dunn	Mast	Weber (TX)
Estes	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Ferguson	McCaul	Westerman
Fleischmann	McClintock	Williams
Flores	McHenry	Wilson (SC)
Foxx (NC)	Meadows	Wittman
Fulcher	Meuser	Womack
Gaetz	Miller	Woodall
Gallagher	Mitchell	Wright
Gianforte	Mooleenaar	Yoho
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Young
Gohmert	Newhouse	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—25

Abraham	Gabbard	Ryan
Bass	Hartzler	San Nicolas
Bergman	Keating	Sarbanes
Bishop (UT)	Kustoff (TN)	Swalwell (CA)
Cárdenas	Marshall	Van Drew
Cummings	Olson	Walker
Davis, Rodney	Plaskett	Wenstrup
Emmer	Richmond	
Eshoo	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1134

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) on which further

proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 268, noes 143, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

AYES—268

Adams	Evans	Lucas
Aguilar	Finkenauer	Luján
Allred	Fitzpatrick	Luria
Amodei	Fletcher	Lynch
Axne	Fortenberry	Malinowski
Bacon	Foster	Maloney
Barragán	Frankel	Carolyn B.
Beatty	Fudge	Maloney, Sean
Bera	Gallego	Matsui
Beyer	Garamendi	McAdams
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (IL)	McBath
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	McCollum
Blunt Rochester	Golden	McEachin
Bonamici	Gomez	McGovern
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez (OH)	McHenry
F.	Gonzalez (TX)	McNerney
Brindisi	González-Colón	Meeks
Brooks (IN)	(PR)	Meng
Brown (MD)	Gottheimer	Moore
Brownley (CA)	Green (TX)	Morelle
Buck	Grijalva	Moulton
Bustos	Guthrie	Mucarsel-Powell
Butterfield	Haaland	Mullin
Calvert	Harder (CA)	Murphy
Carbajal	Hastings	Nadler
Carson (IN)	Hayes	Napolitano
Carter (TX)	Heck	Neal
Cartwright	Herrera Beutler	Neguse
Case	Higgins (NY)	Newhouse
Casten (IL)	Hill (CA)	Norcross
Castor (FL)	Himes	Norton
Castro (TX)	Horn, Kendra S.	O'Halleran
Chu, Judy	Horsford	Ocasio-Cortez
Cicilline	Houlahan	Omar
Cisneros	Hoyer	Pallone
Clark (MA)	Hudson	Panetta
Clarke (NY)	Huffman	Pappas
Clay	Hurd (TX)	Payne
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Clyburn	Jayapal	Peters
Cohen	Jeffries	Peterson
Collins (NY)	Johnson (GA)	Phillips
Conaway	Johnson (TX)	Pingree
Connolly	Joyce (OH)	Pocan
Cook	Kaptur	Porter
Cooper	Katko	Pressley
Correa	Kelly (IL)	Price (NC)
Costa	Kennedy	Quigley
Courtney	Khanna	Radewagen
Cox (CA)	Kildee	Raskin
Craig	Kilmer	Reed
Crenshaw	Kim	Rice (NY)
Crist	Kind	Rogers (AL)
Crow	King (IA)	Rose (NY)
Cuellar	King (NY)	Rouda
Cunningham	Kinzinger	Roybal-Allard
Davids (KS)	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz
Davis (CA)	Krishnamoorthi	Ruppersberger
Davis, Danny K.	Kuster (NH)	Rush
Dean	Lamb	Sablan
DeFazio	Langevin	Sánchez
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Scanlon
DelBene	Lawrence	Schakowsky
Delgado	Lawson (FL)	Schiff
Demings	Lee (CA)	Schneider
DeSaulnier	Lee (NV)	Schrier
Deutch	Levin (CA)	Scott (VA)
Diaz-Balart	Levin (MI)	Scott, Austin
Dingell	Lewis	Scott, David
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Serrano
Doyle, Michael	Lipinski	Sewell (AL)
F.	Loeb sack	Shalala
Engel	Lofgren	Sherman
Escobar	Lowenthal	Sherrill
Espallat	Lowey	

Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suoizzi
Takano

Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela

Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 241, noes 168, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]

AYES—241

NOES—143

Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gooden
Gosar

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gooden
Gosar

Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Steil
Steube
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Upton
Wagner
Walden
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westernman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—26

Abraham
Bass
Bergman
Bishop (UT)
Cárdenas
Cummings
Davis, Rodney
Emmer
Eshoo
Gabbard
Gohmert
Hartzler
Keating
Kustoff (TN)
Marshall
Olson
Pascrell
Plaskett
Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Ryan
San Nicolas
Swalwell (CA)
Van Drew
Walker
Wenstrup

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

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

□ 1140

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radewagen
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill

NOES—168

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bost
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert

Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Newhouse
Norman

Nunes
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Snucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Calvert
Carbajal
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean

NOT VOTING—28

Abraham
Bass
Bergman
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Cárdenas
Cummins
Davis, Rodney
Doggett
Emmer

Eshoo
Gabbard
Hartzer
Keating
Kustoff (TN)
Marshall
Olson
Pascrell
Plaskett
Radewagen

Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Ryan
San Nicolas
Swalwell (CA)
Van Drew
Walker
Wenstrup

□ 1146

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MRS. FLETCHER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 393, noes 20, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

AYES—393

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

DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)

Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross

Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radewagen
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford

Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)

Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—20

Aderholt
Amash
Brooks (IN)
Burgess
Duffy
Gallagher
Gohmert

Gosar
Griffith
Harris
Luetkemeyer
Massie
McClintock
Norman

Roby
Rose, John W.
Roy
Schweikert
Taylor
Williams

NOT VOTING—24

Abraham
Bass
Bergman
Bishop (UT)
Cárdenas
Cummins
Davis, Rodney
Emmer

Eshoo
Gabbard
Hartzer
Keating
Kustoff (TN)
Marshall
Olson
Plaskett

Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Ryan
San Nicolas
Swalwell (CA)
Van Drew
Walker
Wenstrup

□ 1202

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. VEASEY). There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FINKENAUER) having assumed the chair, Mr. VEASEY, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2157) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 357, he reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any further amendment reported from the

Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Granger moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2157 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Page 50, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,880,000,000)”.

Mr. VISCLOSKY (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I reserve a point of order on the gentlewoman’s motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued to read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, my motion amends the bill by adding the additional \$2.88 billion the administration has said is needed to care for the unaccompanied children who continue to flood our southern border.

I am offering this motion because the bill we are considering today does not address this need. The funding in this motion is just one piece of what is needed to respond to this crisis.

The children who come across our border without a parent become the responsibility of our Federal Government. As of the end of April, nearly 13,000 unaccompanied children were in the care of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

We are told that if these trends continue, the Department will soon run out of funds to care for these children and face Antideficiency Act violations.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD) offered this same amendment in a full committee markup of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies’ appropriations bill just 2 days ago. At that time, the chair told us that the amendment would not be supported because we could not wait for a regular appropriations bill to be enacted.

We were told this funding was needed now. By including the funds in this emergency supplemental bill, we will do just that.

We are giving our colleagues on the other side of the aisle another opportunity today to provide the funding

necessary to continue to care for these children. Whatever our positions may be on border security, I think we can all agree that we have a responsibility to ensure that our agencies have sufficient funding to do what we have asked them to do.

I urge a “yes” vote on the motion to recommit, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation of a point of order is withdrawn.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, the administration submitted a supplemental request last week for an additional \$2.9 billion in emergency appropriations for the unaccompanied children program.

We are carefully reviewing that request. We expect the administration to provide further details about the proposed use of those funds. We have had bicameral, bipartisan meetings to get more details on the request, and we expect that in the next several days, but we need additional details from the administration before we can sign off on this request.

How many children are expected to be referred by Customs and Border Protection over the next few months? What kind of shelter beds are we paying for with the \$2.9 billion?

Let’s be clear. There are child welfare differences, and major cost differences, among traditional beds that are \$250 a night, soft-sided dormitories, and brick and mortar influx shelters, which run from \$750 to \$1,250 per bed per day.

Does the estimate include appropriate onsite mental health professionals and clinicians for facilities so that the children have access to the services they are legally required to have? We know they have been wanting in those services.

These staffing ratios are critical, as are legal services and child advocates for the most vulnerable children in ORR’s care. We need to know if these costs have been included in OMB’s estimate.

I assure my colleagues, we are taking this request seriously, but you should not be fooled. This bill is not the right vehicle. It is the wrong bill for the unaccompanied children program.

This motion to recommit does not provide funding for unaccompanied children. It adds \$2.9 million to the account for Head Start.

Madam Speaker, my friends should have been with us on the appropriations bill on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies just 2 days ago. They had a chance to vote for \$4.5 billion for childcare, for

child welfare. They said no. They said no to this.

So don’t be fooled by this, keeping in mind this is the 1-year anniversary of their child abuse policy to separate our kids at the border.

You want to know about unaccompanied kids? You could have cared for them last year and every day since.

Vote “no” on the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE).

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, passing this disaster supplemental is vital to any community that suffered from disasters over these last 18 months. But I rise today to talk about one community—mine, Iowa’s Third Congressional District.

Entire towns were underwater. Many Iowans have had their homes, small businesses, and family farms destroyed. Medical centers and schools face irreparable damage and may never be able to reopen their doors again.

Parents are worried about where they are going to be able to send their kids to school. The lasting impacts on the health and well-being of Iowa families and our rural communities are beyond calculation.

I have been to our flood zones multiple times to speak to farmers, homeowners, and business owners who have lost everything. Their resilience is inspiring, but the damage is devastating. And Iowans are hardworking, tax-paying Americans.

This motion to recommit is playing partisan politics with people’s lives, and it is unacceptable.

I helped Lizzie Young and her family muck out their house. David Leuth, a farmer from Percival, has been kayaking out to view his fields. Fran Mierzwa from Pacific Junction had her house underwater for almost 2 months.

Great Community Hospital in Hamburg, the only rural hospital in the area, had to bring in military-operated water tanks just to keep its doors open for basic services. Now, because they are standing up for their community, they are providing space for small businesses to operate, in hopes that those businesses don’t leave the area so that community doesn’t die.

If this motion to recommit passes, it will prevent this disaster funding from moving forward.

□ 1215

If this motion to recommit passes, it will prevent disaster funding from moving forward. A “yes” vote is to tell Iowans and Americans to wait longer. A “yes” vote is a slap in the face to everybody across this country who is suffering from these disasters.

I am here to tell you Iowans can’t afford to wait. None of our constituents who have been impacted by floods, tornadoes, or fires can afford to wait.

