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House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day. The Members of this people's House will be leaving for an extended weekend. Many will be traveling to Normandy on the 75th anniversary of D-Day, a day when thousands of American soldiers joined forces with our allies to begin the liberation of Europe.

As the world remembers that offensive in that great war, may we here at home be truly grateful for the sacrifices of so many whose efforts helped to guarantee the conflict-free North Atlantic world we have all lived with through these 70-odd years since that fateful day.

May we never forget the danger of hypernationalism that can lead to a reduced respect for those who are the "other," and a world where nations when acting only in their own self-interest, can fail to see Your presence in their neighborhoods.

May all that is done this day, and in the days to come, be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

HONORING ALL SERVICEMEMBERS FOR THEIR SACRIFICES

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

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in gratitude for the bravery and sacrifices made by American and Allied Armed Forces on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

This week marks the 75th anniversary of that longest day, a moment in history when servicemembers from across the globe stormed the shores of Normandy, France, to defend liberty and fight against the tyranny of Nazi Germany.

And as we pause to honor and express our gratitude to the tens of thousands of American soldiers, sailors, and airmen who bore the battle that day and for many days after until victory was achieved, we are reminded again that the cost of freedom can be very high.

As chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, it is my duty to ensure the promises we made to veterans and their survivors are kept.

To those veterans that remain with us still to those D-Day veterans who perished on that longest day and to those who lived to tell the stories of that day, I say to you that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is committed to honoring your legacies by improving VA healthcare, providing accountability for the fair and timely delivery of benefits, and to ensure that we honor your memories.

Today I ask that all Americans reflect on the sacrifices made by the greatest generation in Europe 75 years ago and to join me in thanking those of this generation who have stepped up and every intervening generation who have answered the call to serve.

RECOGNIZING FORT STEWART-HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield for winning the 2019 Commander in Chief's Annual Award for Installation Excellence.

Conferred by the Department of Defense, installations compete based on a number of categories, including unit morale, installation management, safety, health, community relations, and environmental stewardship. Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield has won the award a staggering seven times, most recently in 2015.

I want to thank everyone at Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield, but especially Garrison Commander Colonel Jason Wolter, whose hard work enabled the installation to reach such a consistent height of quality.

This award is the culmination of his statement: "There's no place other than Fort Stewart or Hunter Army Airfield our soldiers would rather call home."

I am proud to have them in the First Congressional District of Georgia and proud of the work they are doing serving our country.

BRINGING SANCTUARY AND SAFETY BACK TO AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

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

□ 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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Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate D-Day and express our heartfelt gratitude to veterans across our great Nation, it is also an appropriate time to think of civilians and security threats at home.

June is Gun Violence Awareness Month and a time to reflect on the lives we have lost to gun violence and reinvigorate our fight to end senseless suffering.

Just this past week, 52 people were shot in Chicago, resulting in 10 deaths, and 12 lives were taken in Virginia Beach. The shooting in Virginia Beach was the 150th mass shooting in 2019. Just think about that and the lives lost. Americans like Ryan Keith Cox, a hero who helped his coworkers to safety, Mary Louise Gayle, a devoted mother and grandmother known for her holiday gingerbread houses, Richard Nettleton, a veteran and a die-hard Red Sox fan, Katherine, Christopher, Bert, Laquita, Bobby, Missy, Joshua, Alexander, and Tara.

We are not powerless. 100 days ago House Democrats passed two gun safety reform bills supported by over 90 percent of Americans. These bills can save lives. We can bring sanctuary and safety back to our communities.

We ask our Senate colleagues to do their job and bring these life-saving measures up for a vote.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

COASTAL AND OCEAN ACIDIFICATION STRESSORS AND THREATS RESEARCH ACT OF 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1237) to amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board, to expand and improve the research on Ocean Acidification and Coastal Acidification, to establish and maintain a data archive system for Ocean Acidification data and Coastal Acidification data, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1237

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats Research Act of 2019” or the “COAST Research Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 12402(a) of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3701(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “development and coordination” and inserting “coordination and implementation”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “acidification on marine organisms” and inserting “acidification and coastal acidification on marine organisms”;

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking “establish” and all that follows through the semicolon and inserting “maintain and advise an interagency research, monitoring, and public outreach program on ocean acidification and coastal acidification”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “establishment” and inserting “maintenance”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting “and coastal acidification” after “ocean acidification”;

(4) in paragraph (4), by inserting “and coastal acidification that take into account other environmental and anthropogenic stressors” after “ocean acidification”.

(b) *TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.*—Section 12402 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3701(a)) is amended by striking “(a) PURPOSES.—”.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 12403 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3702) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “of the Earth’s oceans” and all that follows before the period at the end and inserting “and changes in the water chemistry of the Earth’s oceans, coastal estuaries, and waterways caused by carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and the breakdown of organic matter”;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “Joint Subcommittee on Ocean Science and Technology of the National Science and Technology Council” and inserting “National Science and Technology Council Subcommittee on Ocean Science and Technology”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), respectively;

(4) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph:

“(1) *COASTAL ACIDIFICATION.*—The term ‘coastal acidification’ means the combined decrease in pH and changes in the water chemistry of coastal oceans, estuaries, and other bodies of water from chemical inputs (including carbon dioxide from the atmosphere), freshwater inputs, and excess nutrient run-off from land and coastal atmospheric pollution that result in processes that release carbon dioxide, acidic nitrogen, and sulfur compounds as byproducts which end up in coastal waters.”;

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) *STATE.*—The term ‘State’ means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.”.