Madam Speaker, I urge this body to stop making Americans wait, to vote down this motion to recommit, and to pass this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minutes votes on passage of the bill and agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 215, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

AYES—189

Aderholt	Golden	Meuser
Allen	Gonzalez (OH)	Miller
Amodei	Gooden	Mitchell
Armstrong	Granger	Moolenaar
Arrington	Graves (GA)	Mooney (WV)
Babin	Graves (LA)	Moulton
Bacon	Graves (MO)	Mullin
Baird	Green (TN)	Newhouse
Balderson	Griffith	Norman
Banks	Grothman	Nunes
Barr	Guest	Palazzo
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Palmer
Bost	Hagedorn	Pence
Brady	Harris	Perry
Brindisi	Hern, Kevin	Peterson
Brooks (AL)	Herrera Beutler	Porter
Brooks (IN)	Hice (GA)	Posey
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Ratcliffe
Buchson	Hill (AR)	Reed
Budd	Holding	Reschenthaler
Burchett	Hollingsworth	Rice (SC)
Burgess	Horn, Kendra S.	Riggleman
Byrne	Houlihan	Roby
Calvert	Hudson	Rodgers (WA)
Carter (GA)	Hunter	Roe, David P.
Carter (TX)	Hurd (TX)	Rogers (AL)
Chabot	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Cheney	Johnson (OH)	Rose, John W.
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer
Cloud	Jordan	Rutherford
Cole	Joyce (OH)	Scalise
Collins (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Collins (NY)	Katko	Scott, Austin
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Kelly (PA)	Shimkus
Cook	King (IA)	Simpson
Crawford	King (NY)	Slotkin
Crenshaw	Kinzinger	Smith (MO)
Crow	LaHood	Smith (NE)
Cunningham	LaMalfa	Smith (NJ)
Curtis	Lamb	Smucker
Davidson (OH)	Lamborn	Spanberger
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Spano
Duffy	Lesko	Stauber
Duncan	Long	Stefanik
Dunn	Loudermilk	Steil
Estes	Lucas	Steube
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Fitzpatrick	Luria	Stivers
Fleischmann	Marchant	Taylor
Flores	Mast	Thompson (PA)
Fortenberry	McCarthy	Thornberry
Fox (NC)	McCaul	Timmons
Fulcher	McClintock	Tipton
Gallagher	McHenry	Torres Small
Gianforte	McKinley	(NM)
Gibbs	Meadows	Turner

Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins

Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOES—215

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Carson (IN)
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 257, nays 150, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—257

Adams	Garcia (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell
Aguilar	Golden	Murphy
Allen	Gomez	Nadler
Allred	Gonzalez (TX)	Napolitano
Axne	Gottheimer	Neal
Bacon	Graves (MO)	Neguse
Barragán	Green (TX)	Newhouse
Beatty	Grijalva	Norcross
Bera	Haaland	O'Halleran
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Bilirakis	Hastings	Omar
Bishop (GA)	Hayes	Pallone
Blumenauer	Heck	Panetta
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Pappas
Bonamici	Hill (CA)	Pascrell
Bost	Himes	Payne
Boyle, Brendan F.	Horn, Kendra S.	Perlmutter
Brindisi	Horsford	Peters
Brown (MD)	Houlihan	Peterson
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Phillips
Bustos	Hudson	Pingree
Butterfield	Huffman	Pocan
Carbajal	Hurd (TX)	Porter
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Carter (GA)	Jayapal	Price (NC)
Case	Jeffries	Quigley
Casten (IL)	Johnson (GA)	Raskin
Castor (FL)	Johnson (SD)	Reed
Castro (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Rice (NY)
Chu, Judy	Kaptur	Rice (SC)
Cicilline	Katko	Roby
Cisneros	Kelly (IL)	Rose (NY)
Clark (MA)	Kennedy	Rouda
Clarke (NY)	Khanna	Rouzer
Clay	Kildee	Roybal-Allard
Cleaver	Kilmer	Ruiz
Clyburn	Kim	Ruppersberger
Cohen	King (IA)	Rush
Connolly	King (NY)	Sánchez
Cooper	Kinzinger	Sarbanes
Correa	Kirkpatrick	Scanlon
Costa	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Courtney	Kuster (NH)	Schiff
Cox (CA)	LaMalfa	Schneider
Craig	Lamb	Schradler
Crenshaw	Langevin	Schrier
Crist	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Crow	Larson (CT)	Scott, Austin
Cuellar	Lawrence	Scott, David
Cunningham	Lawson (FL)	Serrano
Davids (KS)	Lee (CA)	Sewell (AL)
Davis (CA)	Lee (NV)	Shalala
Davis, Danny K.	Levin (CA)	Sherman
Dean	Levin (MI)	Sherrill
DeFazio	Lewis	Sires
DeGette	Lieu, Ted	Slotkin
DeLauro	Lipinski	Smith (NE)
DelBene	Loeb sack	Smith (NJ)
Delgado	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
Demings	Lowenthal	Soto
DeSaulnier	Lowey	Spanberger
Deutch	Lujan	Spano
Dingell	Luria	Speier
Doggett	Lynch	Stanton
Doyle, Michael F.	Malinowski	Stefanik
Dunn	Maloney,	Stevens
Engel	Carolyn B.	Stivers
Escobar	Maloney, Sean	Suozi
Espallat	Matsui	Takano
Evans	McAdams	Thompson (CA)
Finkenauer	McBath	Thompson (MS)
Fletcher	McCaul	Titus
Fortenberry	McCollum	Tlaib
Foster	McEachin	Tonko
Frankel	McGovern	Torres (CA)
Fudge	McKinley	Torres Small
Gallego	McNerney	(NM)
Garamendi	Morelle	Trahan
Garcia (IL)	Moulton	Trone
		Underwood
		Upton
		Vargas
		Veasey

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Vela	Wasserman	Wexton
Velázquez	Schultz	Wild
Visclosky	Waters	Wilson (FL)
Walden	Watson Coleman	Yarmuth
	Welch	

NAYS—150

Aderholt	Gonzalez (OH)	Nunes
Amash	Gooden	Palazzo
Amodi	Gosar	Palmer
Armstrong	Granger	Pence
Arrington	Graves (GA)	Perry
Babin	Graves (LA)	Posey
Baird	Green (TN)	Ratcliffe
Balderson	Griffith	Reschenthaler
Banks	Grothman	Riggleman
Barr	Guest	Rodgers (WA)
Biggs	Guthrie	Roe, David P.
Brady	Hagedorn	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (AL)	Harris	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (IN)	Hern, Kevin	Rose, John W.
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Roy
Buck	Hice (GA)	Rutherford
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Scalise
Budd	Hill (AR)	Schweikert
Burchett	Holding	Sensenbrenner
Burgess	Hollingsworth	Shimkus
Byrne	Hunter	Simpson
Calvert	Johnson (LA)	Smith (MO)
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Smucker
Chabot	Jordan	Stauber
Cheney	Joyce (OH)	Steil
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Steube
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Stewart
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Taylor
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Thompson (PA)
Collins (NY)	Lamborn	Thornberry
Comer	Latta	Timmons
Conaway	Lesko	Tipton
Cook	Long	Turner
Crawford	Loudermilk	Wagner
Curtis	Lucas	Walberg
Davidson (OH)	Luetkemeyer	Walorski
DesJarlais	Marchant	Waltz
Duffy	Massie	Watkins
Duncan	Mast	Weber (TX)
Estes	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Ferguson	McClintock	Westerman
Fleischmann	McHenry	Williams
Flores	Meadows	Wilson (SC)
Fox (NC)	Meuser	Wittman
Fulcher	Miller	Womack
Gaetz	Mitchell	Woodall
Gallagher	Moolenaar	Wright
Gianforte	Mooney (WV)	Yoho
Gibbs	Mullin	Young
Gohmert	Norman	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—24

Abraham	Emmer	Olson
Bass	Eshoo	Richmond
Bergman	Gabbard	Rooney (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Hartzer	Ryan
Cárdenas	Huizenga	Swallwell (CA)
Cartwright	Keating	Van Drew
Cummings	Kustoff (TN)	Walker
Davis, Rodney	Marshall	Wenstrup

□ 1230

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, on Friday, May 10th I was absent from the House to attend my daughter's college graduation. Due to my absence, I did not record any votes for the day. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 197; "yea" on rollcall No. 198; "nay" on rollcall No. 199; "yea" on rollcall No. 200; "yea" on rollcall No. 201; and "yea" on rollcall No. 202.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the

Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

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

Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee. 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. BUTTERFIELD). 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. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee. 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.

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

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, MAY 10, 2019, TO TUESDAY, MAY 14, 2019

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Louisiana, the Republican whip, for yielding.

On Monday, there will be no votes expected in the House.

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

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

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

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. A complete list of suspension bills will be made available by the close of business today.

The House will also consider H.R. 312, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe Reservation Reaffirmation Act. That will be considered under a rule.

In addition, the House will consider H.R. 987, the Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act. This legislation is composed of seven bills that would protect and expand affordable healthcare and lower prescription drug costs. The legislation consists of separate bills from the Energy and Commerce Committee to ban junk health plans, bring generic prescription drugs to market more quickly, provide funding for States to establish State-based marketplaces under the Affordable Care Act, require and provide funding for outreach and enrollment, and fund the navigator program that assists Americans during the open enrollment period.

All of these bills will be directed at trying to reverse some of the steps that have been taken to undermine Americans' access to affordable, quality healthcare.

Lastly, Madam Speaker, the House will consider H.R. 5, the Equality Act. LGBT Americans and their families deserve to be protected against all forms of discrimination no matter where they live. This legislation would ban discrimination against LGBT people in housing, employment, education, jury service, credit and financing, and public accommodations.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the majority leader for going through the schedule and walking through some of the bills we are going to be taking up next week.

As we just dealt with disaster funding, I know the gentleman is well aware of the disagreements that have been expressed by many on our side, as well as the President and some Senators over there, about some of the things that weren't in the disaster bill, some of the problems regarding the crisis at the border, to help make sure that we can do better at addressing that crisis that is real and that is growing, as well as some of the problems that were identified in the agriculture funding that was included in the bill where it was identified that there are some problems in the language to help some of our farmers get the actual money that they needed.

A lot of those fixes have been negotiated, and those talks have gone on for a few weeks now.

I would hope that as the bill goes over to the Senate, the gentleman and his side would continue to work with our side—House, Senate, Republican, and Democrat—to achieve a bipartisan disaster relief bill that can ultimately get all these problems addressed and signed by the President.

Those conversations are ongoing. Hopefully, they will continue through the weekend, and when the bill gets over to the Senate, then we can try to get all of that resolved so we can quickly move that bill through the process to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

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

The good news is, we just passed a bipartisan bill with 34 Members from my friend's side voting in favor of that bill to give very, very substantial relief and an additional \$3 billion to take care of the storms and natural disasters that have occurred since we passed a bill to the Senate many, many weeks ago that, unfortunately, was not dealt with by the Senate, largely because there was a reluctance to help the Americans who happened to live in Puerto Rico to the extent that we are helping other people around the country as we should.

I agree with the gentleman. We had a bipartisan bill today. I am hopeful that we can have a bipartisan bill moving forward.

As my friend knows, the amendment that was offered, the MTR that was offered, was offered to an object in the bill where there had been already a substantial increase, with apparently the argument being made on the floor that that money was going to be taken from the place to which we appropriated it to another area to which it was not appropriated.

We had that somewhat, I want to say, confrontation with the President on doing exactly that, taking money from MILCON and wanting to put it in a wall.

Very frankly, there was the opportunity to do that in the subcommittee and in the committee. In fact, as the gentleman knows, many of his colleagues who serve on that committee voted against funding the level of Head Start that they wanted to make a \$2.8 billion increase to.

That aside, I will tell the gentleman that, clearly, we want to make sure that we handle people at the border in a humanitarian way that is consistent with the American way.

It is ironic, I will tell my friend, as you heard in the debate, that today is the 1-year anniversary when we started a policy of taking children from their parents at the border, separating them. Some of those children to this day have not been reunited with their parents. We are very concerned about that.

One of the things that I know the gentleman knows is that when we opened government—the government was shut down when we took over—we included a little over \$500 million for humanitarian expenditures for people at the border so we could treat them fairly. I think, frankly, that money has not all been spent at this point in time.

We do know there is a challenge for us at the border, with the numbers of people who are seeking asylum and

seeking refuge. We are certainly, as the gentleman suggested, going to work on trying to respond to that in a bipartisan, effective way.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, first, to address the comment that was made about reluctance on Puerto Rico, it is kind of hard to suggest there is reluctance to help Puerto Rico when we have appropriated more than \$90 billion already and want to continue to make sure that Puerto Rico has the relief that they need. Again, over \$90 billion of money from the United States Government has already been appropriated.

We have other issues that we need to address, including some problems with the money in the bill that was supposed to go to farmers. It has been identified that a lot of that money can't get to the farmers who need it.

Many American farms that are going under can't get the help they need. Those problems were identified, and we would like to get that fixed.

There were other issues, such as the President's supplemental. The supplemental was \$4.5 billion of additional money that is needed to help with this crisis at the border.

I know some on the other side are in denial about the crisis, but it is real. We have had in recent weeks days in which on one day, a single day, more than 4,000 illegal crossings occurred multiple times.

Secretary Jeh Johnson under President Obama said that when he would get that report every day—it was the first report he would get as Secretary of Homeland Security—of how many people crossed illegally the day before, if more than 1,000 crossed illegally, it was a bad day.

Today, we are seeing experiences through Homeland Security where more than 4,000 people cross our border illegally per day. That is a crisis that has to be dealt with.

It is why the President sent a supplemental funding request, and we would like to see that included in this bill. We tried to start addressing that problem.

I know maybe there is an inability on the other side to look into this properly because there is so much fixation with collusion, Russia, and denial about the Mueller report that showed there was no collusion.

We just saw the Judiciary Committee come out with a contempt finding. I don't know if the gentleman is planning any floor time to bring contempt to the floor, the bill that just came out of the Judiciary Committee, but it would be unprecedented—probably the first time in American history—that somebody was found in contempt of Congress for not complying with the law, for not breaking the law.

□ 1245

The Judiciary Committee was, literally, asking the Attorney General to break the law; otherwise, they would find him in contempt. Unprecedented, probably, in our country's history.

This is, by the way, the committee that has jurisdiction over the border and the laws relating to our Nation's immigration laws.

So, while we have got a crisis at the border, you would think the committee of jurisdiction would be focusing on helping to solve the problem and bringing bills to the floor to solve the crisis at the border, instead of all of the things that they continue to do to try to harass the administration and maybe move towards impeachment, to which they have alluded, as opposed to solving the real problems that this country is facing.

So, I would hope that the focus would shift to solving this serious problem and to giving it the attention it deserves and looking at the President's request on the supplemental to fix this crisis at the border, so we can finally get control over it and help all those millions of people who are trying to come to America the right way.

The great part of our immigration law: We let in over a million people a year—the most generous nation in the world. Yet, we have got a crisis where, on some days, thousands of people per day are trying to cross illegally and are crossing illegally.

I would hope we can come together and agree that we have got to solve this problem, and that is what the supplemental request starts to address. It surely doesn't address it entirely. And we have had that debate over the last few months, and we will continue that. Hopefully, we can resolve that, too. But, in the meantime, I would like to see us address that problem.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

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

He had a lot of facts and assertions in his comments. First of all, let me correct: He adopted the President's number. The President's number was wrong. It bore no relationship to reality. He picked it out of the air. Numerous fact-checkers have indicated that.

The facts are that \$42 billion has, in fact, been allocated, \$20.3 obligated, and \$12.7 outlaid. So, clearly, there are funds that have been allocated, but not the \$90 billion to which the gentleman referred.

Having said that, obviously, what held it up in the Senate was the argument over Puerto Rico. I mean, that is why we have been put to the process of passing another bill.

The good news in that delay is, we did take care of the Midwest. We put \$3 billion in there for disasters that occurred subsequent to the first emergency disaster relief bill that we passed. And, as I said, we included \$500 million when we opened up the government for humanitarian relief.

We included another half a billion dollars for judges because there are, as the gentleman knows, legitimate seekers of asylum who are fearful of their own lives, the lives of their families

are in danger, and they are coming here.

The gentleman well knows there are some people in the White House who want to see the numbers of immigrants to America almost eliminated, so that there is some discussion and disagreement in the White House. I don't know exactly where the President stands on that, but he certainly has been hostile to immigration.

So, I take the gentleman at his belief, but we have not necessarily seen that from the White House.

Having said that, we will work—because we believe, as he does, that people who come to the United States need to be treated, for whatever reason they come to the United States, in a way consistent with our American values, in a humanitarian way.

And it is—I will repeat—ironic that we are debating this issue on the year's anniversary of children being taken from the arms of their mothers and fathers and sent hundreds of miles and, in some cases, thousands of miles away, and still have some of them who have not been reunited with their parents.

I am glad that there is concern about humanitarian treatment now. That is appropriate. I share the gentleman's view on that. Hopefully, we can reach bipartisan agreement in the very near term.

As the gentleman knows, the President's request was just sent down last week. As the gentleman further knows, we have appropriated money to certain objects. And we had a confrontation on that, and both the House and the Senate thought the President was taking money and applying it to an object which we had not authorized.

Then the Congress stood up for itself, in a bipartisan way, in the Senate and in the House.

Unfortunately, the President vetoed that bill, and he is spending money that was not authorized by the Congress of the United States.

We are having a number of challenges to the underpinning of our democratic system and the authority of the Congress of the United States versus the exercise of authoritarian power by the President of the United States, and I would hope the gentleman would share that view.

But, having said all that, we clearly want to get to the same objective, and I am sure the Senate—and I know, as I have just talked to Mrs. LOWEY—they are going to review the request, as Ms. DeLAURO said on the floor, see what the money is going to be spent for, make sure that it is, in fact, going to be spent for humanitarian relief at the border.

We are very concerned about that and, I think, rightfully so. That is what it is projected to be, and we want to make sure that that is what it is.

So, we will proceed, hopefully, in a bipartisan way and, hopefully, with relative speed.

But I hope the Senate, Madam Speaker, will take up this relief bill

and pass it forthwith so that the folks who have been so damaged by natural disasters will get some relief and will understand that their Federal Government cares about them and is going to give them the relief they need.

I hope that we can move that as quickly as possible.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, let's be clear. On the problems with our immigration laws, the gentleman mentioned asylum. We all know right now, somebody comes across the border on a daily basis—in the thousands on some days. And they come across and claim asylum, coming through illegal parts of our border, not the ports of entry.

The President has made it clear: If you are seeking asylum, there is a legal way to do it. Come through a port of entry and properly seek asylum.

Many people know there are coyotes, people who make money human trafficking people across the border, and they read from a script. They all know the script. Whether they are seeking asylum or not, they just read the script, and they are let in.

We see it all the time, and they know the game. It is a game, because it is a loophole in the law that we have tried to fix and haven't gotten any help from the other side.

But they know that if they read the script and they know—ironically, they have come through multiple countries that have offered them asylum, and they have turned down that asylum.

So that is not the right way to do it. The President said: Come the right way. Nobody said—you have never seen the President say get rid of immigration laws. He said fix the immigration laws, secure the border, have a legal way to come here, and get rid of things like the visa lottery system and turn it into a merit-based system to make this law work better for the people who want to come here and seek the American Dream.

And I know we have beaten this to death, and we will continue to debate it. Hopefully, we get some real conversations over the weekend to solve these other problems in the disaster bill that aren't included and clear up the number.

We have seen a number of \$90 billion plus that has been appropriated to Puerto Rico. Regardless, clearly, it is well over 50, probably closer to 90. We will continue to talk about that as well and address this problem.

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

CELEBRATING MIAMI'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPERS

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

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I rise today during Small Business Week to celebrate one of the longest-thriving small businesses in Florida's 27th Congressional District.

In publication for 61 years, Miami's Community Newspapers is a family-run

business founded by Ronald Miller in 1958. Today, brothers Grant and Michael Miller have grown the business to include 14 editions covering Miami-Dade County.

Miami's Community Newspapers covers the local issues that are the fabric of our neighborhoods.

Recognizing the accomplishments of high school students and centennial birthdays, Miami's Community Newspapers is hyper local; however, they do not shy away from discussing important issues like transportation and education.

The Miller brothers host breakfast socials and a luncheon series that has featured everyone from the county transportation director to David Beckham.

Unknown to most is that the Millers have, for years, given jobs to numerous people attempting to reenter society after incarceration.

With a distribution of 65,000, their newspapers can be found in every diner and lobby in Miami-Dade. Today, we honor Grant and Michael Miller and the 30 employees of Miami's Community Newspapers as a great small business.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JAY PRICE

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

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, today I rise to remember the life of my friend Mr. Jay Price of Casey County in the First Congressional District of Kentucky.

After graduating from Western Kentucky University as an ag major, Jay returned home to manage his family's beef cattle farm and teach agriculture at Casey County High School. Jay devoted his career to educating nearly three decades of young farmers. His students will not only remember the skills they learned but the life lessons and guidance he provided at every opportunity.

As an FFA adviser, teacher, and mentor, his support in and out of the classroom had an outsized influence on thousands of young adults. By connecting them with industry and State leaders, he ensured they were well prepared to pursue remarkable educational and career opportunities.

Jay also dedicated his time to advancing the prosperity of his fellow farmers through his leadership in local and State organizations. His peers recognized his profound influence on Kentucky agriculture and inducted him as a member of the Kentucky Cattlemen's Association Hall of Fame, along with many other accolades throughout his life.

His passion for the agriculture industry and his students is rivaled only by his love for his family: his wife, Carol; his daughters, Lauren and Lindsay; their husbands, Brian and Jon; and his

grandchildren Clay, Avery, and Hudson.

I join with his entire family—including his mother, siblings, and a host of friends who he considered family—in celebrating and remembering his lifetime of service to others.