SEC. 4. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

Section 12404 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3703) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “SUBCOMMITTEE” and inserting “WORKING GROUP”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “Joint Subcommittee on Ocean Science and Technology of the National Science and Technology Council shall coordinate Federal activities on ocean acidification and” and insert “Subcommittee shall”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “Wildlife Service,” and inserting “Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, the Department of Energy, the Department of the Navy, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Smithsonian Institution,”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), in the heading, by striking “CHAIRMAN” and inserting “CHAIR”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, including the efforts of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to facilitate such implementation” after “of the plan”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and coastal acidification” after “ocean acidification”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “and coastal acidification” after “ocean acidification”;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(D) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking “developed” and inserting “and coastal acidification developed”;

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “and coastal acidification; and”;

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) ensure that each of the Federal agencies represented on the interagency working group—
“(A) participates in the Ocean Acidification Information Exchange established under paragraph (5); and

“(B) delivers data and information to support the data archive system established under section 12406(d).”;

(4) in subsection (c), in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “, and to the Office of Management and Budget,” after “House of Representatives”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the interagency research” and inserting “interagency strategic research”;

(5) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(6) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) *ADVISORY BOARD.*—

“(1) *ESTABLISHMENT.*—The Chair of the Subcommittee shall establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board.

“(2) *DUTIES.*—The Advisory Board shall—

“(A) not later than 180 days before the Subcommittee submits the most recent report under subsection (d)(2)—

“(i) review such report;

“(ii) submit an analysis of such report to the Subcommittee for consideration in the final report submitted under subsection (d)(2); and

“(iii) concurrently with the Subcommittee’s final submission of the report under subsection (d)(2), the Advisory Board shall submit a copy of the analysis provided to the Subcommittee to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

“(B) not later than 180 days before the Subcommittee submits the most recent strategic research plan under subsection (d)(3) to Congress—

“(i) review such plan;

“(ii) submit an analysis of such plan and the implementation thereof to the Subcommittee for consideration in the final strategic research plan submitted under subsection (d)(3); and

“(iii) concurrently with the Subcommittee’s final submission of the strategic research plan under subsection (d)(3), the Advisory Board shall submit a copy of the analysis provided to the Subcommittee to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the

Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

“(C) provide ongoing advice to the Subcommittee and the interagency working group on matters related to Federal activities on ocean acidification and coastal acidification;

“(D) advise the Subcommittee and the interagency working group on—

“(i) efforts to coordinate research and monitoring activities related to ocean acidification and coastal acidification; and

“(ii) the best practices for the standards developed for data archiving under section 12406(e);

“(E) publish in the Federal Register a charter;

“(F) provide the Library of Congress with—

“(i) the charter described in subparagraph (E);

“(ii) any schedules and minutes for meetings of the Advisory Board;

“(iii) any documents that are approved by the Advisory Board; and

“(iv) any reports and analysis prepared by the Advisory Board; and

“(G) establish a publicly accessible web page on the website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, that contains the information described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (F).

“(3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Board shall consist of 24 members as follows:

“(A) 2 representatives of the shellfish and crab industry.

“(B) 1 representative of the finfish industry.

“(C) 1 representative of seafood processors.

“(D) 3 representatives from academia, including both natural and social sciences.

“(E) 1 representative of recreational fishing.

“(F) 1 representative of relevant nongovernmental organizations.

“(G) 6 representatives from relevant State, local, and Tribal governments.

“(H) 1 representative from the Alaska Ocean Acidification Network.

“(I) 1 representative from the California Current Acidification Network.

“(J) 1 representative from the Northeast Coastal Acidification Network.

“(K) 1 representative from the Southeast Coastal Acidification Network.

“(L) 1 representative from the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Acidification Network.

“(M) 1 representative from the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Acidification Network.

“(N) 1 representative from the Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System or similar entity representing the island territories and possessions of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and the State of Hawaii.

“(O) 1 representative from the Caribbean Regional Association for Coastal Ocean Observing or a similar entity representing Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

“(P) 1 representative from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Advisory Board without a vote.

“(4) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—The Chair of the Subcommittee shall—

“(A) appoint members to the Advisory Board (taking into account the geographical interests of each individual to be appointed as a member of the Advisory Board to ensure that an appropriate balance of geographical interests are represented by the members of the Advisory Board) who—

“(i) represent the interest group for which each seat is designated;

“(ii) demonstrate expertise on ocean acidification or coastal acidification and its scientific, economic, industry, cultural, and community impacts; and

“(iii) have a record of distinguished service with respect to ocean acidification or coastal acidification, and such impacts;

“(B) give consideration to nominations and recommendations from the members of the interagency working group and the public for such appointments; and

“(C) ensure that an appropriate balance of scientific, industry, and geographical interests are represented by the members of the Advisory Board.