TIME FOR THE SENATE TO ACT ON HOUSE-PASSED BILLS

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

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today because I am frustrated. I came to Washington, D.C., because I was tired of politics as usual. That is why the voters of Orange County sent me here. I also came here to honor my constitutional obligation and the oath of office I took.

Yet, today, we see a President and an administration that continues to sabotage the efforts of Members of Congress to do their job, while painting a false narrative that all we want to do is investigate, investigate, and investigate. And that is not the case.

This House, the House of the people, has passed 115 measures, 115 bills, the overwhelming majority of them bipartisan. Yet, only 12 have gone to the floor of the Senate to be voted on. That is right—only 12.

It is time for the Republican leadership in the Senate and for MITCH MCCONNELL to start allowing these bills that have passed the House of Representatives with bipartisan support, that address disaster relief across our great country, to finally be voted on to help working families and Americans across our great country.

NATIONAL NURSES WEEK

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today during National Nurses Week to celebrate America's hardworking and professional caregivers, our nurses.

National Nurses Week is celebrated annually from May 6 through May 12, the birthday of Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing.

Men and women who enter the nursing profession care for bodies and minds and educate and empower patients.

This rewarding profession allows nurses to deeply impact their patients' lives. Often, nurses help those facing serious health challenges.

Nursing is a science; it is an art; and it is a profession for the most giving, caring, and compassionate individuals.

Nurses help patients and their families enter new stages of life. From the birth of a child to the challenge of an aging parent, nurses are there, providing expertise and encouragement, delivering care and compassion, and working to deliver positive outcomes.

Madam Speaker, some nurses travel the globe caring for others. Others are the well-known caregivers in their small communities.

Wherever they practice, I say thank you to our nurses for caring so deeply for all of us.

□ 1300

CELEBRATING ACADEMIC MAGNET HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Academic Magnet High School in North Charleston, which was just ranked the number one high school in the country by U.S. News & World Report.

Academic Magnet students embody hard work and determination in the classroom, along with the passionate teachers and administrators who work tirelessly to help students achieve their goals and dreams. Scholarship, honor, and character are the principles that guide students and faculty at Academic.

Academic Magnet has a graduation rate of 100 percent, a college readiness score of 100, and is nationally ranked as one of the top STEM high schools in the country. This educational achievement should not go unrecognized.

I know, personally, the quality of students that they produce by the legislative assistant we have, Paniz Rezaeero, and I am honored to recognize them today. I am proud of this institution for representing Lowcountry excellence in South Carolina's school system.

HONORING OFFICER JORDAN HARRIS SHELTON

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

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Officer Jordan Harris Sheldon. He was killed in the line of duty during a routine traffic stop recently. Mr. Sheldon honorably served the Mooresville Police Department for 6 years as a K-9 officer.

I know that the Mooresville Police Department and the community are heartbroken by this news, as am I. Our men and women in blue put on the uniform every day not knowing what their fate could be, yet they continue to serve their communities without question.

Madam Speaker, I consider myself extremely fortunate to be able to represent a place like Mooresville in the U.S. Congress, and I know that I speak for the good folks of Mooresville when I say that Officer Sheldon will not be forgotten.

I ask Members to join me in praying for Officer Sheldon's family, the

Mooresville Police Department, and the community during this difficult time.

SEPARATING IMMIGRANT CHILDREN FROM THEIR FAMILIES IS A VIOLATION OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, just 1 year ago, we learned of the Trump administration's cruel separation family policy.

Separating immigrant children from their family is a violation of basic human rights and a betrayal of our values as a nation.

In the wake of this terrible policy, my colleagues and I went to work and spoke out because, Madam Speaker, we are a nation of immigrants. I introduced the REUNITE Act, which would require the immediate reunification of children with their families.

When we learned separated children were being held in a facility in my district, we worked to reunite them with their parents because we are a nation of immigrants. My office reunited four families, one of which I brought to the Capitol as my guest at the State of the Union to show the President that the people he tried to damage through this terrible policy are stronger than he thinks.

Today, the other side of the aisle presented a false motion to recommit. We voted it down because we are, Madam Speaker, a nation of immigrants.

This administration must own up to its failure, and my colleagues and I will continue to work to make sure this never happens again.

RECOGNIZING BERKS COUNTY MARCH FOR LIFE

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

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the ninth annual Berks County March for Life, which I attended this past weekend. I was proud to join over 250 participants, and I would like to thank Helen MacMinn for organizing the event and Donna Lea Merritt for inviting me.

Madam Speaker, I am proudly pro-life and believe in the sanctity of innocent, unborn human life. I was deeply troubled to see a Democratic Pennsylvania State representative openly berate, verbally attack, threaten and, in fact, terrify peaceful advocates of the unborn.

This behavior is reprehensible for anyone, but particularly appalling from an elected official. This type of hostile discourse should be repudiated by all, Democrats and Republicans.

The Berks March for Life event was a wonderful reminder of the unity and kind spirit found among the pro-life

community in Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District. I commend Pro-Life Berks for their dedication.

HONORING THOSE WHO STRUGGLE WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of every American who has ever struggled with mental illness.

With May being National Mental Health Awareness Month as well as National Nurses Month, we recommit ourselves to:

Building better futures for those struggling with a mental health condition;

Supporting research into diagnoses and treatment;

Erasing the stigma around seeking help; and

Removing barriers to high-quality and timely mental healthcare by educating and training doctors, nurses, and behavioral specialists dedicated to these disabling conditions.

Our Nation is also battling an epidemic of veteran suicide. Tragically, over 7,000 veterans die by suicide every year, more than the total number of American servicemembers killed in action during the entire Global War on Terrorism.

It is no coincidence that our Nation is short 100,000 neuropsychiatrists and 500,000 advance practice nurses in these fields. At the VA alone, today, there are nearly 50,000 medical vacancies.

If we are to make progress, then our country, our Nation, must support investments in educating these physicians and nurses to treat those who, every day, look for a better way of life.

I look forward to partnering with Members of Congress to help America treat these illnesses and create a more humane society for all.

REPUBLICANS HAVE NO PLAN TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE

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

Mr. CASTEN of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act.

I was proud to vote in favor of H.R. 986 yesterday to rescind the Trump administration's dangerous effort to weaken lifesaving protections for people with preexisting conditions under the Affordable Care Act.

The Trump administration has been obsessed and relentless about undoing the historic and meaningful gains made under the ACA. Here, that means undermining the stability of the healthcare market and allowing States to promote junk, so-called short-term, limited-duration insurance options that directly discriminate against people with preexisting conditions.

Let us not forget that before the ACA, a woman's gender was, in effect,

a preexisting condition. One-third of women who tried to buy health plans on their own were either turned down or charged a higher premium.

Republicans have no plan to improve healthcare, only to roll back the progress made in the ACA, putting the health coverage of the 52 million Americans with preexisting conditions in jeopardy.

I am proud of the progress that this House has made to protect Americans' health coverage, and I look forward to continuing action to expand access and lower healthcare costs.

TRUMP ADMINISTRATION REFUSES RULE

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to condemn the Trump administration's dangerous final rule that allows healthcare workers to discriminate against patients based on their personal beliefs.

Too often, healthcare in this country is riddled with inequality, and while Democrats in the House are working to address this, the administration is trying to make it worse.

This policy will be most harmful to our sisters of color who often live in areas with hospitals that may refuse comprehensive reproductive healthcare, including abortion and birth control.

Refusals have already threatened the life of women with pregnancy complications. This rule could make the maternal mortality crisis among African American women even worse.

This is yet another attempt by the Trump administration to impose their beliefs and take away our healthcare and our rights, and I will continue to fight to ensure that healthcare is equal for all Americans.

Dr. Lawren, from my home state of Illinois, wrote to the Trump Administration in response to this rule.

She said, "As a physician, it is absolutely crucial that I provide the same level of care for every patient no matter how my own beliefs differ from theirs. I often have patients with whom I disagree about a wide spectrum of political and social causes. It would be so outrageously inappropriate for me to use that as grounds to change my medical care or to alter the level of respect and compassion I show for these patients."

ISSUES OF THE DAY

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, we have heard a great deal today—actually, from both sides of the aisle pointing fingers across the way at the opposing party—about the issue of children:

taking care of children that are brought here illegally, taking care of children that supposedly come here on their own.

But since we know that nobody crosses from Mexico into the United States illegally without having the permission of the drug cartel that controls that section of the Mexico-U.S. border, it is not really accurate to say a child comes unaccompanied, because a child can't cross Mexico by himself. A child is brought by somebody.

Unfortunately, as we know, the figures from both government groups, Doctors Without Borders, and others are pretty staggering when you realize that such a large percentage—25 percent, 30 percent—of girls who come to the United States through Mexico are raped.

I have seen too many rape trees that it breaks my heart. It is just, as the poet said, incredible, the inhumanity to man. It is staggering.

And sometimes it is difficult to tell people no that want to come here, but there is not a country in the world that lets more people into that country than the United States does. There is nowhere.

Countries that are much bigger geographically, countries that have many more people, countries that have more space per person, there is no country that is as generous with the right being given to come in to a country legally as the United States, and I love that about our country.

But it is important to have rules about who gets to come in. Obviously, some have projected that there may be 1 billion, 1.5 billion people who would like to come to the United States. If the 300, 350 million or so people here were to have a billion people come in, obviously, this country would cease to exist as it has or is or could be. It would cease to exist. It would become a Third World country. There would be so much massive unemployment overwhelming the social services. Disease would become rampant.

As we see people coming here from other countries, there are diseases that we had completely eliminated in the United States that are now being reintroduced to the United States because we have not enforced our borders and made sure that people coming in, as welcome as they are to come in legally, that they are not coming in with a disease that puts people in the United States in jeopardy. Once you do that, then you don't continue to be that light on the hill that so many want to come to. There is no place left.

Last year, there were some people here who said: Well, you know, if we keep losing more and more of our freedom here in the United States, maybe we just can all go to Australia.

I had a few guys that I met with from Australia. I thought they would find that amusing. But they didn't smile; they didn't laugh. They said: Do you not understand? If you lose your freedom here in America, China will take

us over in a heartbeat. There will be no place you are going to be able to go.

The United States of America is the place that gives everyone else in the world hope for freedom.

□ 1315

I ran into the same thing in Nigeria, people imploring, in fact, some West Africans who were Christians wanted to meet with me before I left. The oldest gentleman said: You know, we wanted to make sure, before you went back to Washington, you understood we were all so thrilled when you elected your first Black President.

They said: But since President Obama has been the leader in the United States, we have seen America get weaker and weaker. And you have got to make sure people in Washington understand, when America gets weaker, we suffer.

Ebenezer was his name. He said: You know, we know where we are going when we die. We are Christians. We are believers. But our only chance of having some degree of safety in this life is if America is strong.

Unfortunately, as I heard from people there, as I have read since, the Obama administration was putting requirements: Look, we will give you more help in neutralizing Boko Haram, but you are going to have to legalize abortion, start paying for those, and you have got to legalize same-sex marriage, and then we will give you some serious help with Boko Haram.

In the meantime, the American administration had a hashtag, #bringbackourgirls. It didn't really do much. Actually, it didn't do anything, really. The hashtag went around and around, but thank God for people who stepped up like our government did not and actually helped girls, and some continue to be helped. I won't talk about where they are, how well they are doing.

But it is just really tragic when the United States Government that so many people around the world look to for hope, look to as an example of what perhaps their country could be someday, start losing hope when they see what happens here. It is tragic.

I know some say, and we have seen this over the years, whether it is Dr. Spock's book on how to raise children, don't ever say no. Gee, you might hurt their pride or enthusiasm. Don't ever punish, just encourage.

But the fact is that the reason we have laws that don't allow children to enter into binding contracts is because we understand that children can be too easily persuaded. That is why criminals are able to dangle candy or in some way entice children into situations wherein their lives are destroyed.

There is a time to say no out of love and caring.

I don't know anybody on either side of the aisle here, either party, who wants to see children harmed, but the fact is, as the border patrolmen tell me constantly both when I am down there

all night or when I am up here and hear from them: When you guys make it sound like anybody is welcome, especially if they have a child in their group, well, we have more children now coming, often to their own detriment, than we have ever had in our history.

So I understand the feeling, gee, let's don't say no to any child who wants to come into America accompanied, unaccompanied. We extend our arms.

But what happens? We know every time caravans, groups are coming in, big, small, people die trying to get in. The drug cartels are so corrupt, they will utilize children. They have no problem taking young girls and using them in sex trafficking.

And by our leaving that open, I hear it all the time from people who work the border: You guys lure them up here to their own harm. If you would just secure the border, these folks will quit coming, and you won't have thousands of girls being raped. You won't have people being sold into sex slavery.

And I say "sold," but it sounds more like, from the stories we get down there that what happens, and it is not on the list of questions a border patrolman asks as they are in-processing people, but sometimes it is asked: How much did you have to pay? And sometimes they will add: to the gang or the drug cartel to get you in here illegally?

The answer normally is 5, 6, 7, \$8,000.

And again, the question is not on their list to ask, but sometimes they ask: How did you get that money? You don't have that kind of money. Where would you come up with that kind of money?

So often, the answer is: We got a thousand here. We had a thousand sent, \$1,500 sent from people in the United States, and they are going to let us work the rest off when we get where we are going.

So, so many are not sold into slavery. They just agree, without realizing, they are about to become an indentured servant to a drug cartel, and they are going to be a servant either in sex trafficking or drug trafficking.

So often I have stood there and watched people waiting to be processed, and they will have an address in a city in the U.S. And I have seen them, different times, exchange, and they would switch cities, and then they would tell the border patrolman: Here is the city where I have relatives, where I can go and be taken care of.

And it is where the drug cartels told them to go. So, technically, they are not sold into slavery, but they have agreed to be indentured servants to the drug cartels.

So it is amazing how many people seem shocked when they read story after story about how the drug cartels in Mexico have big operations in cities all over America. That is why the border patrolmen say: You know what the drug cartels call us? They call us their logistics.

Like the commercial?

Well, yeah. Like the commercial.

They get them across the border, and then the U.S. Government ships these people wherever the drug cartels want them to go.

Right now, they are so overwhelmed on our border, it is just tragic.

I know there are Christian groups that receive millions of dollars for going down and helping get people in and taking care of them. And it sure makes it appear like they are scared of losing the millions of dollars they get for assisting illegal aliens, but we need to be realistic.

When you are in a country that is self-governing, where you have an obligation as part of the government, if you are a citizen serving on juries, that makes you a judge of the facts of a case, or running for office, or voting, you vote because you are supposed to be the one who hires the servants who come to work in the county seat, the State capitol, the Federal Capitol.

But the people are supposed to be the real rulers, and those of us elected are supposed to be the servants. But there is an obligation that goes with the freedoms, and that obligation means you have got to enforce the law across the board.

Some people quote Scripture, saying, we have got to be good to the foreigners—true; we have got to help the widows and orphans—true; we ought to be encouraging and embracing of families—true.

But when you are acting as the government, you have a different role, and that is a role to ensure that the law is enforced evenly and fairly across the board without regard to someone's financial situation, social status, or anything else.

That is why there are verses in the Bible that say something to pray for is people who will not show favoritism to the rich and, also, verses say, not show favoritism to the poor. You treat everyone fairly across the board.

I sure got a lot of hateful things when I was a judge, and I revoked the probation of a daughter of one of the wealthy oil families in my hometown. They even had many of my supporters in the courtroom, thinking that would intimidate me from doing what I would have done to anyone else.

But as a judge, that is the job. You don't show favoritism to people because of their wealth or because of their lack of it. You enforce the laws fairly across the board.

Just as it would be crazy for a parent to welcome a child who can't swim to come jump in the pool, you say: No. No. That is dangerous. No, don't touch the hot stove. No, don't stick anything into the electric socket.

There is a time to say no. But some think that being loving and caring means never to say no. There is a time to say no.

If we enforce our borders and do so fairly and are fair about the over a million visas that we give out in this country—again, the most generous of any country in the world—just do so

fairly, then you don't have people forced into sex trafficking, forced into drug trafficking.

You know, the best, most compassionate thing we could say or do to help people in Mexico would be to totally secure the border so only people come in who are legally coming in and to shut down the money that the drug cartels are making off the drug trafficking and the sex trafficking because, according to some estimates, before they started getting so much money from human trafficking, they estimated \$80 billion, one source, \$80 billion or so from drug trafficking.

And what an incredible business model. They are making all this money off drugs, but they don't have to hire employees, because the employees come to them and pay them a fee to help them get to a place where they can sell the drugs for them at no charge to the drug cartels.

And don't think the drug cartels don't know how to say no and take lives. They know how to cut heads off and put them on pikes to intimidate people, to keep them in line.

There is nothing more difficult in Mexico than being a law enforcement officer who is dedicated to truly enforcing the law fairly, including against people in the drug cartels. Their lives are at great risk, as are their families'. But if we secure the border, build a wall where we need it, secure the border, then the money dries up to pay for corruption in Mexico.

Mexico, you think about Mexico. They ought to be a top ten economy. They have incredible natural resources. They have got a better location than North America. They are between North and South America. They are between the two oceans. They ought to be the greatest trader: all the natural resources, and, of course, they have got some of the hardest working people in the world.

Why are they not a top ten economy? Because of corruption.

How is corruption funded? From money coming across our border illegally for drugs that come in illegally or sex trafficking coming in.

What an incredible gift to the people of Mexico, so many of whom dream of a day when they could have an incredibly vibrant economy and they didn't have to worry about corrupt police or corrupt government officials.

That is why I know, when you hear some Mexican elected official say they don't want the border secured, then you can pretty well take it to the bank they are taking money to the bank from the drug cartels; otherwise, they would want to see Mexico reach its potential that cannot be reached as long as we are allowing tens of billions of dollars to flow from the United States to the drug cartels for the corruption of government and harm to people.

□ 1330

Now, there used to be an unwritten rule, as I understood it, that the drug

cartels would not kill anybody, rob, they would not let crime go on around Mexico's resorts. But that has certainly gone to the wayside.

My wife and I went on our honeymoon in Mexico. We celebrated our 25th anniversary in Mexico. But, as a government official, going to Mexico, with people and cartels knowing who I am, it is a dangerous place to go now, so we haven't been back in a long time. I look forward to the day when we can, and that day will be when we secure our border and Mexico achieves the status in the world's economies that it should because of what is there and the people. That would be a gift we should give them. But in the meantime, we make clear that we are securing our border, you are not coming in unless you come in through a port of entry, a legal port of entry, and you come in legally, you are not coming in.

Now we hear the stories, we read the stories and get the accounts, children are now a commodity. The drug cartels know that if somebody comes in with a child, with them or with their group, oh, gee, this is a big family. We saw all of the wild screaming and gnashing of teeth over children not being with parents. So they know they are not going to be separated and they are going to be able to stay in the country. So they are coming. They are coming in greater numbers than ever before.

If you look back at some of the numbers from the nineties, it was 80 percent, as I recall. And somebody was just referring to the numbers recently, about 80 percent were single adults from Mexico, men, who were coming for jobs. And now, because of the dramatization over what happens every day, in every county in the country, and that is an adult who has committed a crime or is arrested for committing a crime, being separated from a child. It happens every day.

I used to sign warrants to arrest people, and they certainly didn't bring the children to the jail with them. They were separated from their children. It is what happens when a government is trying to be fair and not make the children suffer or be punished for the sins of the parent. That is what a caring society would do. You don't punish the children for the wrongs of the parent. But now, children are a commodity. They are being rented, purchased, and used in order to better ensure that people coming in illegally will be able to stay here.

I did vote against my own party's motion to recommit. That is not the way that kind of spending should be done. Two billion dollars will end up luring people again to this country. If we advertise, and people will know, the drug cartels will use it. Look, they just voted through a provision that will provide \$2 to \$3 billion for medicine, medication, for people who come into the country illegally. That is not something we should be playing a game with. That is why I voted no. This is too serious to be taken lightly.

We shouldn't be playing politics with things like that. Let's secure the border and take care of folks who are here and ensure that people who come into this country do so legally.

Actually, I asked a question to Secretary Nielsen when she was at Homeland Security this year. I asked her: What if we were to have immigration judges, not in an interior courtroom somewhere across America, but had immigration judges there at the border, even if we had to just set up big tents, have the immigration judges at the border? She said that would solve the problem. You wouldn't have to give somebody a notice to come back for a hearing 4 years from now to determine whether they can stay in the country legally or not, and for which most people never come back for their hearing.

I am hopeful that, at some point, President Trump will say: Do you know what, let's don't set hearings years off. In fact, Secretary Nielsen, as I recall, indicated, if somebody is kept there at a facility near the border, they normally have a hearing 90 to 100 days, 120 days, from when they are picked up. But if they are released on some kind of recognizance or bond, it is years, on average, before they have their hearing. Well, let's solve that.

Let's just send our immigration judges to the border. If you come across and claim asylum, let's have your hearing today, and we will know by tonight whether you get to stay or whether we are taking you back across.

But it doesn't do much good to "deport" someone who is here illegally if you don't secure the border. That is why a guy who ended up in my felony courtroom, who had nine DWIs and didn't speak English, and he finally came to my felony court after—normally, a third DWI gets charged as a felony, but somehow, he had gotten by. And on the ninth DWI—he was driving while intoxicated—he ended up causing an accident, nearly killed some folks, and did serious damage.

But I figured if he had nine DWIs, this guy is a threat to the safety of everybody in this country. Everybody legally and illegally in this country is at risk if this guy is here, out, and driving.