“(5) TERM OF MEMBERSHIP.—Each member of the Advisory Board—

“(A) shall be appointed for a 5-year term; and

“(B) may be appointed to more than one term.

“(6) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Subcommittee shall appoint one member of the Advisory Board to serve as the Chair of the Advisory Board.

“(7) MEETINGS.—Not less than once each calendar year, the Advisory Board shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by the Chair of the Advisory Board, in consultation with the Chair of the Subcommittee and the Chair of the interagency working group.

“(8) BRIEFING.—The Chair of the Advisory Board shall brief the Subcommittee and the interagency working group on the progress of the Advisory Board as necessary.

“(9) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Advisory Board.”.

SEC. 5. STRATEGIC RESEARCH PLAN.

Section 12405 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3704) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “acidification” each place it appears and inserting “acidification and coastal acidification”;

(B) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting “, and not later than every 5 years thereafter” after “the date of enactment of this Act”;

(ii) by inserting “address the socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification and coastal acidification and to” after “mitigation strategies to”;

and

(iii) by striking “marine ecosystems” each place it appears and inserting “ecosystems”;

and

(C) in the second sentence, by inserting “and recommendations made by the Advisory Board in the review of the plan required under section 12404(c)(2)(B)(i)” after “subsection (d)”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and social sciences” after “among the ocean sciences”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “impacts” and inserting “impacts, including trends of changes in ocean chemistry,”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “improve the ability to assess the” and inserting “assess the short-term and long-term”;

and

(II) by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) provide information for the—

“(i) development of adaptation and mitigation strategies to address the socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification and coastal acidification;

“(ii) conservation of marine organisms and ecosystems; and

“(iii) assessment of the effectiveness of such adaptation and mitigation strategies; and”;

and

(iv) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) improve research on—

“(i) ocean acidification and coastal acidification;

“(ii) the interactions between and effects of multiple combined stressors including changes in water chemistry, changes in sediment delivery, hypoxia, and harmful algal blooms, on ocean acidification and coastal acidification; and

“(iii) the effect of environmental stressors on marine resources and ecosystems”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (F), by striking “database development” and inserting “data management”;

(ii) in subparagraph (H) by striking “and” at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(J) assessment of adaptation and mitigation strategies; and

“(K) education and outreach activities”;

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking “set forth” and inserting “ensure an appropriate balance of contribution in establishing”;

(E) in paragraph (5), by striking “reports” and inserting “the best available peer-reviewed scientific reports”;

(F) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by inserting “and coastal acidification” after “ocean acidification”;

and

(ii) by striking “of the United States” and inserting “within the United States”;

(G) in paragraph (7), by striking “outline budget requirements” and inserting “estimate costs associated for full implementation of each element of the plan by fiscal year”;

(H) in paragraph (8)—

(i) by inserting “and coastal acidification” after “ocean acidification” each place it appears;

(ii) by striking “its” and inserting “their”;

and

(iii) by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(I) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

and

(J) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(10) describe monitoring needs necessary to support potentially affected industry members, coastal stakeholders, fishery management councils and commissions, non-Federal resource managers, and scientific experts on decision-making and adaptation related to ocean acidification and coastal acidification.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking “surface”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and coastal acidification” after “ocean acidification” each place it appears;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “input, and” and inserting “inputs,”;

(ii) by inserting “, marine food webs,” after “marine ecosystems”;

and

(iii) by inserting “, and modeling that supports fisheries management” after “marine organisms”;

(D) in paragraph (5), by inserting “and coastal acidification” after “ocean acidification”;

and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) Research to understand related and cumulative stressors and other biogeochemical processes occurring in conjunction with ocean acidification and coastal acidification.”; and

(4) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) ADVISORY BOARD EVALUATION.—Not later than 180 days before a plan is submitted to Congress, the Subcommittee shall provide the Advisory Board established under section 12404(c) a copy of the plan for purposes of review under paragraph (2)(B)(i) of such section.

“(f) PUBLICATION AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 90 days before the strategic research plan, or any revision thereof, is submitted to Congress, the Subcommittee shall publish the plan in the Federal Register and provide an opportunity for submission of public comments for a period of not less than 60 days.”.

SEC. 6. NOAA OCEAN ACIDIFICATION ACTIVITIES.

Section 12406 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3705) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “coordination,” after “research, monitoring,”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by inserting “including the Integrated Ocean Observing System and the ocean observing assets of other Federal and State agencies,” after “ocean observing assets,”; and

(II) by inserting “and agency and department missions, prioritizing the location of monitoring instruments, assets, and projects to maximize the efficiency of resources and to optimize understanding of socioeconomic impacts and ecosystem health” after “research program”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by striking “adaptation” and inserting “adaptation and mitigation”; and

(II) by inserting “and supporting socioeconomically vulnerable communities and industries” after “marine ecosystems”;

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking “its impacts” and inserting “their respective impacts”;

(iv) in subparagraph (F), by striking “monitoring and impacts research” and inserting “research, monitoring, and adaptation and mitigation strategies”; and

(v) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(G) research to improve understanding of the effect of—

“(i) other environmental stressors on ocean acidification and coastal acidification;