So I went ahead and sent him to prison. Nine DWIs is far too many, especially when you start doing serious bodily injury to people. And I was shocked that within 6 months he was back in my courtroom. He was driving drunk and hurt somebody else.

Through the interpreter, I asked him: How is he back here in my courtroom? I sent him to prison. And he said: Well, about 3 months after—well, at that time, it was not even 3 months, it may have been a month—he was picked up and deported. They carried him to the border. And through the interpreter, he explained that they made him walk across the border. And I said: So how are you back here? He said: I waited until the deportation officers drove off. And then he came back across the border as soon as they left, got back to

drinking and driving, and ended up back in my courtroom.

So, this time, I thought, well, if he is going to be here, obviously, he is an alcoholic, so I sent him to a substance abuse felony punishment facility because everybody there is either an alcoholic or a drug addict. They go through a 12-step program. And I figured, well, if he is going to be in the country, for heaven's sake, he at least needs to be clean and sober. And I got word that at that facility he was there about 90 days before he was deported. I would imagine he came back in the country somewhere, but, obviously, not back to my county.

So why wouldn't we enforce our borders? A country that has no borders, or that has borders that are not enforced, it is not a country, it is not definable, it is just kind of an area where people go.

If we are going to continue to be a shining light for so many countries and so many people around the world, we need to follow the law, not show favoritism, not to people because they are poor, not to people because they are rich, but to be fair and enforce the laws across the board.

That brings me to an important point that has been in the news a great deal lately, and, actually, it has been going on for some time. This country, regardless of how many people may want to rewrite history, was largely inhabited and founded by people who were Christians, different denominations, who were looking to have a place where they were not persecuted for being a Christian. And I know, we are told, as Christians, we are going to suffer for Christ's sake. And I know Jesus said, remember, when they hate you, they hated me first.

But, for whatever reason, we have been allowed to have a country, unlike most any place in history, where you are not persecuted for being a Christian. Now, there are different denominations that would have big controversies with other denominations. Some of that was playing out in the first 5 weeks of the constitutional convention in 1787.

That is when Ben Franklin gave his famous speech. How do we know what he said? Well, Madison was taking notes. But afterwards, Franklin was asked for a copy of his speech. He sat down and wrote it out. Everybody who was there who saw the speech said: Oh, yeah, this is word for word everything he said.

And I know most children apparently in the country are taught that Ben Franklin was a deist, you know, someone who believed that there was some force, some being, something that created the universe. And if that thing, being, force still exists anymore, it never interferes with the laws of nature or the activity of human beings, it never gets involved. And kids are being taught Ben Franklin was a deist.

But he stood up. He is 82 years old. He has gout, he has advanced arthritis,

he is overweight, he has trouble getting up and down the few steps into Independence Hall, he has trouble getting up, he has a cane, and often had to have help.

And he hadn't really spoken to that point at the convention. One of the people at the convention wrote that President Washington—he wasn't President of the country, he was President of the constitutional convention—that President Washington looked relieved when Dr. Franklin sought recognition because there was so much screaming going on. Franklin didn't have an M.D. or a Ph.D., but he was certainly recognized as being worthy of being a doctor.

But Franklin gets up—he probably had help—and we know what he said because he wrote it down. And he starts about saying, you know, we have been going on for nearly 5 weeks. We have got more noes than ayes on virtually every vote. And then this is his verbatim, he says:

How has it happened, sir, that we have not thought of humbly seeking illumination from the source of all life?

That is not verbatim, but close.

He said:

In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayer in this room. Our prayers so were heard, and they were graciously answered.

Then he goes on to point out that everybody in there should remember specific things that they prayed for as leaders in the Continental Congress during the Revolution, and that they should remember how specific things they prayed for were answered by God.

And then back to verbatim he says: "I have lived, sir, a long time." He is a year or so away from meeting his maker. And he said: "And the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid?"

□ 1345

He is talking about the Bible: We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that no empire is going to rise without his aid.

He says that we have a chance to create something special. These are not his verbatim words. He said if we take advantage of that and we come together, by the grace of God, we are going to have a special country. He adds, without God's grace, we are going to succeed no better than the builders of Babel.

He said that we will be confounded by our local partial interests, and we, ourselves, shall become a byword down through the ages.

He goes on and ends up making a motion, just like during the Revolution, just like with the Continental Congress, that the Constitutional Convention should start with prayer every day.

See, it was really a secular Congress because they voted that down. If you go look at what the discussion was, there were a bunch of different denominations there. Usually, the Quakers were most disagreeable about whom they would approve for saying a prayer for the whole group.

As the debate pointed out, yes, during the Revolution, we had a treasury. We had money so we could hire a Christian chaplain to say the prayer every day for us.

There wasn't anybody here that could say a prayer that everybody else in the Convention would feel got a fair shake for their denomination. But we could hire, agree on, one chaplain, one minister who would say a prayer for everybody.

Here we are at the Convention, and we are not getting paid. We don't have a treasury, so we are going to have to put off hiring a chaplain to do the prayer every day until we get this constitution done. That is why it didn't get approved.

Then Randolph from Virginia gets up. He says he understands that we don't have money to hire a chaplain to do the prayer every day, but here we are at the end of June—this is 1787. He said it is the end of June, and we are about to celebrate our Nation's birthday. We are not accomplishing anything, so why don't we recess here now and reconvene together in a church that we all agree on, a Christian church. We all go there together, and on our Nation's birthday, we worship God together. Then we come back and try to work this constitution thing out.

That passed. The Delegates at the Constitutional Convention came together and worshipped on our Nation's birthday at the Reformed Calvinist Church in Philadelphia, Reverend William Rogers presiding. He was the minister. I think you can even find online one of the prayers that he prayed for the Convention.

As somebody wrote back then, when they came back together, there were differences. There was a different spirit, and they were able to come together. They were able to reach an agreement.

There was such strong division among the most populous States. They said we are the most populous States, so we ought to have more representation. Others said, no, we can't come together unless we all have equal representation.

The Great Compromise came together, that we will have two separate bodies within the Congress. We will have one where States have representation based on the population, and it won't be like the House of Lords where they really don't have any power. This will be a separate body. They will have just as much power as the other house, but every State gets two representatives, and then we will balance.

That was the Great Compromise. It enabled them to come together. There

were great concerns about human rights and government intrusion into people's private matters. They wanted to make sure that a king or President couldn't just sign an order to go search somebody's home, take over a home, or go gather up anything they wanted.

They agreed that if we come together on this Constitution, then we also agree that it must have a Bill of Rights that comes with it.

The first of the Bill of Rights that was approved, the first 10 amendments, they didn't want to have a Church of England that was the official government church. They didn't want a government church.

Of course, now we got one. It is called, informally, the church of secularism the Supreme Court has forced us into. Regardless of what anybody thinks, a government—and I used to say in college that you can't legislate morality. Eventually, I have realized a government legislates somebody's morality. It may be no morality, and we have kind of come to that.

Moses' face is up there because at one time he was considered to be the greatest lawgiver of all time. You have Hammurabi, the Justinian Code, started by Justin. Napoleon, Jefferson—Jefferson didn't help with the Constitution, but these are all the great lawgivers, considered as such. We have two or three Popes up here. But Moses was supposed to be the great one.

In recent years, children are being taught there is no real right or wrong. It is whatever you feel in your heart is wrong, and it is all relative. Right and wrong are relative. That is not what Moses said.

I was hearing Dennis Prager earlier today saying you cannot have a free country based on secularist beliefs, based on atheism. You can't.

The only way you can have the level of freedom we have had is not requiring everybody to be a Christian but to base the government upon Judeo-Christian beliefs. That has been our history.

We welcome people. We don't mind anybody having any religion or no religion. But the only way you can have that kind of freedom is to base it on Christian beliefs.

I know from visiting with General Jay Garner, who President Bush initially sent to Iraq to talk to people and get a feel from the Iraqis what kind of government they should have, he talked to a direct descendant of Mohammed.

There were a lot of people with him. After they left, General Garner asked if everybody heard what they said.

They all agreed they heard. There was a reporter there. They asked if he was going to write that in a story. He said, no, nobody will believe it. They would think he was crazy.

But this very devout Muslim, descendant of Mohammed, said, in essence—summary—we need a government that is based on a constitution that Iraqis write, that the government be composed of Iraqis, and the con-

stitution needs to be based on the teachings of Jesus.

After he left, General Garner asked: Did you guys all hear that?

He said, yes, he said they need a constitution based on the teachings of Jesus. A devout Muslim descendant of Mohammed agreed that if you really want a free society, use the teachings of Jesus.

The Founders knew, just like the descendant of Mohammed, that is the best way to have a free country. But now we are seeing more and more the persecution of Christians.

Now the U.N. General Secretary, back when he was in charge of all the refugee programs, was asked about why there is not as high a percentage of Christians in the U.N. refugee program as there is a percentage of Christians in the areas where refugees are coming from, like Syria.

He basically made the statement that Christians are so very important to those geographic areas that we think it is important to leave them where they are. They were being wiped out where they were.

The truth is, when Christians were coming to the U.N. refugee camps to be reassigned or sent elsewhere after that, they were often victims of violence.

I read many reports, talked to people over in some of the refugee camps. The Christians didn't want to go there. They didn't like the way they were picked on, so you didn't find that many Christians in those camps.

Here is an article from May 3. This is from the BBC because this stuff is not being reported properly in the mainstream media in America.

The title is, "Christians Are 'Most Persecuted Group.'" It says, "The persecution of Christians in parts of the world is at or near 'genocide' levels, according to a report ordered by the Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt." That is the Foreign Secretary in England.

Christians were the most persecuted religious group, is what this study found.

"The interim report said the main impact of 'genocidal acts against Christians is exodus' and that Christianity faced being 'wiped out' from parts of the Middle East. It warned the religion"—talking about Christianity—"is at risk of disappearing" in some parts of the world, pointing to figures which claimed Christians in Palestine represent less than 1.5 percent of the population, while in Iraq they had fallen from 1.5 million before 2003 to less than 120,000."

"Evidence shows not only the geographic spread of anti-Christian persecution, but also its increasing severity."

It says, "In some regions, the level and nature of persecution is arguably coming close to meeting the international definition of genocide, according to that adopted by the U.N." . . . Its findings come after more than 250 people were killed and more than 500 wounded in attacks at hotels and

churches in Sri Lanka on Easter Sunday."

I mean, this is the kind of stuff going on.

The article goes on, again from the BBC, "What we have forgotten in that atmosphere of political correctness is actually the Christians that are being persecuted are some of the poorest people on the planet."

"In response to the report, the president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Marie van der Zyl, said Jews had often been the targets of persecution and felt for Christians who were discriminated against on the basis of their faith.

"Whether it is authoritarian regimes or bigotry masked in the mistaken guise of religion, reports like the one launched today remind us that there are many places in which Christians face appalling levels of violence, abuse, and harassment."

Pretty tragic. Then here in the United States, this story from CBN News, May 7, this year, the Pacific Institute, "The Pacific Justice Institute, PJI, announced Tuesday that a Bible study for elderly residents of the Veterans Home of California has been restored."

□ 1400

"The facility is owned and operated by the California Department of Veterans Affairs.

"The nonprofit PJI," Pacific Justice Institute, "also says its attorneys will continue to fight for full restoration of religious freedom in the facility.

"After some negotiation, CalVet"—that is California Department of Veterans Affairs—"said it would allow Artis Breau and her Bible study attendees to resume the Bible study, effective immediately, after it had been shut down for weeks.

"However, CalVet"—that is California Department of Veterans Affairs—"continues to insist that it can investigate and substantiate allegations against Breau and her fellow residents for expressing religious views that it"—the California Department of Veterans Affairs—"deems 'offensive,' and even for discussing Heaven and salvation.

"We are encouraged that CalVet realized it could no longer prohibit and threaten the veterans' Bible study," PJI President Brad Dacus said in a press release. At the same time, the agency's position that it can continue to punish religious"—and really, Christian expression is specifically what CalVet is going after—"expression it deems discourteous or offenses is unacceptable. We've won an important first round in this battle for these heroes"—the veterans—"and we are committed to seeing this through to complete victory.

"PJI attorneys began representing Breau last fall when staff at the veterans home complained that she had committed 'emotional abuse' and 'elder abuse' by allegedly causing another

resident to lose sleep after a discussion about Heaven and hell. Last week, CalVet admitted the allegation was unsubstantiated. . . .”

“This past March, a CalVet attorney threatened to have Breau removed from the home if she did not immediately halt her longtime Bible study.

“What we’ve seen at the Veterans Home of California should concern every freedom-loving American’ . . . ‘Of all people, our veterans and their widows from the Greatest Generation should enjoy the greatest blessings of liberty—not the least. We’re not about to let up until these veterans have complete freedom.’”

That is from the PJI attorneys. It is just outrageous how wrongheaded people have gotten, and that is because they are imposing a court-ordered imposition of secularism.

We have come to a point in political correctness where the only group that is politically correct to abuse, belittle, and discriminate against is Christians. You don’t have to like Christians, but for heaven’s sake, that is the kind of freedom in allowing Christians to worship freely that made us the greatest country in history.

Now we have got the Equality Act. Supposedly, it is going to come up next week.

The Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 was passed by a huge majority of Democrats in 1993 because they were concerned, in 1993, some of them, including our current chairman of the Judiciary Committee, JERRY NADLER, about the persecution of Christians and Jews, and they saw the need to have the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993.

Back then, these same people believed that Moses knew what he was talking about, and when Jesus quoted Moses verbatim about marriage, that he knew what he was talking about.

In fact, we knew that that still was true in 2008, from David Axelrod’s book. They knew that Barack Obama could not win the Presidency if he said of marriage with the same sex, that that was fine. It was not sufficient to say—you could have same-sex relationships. That was fine. But marriage is what the Bible said is between a man and a woman.

Apparently, they had polled it every which way, and in 2008, if you thought marriage was something besides what Moses believed and that Jesus said as he quoted Moses verbatim, then you couldn’t get elected President.

Now, if you say: I still think what Moses and Jesus said is what marriage ought to be. Same-sex relations are one thing, but marriage, historically, except perhaps during the days of Moses—my understanding is even in Sodom and Gomorrah, obviously, same-sex relationships were fine, but even there, marriage was for procreation; therefore, it was a man and a woman. Now if you say that, you are to be persecuted. You are to be destroyed for believing Moses and Jesus knew what they were talking about.

But some of those same people who rammed through the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 have now added this provision that that Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 shall not provide a claim or a defense to a claim under this bill, and there is even a provision here that you can have a claim filed against a bank, a lending institution, if they don’t lend money to someone who is gender confused.

That is what gender dysphoria is. That is what the DSM-5 calls it, gender dysphoria, like the opposite of euphoria. It is confusion about one’s gender, biological gender, which may disagree with what they feel like that day.

We are seeing great gains made by women in women’s sports. If this becomes law, that will be destroyed. You will have men’s sports, and you will have coed sports.

As the lady who was the first to ever benefit by having a women’s scholarship from Villanova said—she is a Ph.D.—when she testified: Look, you have got thousands of men who can beat the best time in the world for the women’s 400 meter in the 2016 Olympics. Women won’t be the ones getting the scholarships anymore if this Equality Act becomes law.

Martina Navratilova, she makes no bones about being a lesbian, and she has been basically destroyed in social media for saying that a woman should not have to compete with a biological man. It is unfair.

We had a lady who tells us, she was a lesbian testifying: Look, women’s sports are going to be destroyed if you pass this bill. All the great gains made for women being treated fairly and equally are going to go by the wayside.

I know from my days as a judge, hearing the tragic stories of sexual assault and aggravated sexual assault, that women suffer from a greater percentage of post-traumatic stress disorder than soldiers do if they have been sexually assaulted.

One of the things that can trigger the trauma again is being in a confined space and a man comes in. But the response from the majority is, well, they just basically need to get over it because we don’t want to hurt the man’s feelings if he thinks he is a woman.

I hope this doesn’t pass. I hope it doesn’t become law. There are some great things in here for equality, but that is not one of them.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today and the balance of the week on account of his daughter’s college graduation.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, May 14, 2019, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

974. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a report describing the potential impacts on national defense and the manufacturing base resulting from contractors or subcontractors relocating steam turbine production for Nimitz-class and Ford-class aircraft carriers and Virginia-class and Columbia-class submarines, pursuant to Public Law 115-232, Sec. 338; (132 Stat. 1728); to the Committee on Armed Services.

975. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Industrial Policy, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting an interim response to a small business strategy requirement, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2283 note; Public Law 115-232, Sec. 851(b)(2)(A); (132 Stat. 1884); to the Committee on Armed Services.

976. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation’s final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

977. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Cyflumetofen; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0532; FRL-9990-60] received May 6, 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.

978. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Pesticides; Technical Amendment to Data Requirements for Antimicrobial Pesticides [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0668; FRL-9984-52] (RIN: 2070-AK41) received May 6, 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.

979. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List: Partial Deletion of the Beckman Instruments Superfund Site [EPA-HQ-SFUND-1986-0005; FRL-9993-34-Region 9] received May 6, 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.

980. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Environmental Protection Agency Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR) Clause Update for Submission of Invoices [EPA-HQ-OARM-2018-0742; FRL 9992-99-OMS] received May 6, 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.

981. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Approval and Promulgation of

Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Regulatory Amendments Addressing Reasonably Available Control Technology Requirements Under the 1997 and 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0290; FRL-9993-36-Region 3] received May 6, 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.

982. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Cement Kilns, Revisions to Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant and Natural Gas Compression Station Regulations, and Removal of Nitrogen Oxides Reduction and Trading Program Replaced by Other Programs and Regulations; Correction [EPA-R03-OAR-2016-0309; FRL-9993-31-Region 3] received May 6, 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.

983. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Colorado; Revisions to Regulation Number 3 [EPA-R08-OAR-2018-0593 FRL-9992-97-Region 8] received May 6, 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.

984. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2018-0569; FRL-9993-25-Region 5] received May 6, 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.

985. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Elimination of Obligation to File Broadcast Mid-Term Report (Form 397) Under Section 73.2080(f)(2) [MB Docket No.: 18-23] Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative [MD Docket No.: 17-105] received May 9, 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.

986. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

987. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Department of Defense Privacy Program; Correction [Docket ID: DOD-2018-OS-0008] (RIN: 0790-AJ20) 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 Oversight and Reform.

988. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's FY 2018 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

989. A letter from the Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, Fed-

eral Aviation Administration, transmitting a notification of a nomination, 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.

990. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendments [FAC 2019-02; Item III; Docket No.: 2019-0002; Sequence No.: 1] received May 6, 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.

991. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's small entity compliance guide — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-02 [Docket No.: FAR 2019-0001, Sequence No.: 1] received May 6, 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.

992. A letter from the Executive Director, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting the Commission's audited Seventy-Eighth Financial Statement for the period for October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

993. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's FY 2019 Operating Plan and performance goals, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 8106(a); Public Law 95-557, Sec. 607(a); (92 Stat. 2118); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

994. 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; Pollock in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG834) 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.

995. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Foreign Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction [Docket ID: DOD-2012-OS-0069] (RIN: 0790-AI89) received May 8, 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.

996. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Lake of the Ozarks, Osage Beach, MO [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0113] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received May 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

997. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Grounds; Baltimore Harbor, Baltimore, MD [Docket Number: USCG-2017-0181] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received May 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

998. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Lake Pontchartrain, New Orleans, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0058] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received May 8, 2019, pursuant to 5

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

999. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Youngs Bay and Lewis and Clark River, Astoria, OR [Docket No.: USCG-2018-0131] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received May 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1000. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Sail Grand Prix 2019 Practice Days Safety Zone for Sailing Vessels; San Francisco, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0101] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received May 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1001. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "Report to Congress on the Administration, Cost, and Impact of the Quality Improvement Organization Program for Medicare Beneficiaries for Fiscal Year 2018", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320c-10; Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, Sec. 1161 (as amended by Public Law 97-248, Sec. 143); (96 Stat. 392); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

1002. 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, Foreign Affairs, Oversight and Reform, and the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1010. A bill to provide that the rule entitled "Short-Term, Limited Duration Insurance" shall have no force or effect (Rept. 116-43, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1499. A bill to prohibit brand name drug manufacturers from compensating generic drug manufacturers to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable product manufacturers to delay entry of biosimilar and interchangeable products, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-52, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 987. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for Federal Exchange outreach and educational activities; with an amendment (Rept. 116-53, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 312. A bill to reaffirm the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe reservation, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-54). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 965. A bill to promote competition in the market for drugs and biological products by facilitating the timely entry of lower-cost generic and biosimilar versions of those drugs and biological products; with an amendment (Rept. 116-55, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 965. A bill to promote competition in the market for drugs and biological products by facilitating the timely entry of lower-cost generic and biosimilar versions of those drugs and biological products (Rept. 116-55, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-56, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1500. A bill to require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to meet its statutory purpose, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-57, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 299. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-58). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Education and Labor, Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, and House Administration discharged from further consideration. H.R. 5 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Budget discharged from further consideration. H.R. 987 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1010 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1499 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Education and Labor discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1500 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 2659. A bill to establish a research, development, and technology demonstration program to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in combined cycle and simple

cycle power generation systems; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LANGRISH, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. AGUILAR, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 2660. A bill to protect elections for public office by providing financial support and enhanced security for the infrastructure used to carry out such elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Science, Space, and Technology, Foreign Affairs, 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. TIPTON (for himself and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 2661. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to provide requirements on the use of assistance for broadband deployment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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 Ms. ESCOBAR (for herself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NORTON, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. OMAR, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. TLAI, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. DEAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. VELA, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL):