“(ii) multiple environmental stressors on living marine resources and coastal ecosystems; and

“(iii) adaptation and mitigation strategies to address the socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification and coastal acidification.”;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking “critical research projects that explore” and inserting “critical research and education projects that explore and communicate”; and

(D) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking “acidification” each place it appears and inserting “acidification and coastal acidification”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(c) **RELATIONSHIP TO INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.**—The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall serve as the lead Federal agency responsible for coordinating the Federal response to ocean acidification and coastal acidification, by—

“(1) leading the interagency working group in implementing the strategic research plan under section 12405;

“(2) coordinating monitoring and research efforts among Federal agencies in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal government and international partners;

“(3) maintaining an Ocean Acidification Information Exchange described under section 12404(b)(5) to allow for information to be electronically accessible, including information—

“(A) on ocean acidification developed through or used by the ocean acidification program described under section 12406(a); or

“(B) that would be useful to State governments, local governments, Tribal governments, resource managers, policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders in mitigating or adapting to the impacts of ocean acidification and coastal acidification; and

“(4) establishing and maintaining the data archive system under subsection (d).

“(d) **DATA ARCHIVE SYSTEM.**—

“(1) **MANAGEMENT.**—The Secretary, in coordination with members of the interagency working group, shall provide for the long-term stewardship of, and access to, data relating to ocean acidification and coastal acidification by establishing and maintaining a data archive system that the National Center for Environmental Information uses to process, store, archive, provide access to, and incorporate to the extent possible, such data collected—

“(A) through relevant federally-funded research; and

“(B) by a Federal agency, State agency, local agency, Tribe, academic scientist, citizen scientist, or industry organization.

“(2) **EXISTING GLOBAL OR NATIONAL DATA ASSETS.**—In establishing and maintaining the data archive system under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that existing global or national data assets (including the data assets maintained by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the Integrated Ocean Observing System, and other existing data systems within Federal agencies) are incorporated to the greatest extent possible.

“(e) **STANDARDS, PROTOCOLS, AND PROCEDURES.**—With respect to the data described in subsection (d), the Secretary, in coordination with members of the interagency working group, shall establish and revise as necessary the standards, protocols, or procedures for—

“(1) processing, storing, archiving, and providing access to such data;

“(2) the interoperability and intercalibration of such data;

“(3) the collection of any metadata underlying such data; and

“(4) sharing such data with State, local, and Tribal government programs, potentially affected industry members, coastal stakeholders, fishery management councils and commissions, non-Federal resource managers, and academia.

“(f) **DISSEMINATION OF OCEAN ACIDIFICATION DATA AND COASTAL ACIDIFICATION DATA.**—The Secretary, in coordination with members of the interagency working group, shall disseminate the data described under subsection (d) to the greatest extent practicable by sharing such data on full and open access exchanges, including the Ocean Acidification Information Exchange described in section 12404(b)(5).

“(g) **REQUIREMENT.**—Recipients of grants from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under this subtitle that collect data described under subsection (d) shall—

“(1) collect such data in accordance with the standards, protocols, or procedures established pursuant to subsection (e); and

“(2) submit such data to the data archive system under subsection (d), in accordance with any rules promulgated by the Secretary.”.

SEC. 7. NSF OCEAN ACIDIFICATION ACTIVITIES.

Section 12407 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3706) is amended—

(1) by striking “ocean acidification” each place it appears and inserting “ocean acidification and coastal acidification”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “continue” and all that follows through “which shall”;

(ii) by striking “proposals for research” and inserting “proposals for the researching”; and

(iii) by striking “its impacts” and inserting “their respective impacts”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “marine ecosystems” and inserting “ecosystems”;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(D) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “and its impacts” and inserting “and their respective impacts”; and

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

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) adaptation and mitigation strategies to address socioeconomic effects of ocean acidification and coastal acidification.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **REQUIREMENT.**—Recipients of grants from the National Science Foundation under this subtitle that collect data described under section 12406(d) shall—

“(1) collect data in accordance with the standards, protocols, or procedures established pursuant to section 12406(e); and

“(2) submit such data to the Director and the Secretary, in accordance with any rules promulgated by the Director or the Secretary.”.

SEC. 8. NASA OCEAN ACIDIFICATION ACTIVITIES.

Section 12408 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3707) is amended—

(1) by striking “ocean acidification” each place it appears and inserting “ocean acidification and coastal acidification”;

(2) in subsection (a), by striking “its impacts” and inserting “their respective impacts”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) **REQUIREMENT.**—Researchers from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under this subtitle that collect data described under section 12406(d) shall—

“(1) collect such data in accordance with the standards, protocols, or procedures established pursuant to section 12406(e); and

“(2) submit such data to the Administrator and the Secretary, in accordance with any rules promulgated by the Administrator or the Secretary.”.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 12409 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3708) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “subtitle—” and all that follows through paragraph (4) and inserting the following: “subtitle \$30,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “subtitle—” and all that follows through paragraph (4) and inserting the following: “subtitle \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 1237, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 1237, the COAST Research Act of 2019. Our Nation is facing an invisible but growing threat: ocean acidification. For the last 200 years, the oceans have soaked up about one-third of the excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from the burning of fossil fuels causing the oceans to become more acidic.

The science is clear. As spelled out in the Fourth National Climate Assessment and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report, ocean acidification is causing the chemistry of the oceans to change at an unprecedented rate.

Ocean acidification makes it more difficult for shelled organisms like oysters, mussels, clams, and corals to build their shells and skeletons and has potentially devastating effects on marine ecosystems.

The effects of ocean acidification are already being seen and felt today in our coastal communities around the Nation.

Congress acted and passed the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act in 2009, which catalyzed research and monitoring efforts

to better understand ocean acidification and its impacts. While this bill has successfully increased our understanding of ocean acidification, the Federal investment in research has been relatively small compared to the size of the problem.

□ 0915

H.R. 1237 updates and reauthorizes our Federal ocean acidification response and expands the scope of the Federal efforts on this important issue.

H.R. 1237 also designates the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as the lead Federal agency, which formalizes the leadership role it has played in conducting ocean acidification research and monitoring over the last decade.

Ocean acidification threatens the vitality of our coastal economies. We need to get ahead of the problem of ocean acidification before it causes even greater economic harm to our coast. We need to have a much better understanding of ocean acidification in order to mitigate and adapt to its effects.

H.R. 1237, along with the three other ocean acidification bills being considered today, offers a path toward solutions. If we don't act now, we risk going down an irreversible path.

June is World Oceans Month, and I see no better time for the U.S. House of Representatives to pass legislation to support the health of the oceans than now.

I want to take a brief moment to recognize the efforts of the sponsor of the bill, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI). She has been a champion of this issue during her time here in the House and has been relentless in her efforts to authorize this program.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters from Earthjustice, Ocean Conservancy, the Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems, the Integrated Ocean Observing System Association, and the Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association in support of this bill.

EARTHJUSTICE,
June 4, 2019.

Re Earthjustice supports H.R. 1237, the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats Research Act of 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN BONAMICI: On behalf of our supporters and staff nationwide, we are writing to voice our strong support for the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Act of 2019 (H.R. 1237). Ocean acidification is a serious global threat, as our oceans calibrate our atmosphere and maintain the conditions that have supported human life for millennia. This vital legislation leads us towards solutions that secure our ecosystems, our economies, and our health.

Ocean acidification has devastated coastal communities by eroding the sources of their livelihood and protection against ocean events. Acidic waters imperil everything from cod larvae and lobsters, to plankton and coral reefs. The process acidification

sets into motion will cause increasingly expensive damage on scales larger than we've already seen in our Pacific Northwest shellfish farms. Americans will take the hit, either in the grocery store, or—for coastal regions—in their jobs and their homes. However, immediate action can halt plunging pH levels and promote resilience in changing temperatures.

The COAST Research Act jumpstarts ocean recovery and helps communities cope with ocean acidification by updating the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act (FOARAM) to face current threats. Funding FOARAM through 2023 ensures we don't backslide in protecting ourselves against ocean acidification, just as the danger is increasing. Incorporating the best available data on the full effects of ocean acidification, including socioeconomic and regional variations, ensures our national response to the problem works for the whole nation. Establishing an advisory board that represents and coordinates the diverse stakeholders impacted by ocean acidification ensures interests at all level—including industry, recreation, and conservation—are accounted for in federal action.

Bipartisan support for the COAST Research Act speaks to the seriousness of the problem and the efficiency of this proposed solution. Neither Democrats nor Republicans are willing to watch our blue economy dissolve in increasingly acidic waters. Both parties support urgent action to stabilize our oceans and fortify them against future changes. This bill provides the funding and strategy to do just that.

Without action, our ocean ecosystems and dependent economies may be barren by the end of this century. Congress has the opportunity to reverse this trend and keep our coasts and oceans vibrant and bountiful. We greatly appreciate your leadership in crafting the bill that can make such reversal possible.

Sincerely,

MARJORIE MULHALL,
Legislative Director for Lands,
Wildlife, and Oceans, Earthjustice.

OCEAN CONSERVANCY,
Washington, DC, February 27, 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONAMICI: On behalf of Ocean Conservancy, please accept this letter of support for H.R. 1237, the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act of 2019. Americans depend on a healthy ocean, and ocean acidification threatens millions of jobs and livelihoods, cultures, and ways of life, from the Pacific Northwest's shellfish industry to Florida's coral reef tourism. We believe the COAST Research Act strengthens our nation's investments in ocean and coastal acidification, and we are proud to offer our support for this legislation.

From coast to coast, ocean acidification is having a broad range of impacts on the health of our ocean and coastal communities. Coastal industries are continuing to face the reality of an increasingly acidic ocean. In 2017, researchers at Oregon State University recorded some of the highest levels of ocean acidification in the world off the coast of the Pacific Northwest. Additionally, 63% of test sites on the west coast experienced levels of acidification known to cause commercial oyster production failures. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, ocean and coastal acidification has had extensive biological and socioeconomic impacts.