H.R. 2662. A bill to prohibit funds from being used to implement the Migrant Protection Protocols announced by the Secretary of Homeland Security on December 20, 2018; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 2663. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the retirement earnings test, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

H.R. 2664. A bill to improve energy performance in Federal buildings, 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. MCNERNEY (for himself and Mr. KINZINGER):

H.R. 2665. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a smart energy and water efficiency program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and 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. CLEAVER (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 2666. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment under part A of the Medicare Program on a reasonable cost basis for anesthesia services furnished by an anesthesiologist in certain rural hospitals in the same manner as payments are provided for anesthesia services furnished by anesthesiologist assistants and certified registered nurse anesthetists in such hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 2667. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. REED, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 2668. A bill to amend section 330B of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize special programs for Type I diabetes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAULO (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2669. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to liability under State and local requirements respecting devices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. DELAULO):

H.R. 2670. A bill to protect the Nation's law enforcement officers by regulating the sale of the Five-seveN pistol and its variants, testing handguns for capability to penetrate body armor, and regulating the manufacture, importation, sale, or purchase of such handguns by civilians; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 2671. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to treat flamethrowers the same as machineguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 2672. A bill to amend section 487(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide increased accountability of nonprofit athletic associations and to establish a commission to identify and examine issues of national concern related to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KIM (for himself and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 2673. A bill to enhance the ability of the Office of the National Ombudsman to assist small businesses in meeting regulatory requirements and develop outreach initiatives to promote awareness of the services the Office of the National Ombudsman provides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 2674. A bill to enhance safety and security at federally licensed gun shops, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 2675. A bill to provide for a Department of Veterans Affairs policy on medicinal cannabis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 2676. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct surveys to measure cannabis use by veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 2677. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide training in the use of medical cannabis for all Department of Veterans Affairs primary care providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H.R. 2678. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the tolling of the statute of limitations with regard to certain offenses committed by the President of the United States during or prior to tenure in office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORCROSS (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 2679. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax free distributions from section 529 college savings plans for certain expenses associated with registered apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mr. COLE, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. REED, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 2680. A bill to amend section 330C of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize special programs for Indians for providing services for the prevention and treatment of diabetes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 2681. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a report on the availability of prosthetic items for women veterans from the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama (for himself and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 2682. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require multichannel video programming distributors to carry rural video programming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 2683. A bill to increase consumer protection with respect to negative option agreements entered into on the Internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 2684. A bill to require the Federal Insurance Office of the Department of the Treasury to conduct a study to identify disparities between communities in auto insurance costs and payout amounts based on the predominant racial makeup of such communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 2685. A bill to amend the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2020 through 2025, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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 Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 2686. A bill to prohibit the transfer, obligation, or expenditure of Federal funds to take property for the construction of a wall along the southern border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 2687. A bill to prohibit discrimination in public accommodations on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 2688. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to expand the use of salad bars in schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia):

H. Res. 372. A resolution expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H. Res. 373. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a National Move Over Law Day; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. COOK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WALKER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. BURGESS):

H. Res. 374. A resolution condemning Iranian state-sponsored terrorism and expressing support for the Iranian people's desire for a democratic, secular, and non-nuclear republic of Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. WILD, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MEKKS, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H. Res. 375. A resolution recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. MENG, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. ROSE of New York):

H. Res. 376. A resolution recognizing Israeli-American heritage and the contributions of the Israeli-American community to the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

49. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 89, requesting the United States Congress to enact legislation removing cannabis from the Federal Controlled Substances Act and facilitate the full spectrum of private banking services for cannabis-related business; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

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. TONKO:

H.R. 2659.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 2660.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 2661.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause III: "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 2662.

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

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 2663.

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

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:
H.R. 2664.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Mr. MCNERNEY:
H.R. 2665.
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 Mr. CLEAVER:
H.R. 2666.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, 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 Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
Article I, Section 9:
No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.
By Mr. CARTER of Texas:
H.R. 2667.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1:
The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Ms. DEGETTE:
H.R. 2668.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
By Ms. DELAURO:
H.R. 2669.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution
By Mr. ENGEL:
H.R. 2670.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1;
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1;
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; and
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. ENGEL:
H.R. 2671.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1;
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1;
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; and
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. KATKO:
H.R. 2672.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. KIM:
H.R. 2673.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation to provide for the general welfare of the United States.
By Mr. MORELLE:
H.R. 2674.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8
By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2675.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2676.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2677.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. NADLER:
H.R. 2678.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clauses 1, 3 and 18, of the United States Constitution
By Mr. NORCROSS:
H.R. 2679.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. O'HALLERAN:
H.R. 2680.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. PAPPAS:
H.R. 2681.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." [Page H473]
By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:
H.R. 2682.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. TAKANO:
H.R. 2683.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. TAKANO:
H.R. 2684.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. VAN DREW:
H.R. 2685.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.
By Ms. WATERS:
H.R. 2686.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution and Article 1, Section 9, clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:
H.R. 2687.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. WILSON of Florida:
H.R. 2688.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

H.R. 36: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. PANNETTA, and Mr. COX of California.
H.R. 100: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 129: Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 154: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 158: Ms. MOORE and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 249: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 307: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 312: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. FRANKEL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KIND, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 388: Mr. GIANFORTE.
H.R. 413: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. MOORE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 435: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 478: Mr. RYAN and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 549: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 555: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 578: Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 586: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 594: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 611: Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 647: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. WILD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 649: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 652: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 677: Mr. RUSH and Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 693: Mr. CLAY, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 726: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 730: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 808: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 824: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 832: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 838: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. WRIGHT.
H.R. 850: Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 864: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. KIM.
H.R. 871: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 873: Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 877: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 886: Mr. KATKO and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 906: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 929: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 935: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 943: Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. WILD, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. GOODEN.
H.R. 956: Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 965: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. MENG, and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 997: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 1008: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 1030: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1058: Miss RICE of New York and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 1092: Mr. KILMER and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 1128: Mr. KILMER and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1175: Mr. CLAY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 1220: Mr. CRIST.
H.R. 1228: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 1241: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 1309: Mr. SERRANO, Ms. WATERS, and Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 1321: Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 1327: Mr. SMUCKER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. YOHO, Mr. WOODALL, and Mr. CLEAVER.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1342: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
 H.R. 1345: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 1379: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 1396: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BERA, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 1398: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. WALKER, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MAST, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. YOHO.
 H.R. 1406: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. WITTMAN.
 H.R. 1423: Mr. PETERS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
 H.R. 1440: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
 H.R. 1444: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1452: Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 1497: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
 H.R. 1526: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
 H.R. 1530: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. HECK.
 H.R. 1568: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 1579: Mr. ROSE of New York and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 1605: Mr. BUCK, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.
 H.R. 1632: Mr. MAST.
 H.R. 1641: Mr. MULLIN.
 H.R. 1643: Mr. SOTO and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 1648: Mrs. CRAIG.
 H.R. 1649: Mrs. CRAIG.
 H.R. 1651: Mrs. BUSTOS.
 H.R. 1673: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. LAMALFA.
 H.R. 1690: Ms. HAALAND.
 H.R. 1697: Mr. KING of Iowa.
 H.R. 1711: Mr. JEFFRIES.
 H.R. 1714: Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 1716: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 1730: Mr. MAST and Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 1770: Mr. DUFFY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mrs. HARTZLER.
 H.R. 1783: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 1805: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
 H.R. 1830: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KEATING, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MCADAMS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. PORTER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. CLAY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. GOMEZ.
 H.R. 1837: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 1864: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 1868: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Mrs. CRAIG.
 H.R. 1869: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CASE, and Mr. STIVERS.
 H.R. 1878: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. GOLDEN.
 H.R. 1880: Ms. OMAR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. WILD, Ms. HAALAND, and Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 1896: Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1903: Mr. UPTON, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
 H.R. 1909: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
 H.R. 1934: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 1956: Mr. CRAWFORD.
 H.R. 1981: Mr. CASE and Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 2013: Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 2014: Mr. CRAWFORD.
 H.R. 2040: Mr. CHABOT.
 H.R. 2089: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. EMMER, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 2097: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 2109: Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 2134: Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 2142: Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H.R. 2147: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. BASS, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
 H.R. 2163: Mr. CLINE.
 H.R. 2178: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. KENNEDY.
 H.R. 2189: Mr. CRIST and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
 H.R. 2195: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2204: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 2231: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 2235: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. WATERS, and Ms. FINKENAUER.
 H.R. 2249: Mr. SCALISE.
 H.R. 2291: Mr. GOSAR.
 H.R. 2293: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. BOST, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. TURNER, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. KING of Iowa.
 H.R. 2294: Mr. BARR.
 H.R. 2298: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 2315: Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 2340: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 2344: Mr. COOK.
 H.R. 2356: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 2358: Mr. CRIST.
 H.R. 2377: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2382: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. MAST.
 H.R. 2384: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
 H.R. 2408: Mr. KING of Iowa and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 2409: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
 H.R. 2411: Mr. COX of California.
 H.R. 2415: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
 H.R. 2420: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 2424: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 2426: Mr. BUDD and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 2428: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
 H.R. 2443: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BRADY, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. WALKER, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
 H.R. 2447: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 2474: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
 H.R. 2480: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 2493: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
 H.R. 2505: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. SMUCKER.
 H.R. 2508: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 2510: Ms. ESCOBAR.
 H.R. 2526: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H.R. 2527: Mr. COHEN, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BASS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. PLASKETT, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
 H.R. 2569: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. SERRANO.
 H.R. 2576: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. MOORE.
 H.R. 2585: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H.R. 2591: Ms. GABBARD.
 H.R. 2615: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 2623: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CROW, and Mr. GOLDEN.
 H.R. 2637: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. MOORE.
 H.J. Res. 2: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.J. Res. 48: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mrs. CRAIG.
 H. Con. Res. 36: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H. Res. 49: Mr. COOPER.
 H. Res. 100: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. HIMES.
 H. Res. 112: Mr. SOTO.
 H. Res. 114: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. CALVERT.
 H. Res. 146: Mr. MEEKS.
 H. Res. 165: Mr. MCKINLEY.
 H. Res. 179: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Miss RICE of New York.
 H. Res. 259: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mrs. TORRES of California.
 H. Res. 285: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BOST, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Mr. ROUDA.
 H. Res. 289: Mr. SOTO.
 H. Res. 310: Mrs. WAGNER.
 H. Res. 316: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. RASKIN.
 H. Res. 325: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SHALALA, and Mr. MEEKS.
 H. Res. 334: Mr. CONAWAY and Mr. OLSON.
 H. Res. 354: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CASE, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Mrs. HARTZLER.
 H. Res. 358: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. PINGREE.
 H. Res. 364: Ms. NORTON, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. MOORE.
 H. Res. 368: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petition:

Petition 2 by Mr. HICE of Georgia on House Resolution 132: Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Brooks of Alabama, Mr. Johnson of South Dakota, Mr. Green of Tennessee, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Grothman, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Turner.