In 2009, Congress recognized the urgent need for federal investments in ocean acidification research and monitoring, and subse-

quently passed the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring (FOARAM) Act of 2009. FOARAM established the federal government's work on ocean acidification by creating the NOAA Ocean Acidification Program and an interagency working group on ocean acidification. Much of our knowledge and understanding of ocean acidification that has emerged in the last decade can be credited to the federal funding authorized by FOARAM. The law's authorization, however, expired in 2012, and there are changes that can be made to further improve our ability to understand acidification in the open ocean as well as in the coastal zone.

We believe the COAST Research Act will help our nation and coastal communities better prepare for the effects from ocean and coastal acidification. Thank you for your leadership on this issue, and we look forward to working with you to craft solutions for our changing ocean environment.

Sincerely,

SARAH COOLEY, PH.D.,
Director, Ocean Acidification
Program, Ocean Conservancy.

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF
NETWORKED OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEMS,
Washington, DC, March 7, 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
House of Representatives,
Washington DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN BONAMICI: As the Director of the Northwest Association of Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS), I write in support of the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act.

NANOOS provides access to near-real time observations, forecasts, and other tools that can be used to observe water properties in the Salish Sea and the coastal waters off Washington and Oregon. NANOOS can only serve our stakeholders via NOAA's Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS), which links together Federal agencies with our collective of local universities, government agencies, tribes, nonprofits, and industry organizations who collect quality oceanographic and meteorological data from moorings, buoys, and satellites from across the Pacific Northwest region. But our resources are limited and this COAST Research Act would help to highlight the pay-off investments can make.

In the Pacific Northwest, we know that ocean acidification is an issue already, as witnessed by the difference that monitoring water chemistry has made to shellfish growers. We know that impacts from ocean acidification may affect shellfish harvesters, fishermen, resource managers, and tribal and other coastal communities. NANOOS' work with IOOS and NOAA's Ocean Acidification Program have been instrumental in aiding adaptation.

The COAST Research Act will enhance these and other efforts to understand, monitor, and manage the nation's ability to respond and adapt to ocean acidification. NANOOS will be better able to meet the needs of our stakeholders if this Act is passed.

My thanks for your leadership and insights.

Sincerely,

JAN NEWTON,
NANOOS Executive Director.

IOOS ASSOCIATION,
March 5, 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN BONAMICI: On behalf of the Integrated Ocean Observing System

(IOOS) Association and its national network of eleven coastal observing systems, I write to support the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act.

NOAA's Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) links together Federal agencies and eleven Regional Associations (RAs) to design and to operate regional observing systems to provide timely and reliable data and information on our oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes. Coastal acidification is becoming an even more pressing concern for many of our stakeholders and users, such as shellfish growers, shellfish harvesters, fishermen, resource managers, and coastal communities.

The impacts of coastal acidification vary, and each system must be tailored to the unique situation of the region. The IOOS RAs work closely with NOAA's Ocean Acidification Program to understand the regional context, to deploy and operate sensors, support the data that can detect and monitor acidification to support and improve warnings and alerts and to provide for the sharing and integration of data.

The COAST Research Act will enhance these and other efforts to understand, monitor and manage the nation's ability to respond and adapt to ocean acidification. The Act does this by expanding the Advisory Board to include representatives of the variety of industries and stakeholder impacted by ocean acidification, expanding the strategic plan for research and monitoring, and expanding the role of the Federal agencies for addressing ocean acidification.

Sincerely,

ELLA (JOSIE) QUINTRELL,
Director.

PACIFIC COAST SHELLFISH
GROWERS ASSOCIATION,
March 9, 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
*House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONAMICI: On behalf of the members of Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association (PCSGA), I am submitting this letter of support for H.B. 1237, the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act of 2019. Shellfish growers were the first community to call attention to the problems associated with ocean acidification when, in 2007, they experienced severe oyster larvae mortality in two out of three major west coast shellfish hatcheries. Since then, PCSGA has engaged in several local, state, and federal efforts and initiatives to ensure a future for this historic industry.

Shellfish farming on the west coast began in the late 1800's, fueled the California Gold Rush and was the reason for the development of many coastal towns. Today, PCSGA proudly represents 120 shellfish farms in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California and Hawaii which farm mussels, clams, oysters and geoduck. Our members not only produce sustainable, healthy, food, but also provide significant ecosystem services such as aquatic habitat and water filtration, and support thousands of family-wage jobs within rural coastal communities.

For nearly a decade, the shellfish industry has benefited from NOAA's Ocean Acidification Program and the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS), both of which relate to the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring (FOARAM) Act of 2009. These programs and the directives within FOARAM have influenced the way shellfish growers operate their farms among the uncertainty of changing ocean conditions. Historically, growers only consulting their tide charts. Now, growers rely upon a variety of real-time data and tools to understand the

ocean changes and adapt methods and practices which allow them to continue farming in a productive and profitable manner. There is much work ahead of us and much yet to learn. COAST Research Act provides an essential pathway forward.

We are excited by the intent of COAST Research Act and the opportunities it provides. Not only is it a reasonable follow up to FOARAM but it also allows us to continue asking questions and seek innovative approaches to mitigate the impacts related to ocean acidification.

Thank you very much for your leadership on this and for your commitment to ensuring the long-term health of our coastal and marine areas upon which shellfish growers depend.

Respectfully,

MARGARET A. PILARO,
Executive Director.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1237, the COAST Research Act of 2019. This bipartisan legislation would reauthorize and modernize ocean acidification research and monitoring programs.

Ocean acidification is the result of a gradual decrease in pH in ocean chemistry. A small shift in pH can have a serious effect on marine ecosystems, including shellfish habitat, coral reefs, and fisheries habitat.

Congress recognized the need for a better understanding of the cause and the effects of ocean acidification by passing the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009. This legislation created a framework for science organizations such as NOAA and the National Science Foundation to dedicate resources to studying the phenomenon. This program provided valuable information to the scientific community to better understand what caused ocean acidification and how to begin addressing this issue.

H.R. 1237 reauthorizes and modernizes those efforts by updating the strategic plan governing the Federal Government's research efforts, strengthening cooperation among scientific agencies. It designates NOAA as the lead agency for coordinating Federal efforts for addressing the Federal response to ocean acidification. Additionally, the bill clarifies that all federally funded research conducted in connection with the program is to be made publicly available.

This bill is the result of years of work in building a consensus among stakeholders, ranging from ocean conservation groups and sportsmen to coastal communities, about how best to address this problem moving forward.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON for yielding

time, also for her leadership on the committee, and I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their support of this legislation.

I rise today in support of the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats, or COAST, Research Act, my bipartisan bill to expand scientific research and monitoring of ocean and coastal acidification.

According to the Fourth National Climate Assessment, catastrophic carbon dioxide concentrations are now higher than at any time in the last 3 million years. Approximately one-third of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere dissolves into our oceans and estuaries, causing them to become more acidic.

In addition to atmospheric carbon dioxide, our oceans, estuaries, and coastal waterways are absorbing chemical inputs and excess nutrient runoff from land and coastal pollution.

Our understanding of the long-term consequences of changes in water chemistry on our marine ecosystem is still limited, but we do know that ocean and coastal acidification make it difficult for marine organisms to build their shells and skeletal structures. Some finfish, including endangered salmon in the Pacific Northwest, lose their sense of smell that they use for identifying prey, reproducing, and navigating their habitats.

Ocean acidification events are only projected to become more intense, longer, and increasingly common, especially on the Pacific Coast.

The COAST Research Act would improve scientific research on ocean and coastal acidification in the context of other environmental stressors and direct Federal agencies to assess adaptation and mitigation strategies. Importantly, the bill also expands the definition of ocean acidification to include estuaries and to recognize mechanisms that cause changes in coastal chemistry.

As chair of the Interagency Working Group on Ocean Acidification, NOAA is already leading interdisciplinary efforts to expand our understanding of changing ocean conditions. This bill would designate NOAA as the lead Federal agency responsible for implementing the Federal response to ocean and coastal acidification. This is a pragmatic response to calls for an interdependent national ocean acidification program office and recommendations from a September 2014 Government Accountability Office report.

Ocean acidification research is still in its infancy, and the best way to mitigate its effects is through regionally coordinated scientific research. The COAST Research Act directs NOAA to maintain a data archive system to process, store, archive, and provide access to data on ocean and coastal acidification from federally funded research, including existing global or national datasets and research from

State and local agencies, Tribes, academic scientists, citizen scientists, and industry organizations.

Additionally, the COAST Research Act would increase our understanding of the socioeconomic effects of ocean and coastal acidification and engage stakeholders. The bill creates an advisory board comprised of representatives of the shellfish and crab industry; finfish industry; seafood processors; recreational fishing; academia; non-governmental organizations; State, local, and Tribal governments; and regional coastal acidification networks. This regionally balanced group will advise the interagency working group on ocean and coastal acidification research and monitoring activities.

Our oceans and estuaries are facing the brunt of our inaction to reduce anthropogenic carbon emissions. We know that even if carbon dioxide emissions are halted today, many of the effects for our oceans will continue to occur over the course of the next few decades.

The COAST Research Act will support vulnerable communities, industries, and coastal and ocean managers by strengthening research on how they can best prepare and, when possible, adapt to ocean and coastal acidification. Oregon's shellfish industry and researchers at Oregon State University have collaborated on ocean acidification mitigation strategies that have helped the shellfish industry survive. Their research demonstrates what is possible when we invest in science and research to help coastal communities adapt to climate change.

Our oceans and estuaries are resilient, and we can help them heal, but we cannot afford to wait any longer. This is National Ocean Month and Capitol Hill Ocean Week, a good time to act to help protect the oceans and our planet.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close by thanking, again, my colleagues, Representative YOUNG, Representative POSEY, and Representative PINGREE, for their leadership on this issue. I truly appreciate the support from my fellow House Oceans Caucus and Congressional Estuary Caucus co-chairs. I also want to, again, thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their support.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters from the Oregon Coordinating Council on Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia and Oregon State University in support of the COAST Research Act.

THE OREGON COORDINATING COUNCIL
ON OCEAN ACIDIFICATION AND HYPOXIA,

March 8, 2019.

Re Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONAMICI: As the Co-Chairs of the State legislatively mandated, Oregon Coordinating Council on Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia (or "Oregon OAH Council"), we appreciate the opportunity to provide you with a letter of strong support for the Coastal and Ocean Acidifica-

tion Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act. Addressing intensifying ocean acidification (OA) conditions here in Oregon, as well as across the United States, is critical to our Nations understanding of larger impacts from CO2 emissions.

Oregon is among the first places in the world to observe direct impacts of ocean acidification and hypoxia (OAH), due to our unique geographic and oceanographic context, putting our fragile marine ecosystem at risk. Our coastal economies rely on our vibrant marine ecosystem. Our nearshore waters are home to sport and commercial fisheries, all of the State's mariculture operations, and contain critical nursery grounds for economically important species including rockfish, oysters, salmon, pink shrimp, and Dungeness crab. Oregon is not alone in experiencing the impacts from OA or hypoxia. Through actions such as those in the COAST Research Act we must act together as Americans to develop solutions for our coastal communities, economies, and ecosystems to prepare for future conditions.

In the coming years, the Oregon OAH Council will continue to take a thoughtful, collaborative, science-based approach to developing recommendations to address OAH in our state and beyond. Through further investments and initiatives, Oregon and the United States will benefit from adaptation and mitigation measures and will model to the world how to develop actionable solutions for OA adaptation and mitigation.

THE OREGON OAH COUNCIL HAS IDENTIFIED THREE URGENTLY NEEDED STRATEGIC ACTIONS, WHICH DIRECTLY ALIGN WITH OBJECTIVES WITHIN THE COAST RESEARCH ACT.

(1) Monitoring of key oceanographic and biological indicators of impacts from OAH.

At the same time that OA has been impacting our coasts, oxygen-depletion is on the rise; Oregon and much of the West coast has seen several seasons in a row with extended periods of hypoxia in our coastal waters. The Oregon OAH Council is encouraged that the COAST Research Act identifies the need to strengthen investments in OA research and monitoring in the context of other environmental stressors. Ocean acidification and hypoxia are compounding stressors for a wide range of marine animals, and as such must continue to be studied together. Through the COAST Research Acts reauthorization of funding of NOAA, NSF, and NASA, much needed resources will be made available to researchers across the United States to continue to expand our knowledge of OAH. The Oregon OAH Council also supports the initiative of the COAST Research Act to create data processing, storage, and archive facilities to provide for the long-term stewardship and standardization of data. By creating a central repository for OAH data it provides governments, scientists, and industry better access to the information need to inform their mitigation and adaptation planning. Only by maximizing our current data and filling our knowledge gaps of OAH, can we as a Nation begin to be able to piece together for solutions for our coastal communities.

(2) Projects or programs that promote coastal economic and ecosystem resilience to OAH.

Fisheries and aquaculture are central to our history, are enjoyed by Americans across the nation year-round, and remain key to many of Oregon's coastal economies today. Yet, the future sustainability of these marine resources and communities' ability to rely on them, are uncertain in the face of significant ocean changes, including OAH, and uncertain in the face of our current state of preparation to adapt to those changes over time. This is why the Oregon

OAH Council supports activities and initiatives that promote resilience to increased OAH conditions, for both human communities and ecosystems. The COAST Research Act also stresses the importance of increasing our understanding of the socioeconomic effects of OA by expanding federal research to assess adaptation and mitigation strategies. There will be costs of inaction relative to CO2 mitigation and the United States has an obligation to relieve these costs wherever possible for our citizens.

(3) Tools and strategies to increase awareness of OAH science, impacts and solutions. As the impacts of OA intensify, it is going to be vitally important for our Nation to identify and advance opportunities to raise awareness of and communicate OAH science, impacts, and mitigation solutions. This is why the Oregon OAH Council is encouraged by the fact that the COAST Research Act recognizes the need to address the effects of OA on estuaries and integrate research, monitoring, and adaptation strategies. By integrating OA causes and effects, it better demonstrates the complexity of this climate issue, and provides a clearer message to communities. The Oregon OAH Council also supports the COAST Research Act establishment of an Advisory Board to increase coordination among stakeholders, including members of industry, to work with State and Federal governments to improve coordination. Recognizing the importance of a broad membership, our Oregon OAH Council includes members from industry, academia and state government agencies. For the benefit of our marine ecosystem and the human communities that rely on a healthy marine ecosystem, the Nation's adaptation and mitigation approaches to OA should include successful communication of new science, monitoring, and adaptation strategies.

As Co-Chairs of the Oregon OAH Council, we appreciate the opportunity to provide you with a letter of strong support for the COAST Research Act. The strategic investment and coordination opportunities outlined in this act are meaningful and will make a difference in our understanding of OAH science, impacts, and solutions. Through passage of this Act and the subsequent investment in science, adaptation and communications, the United States will demonstrate meaningful action in fighting OA and the global challenges of climate change, and preparing our citizens and economies for the changes ahead.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

JOHN BARTH, PH.D.,
Co-Chair, Oregon
OAH Council, Executive Director, Marine Studies Initiative, Oregon State University.

CAREN BRABY, PH.D.,
Co-Chair, Oregon
OAH Council, Marine Resources Program Manager, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY,

Corvallis, OR, March 8, 2019.

Re H.R. 1237—The COAST Research Act of 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONAMICI: We write to offer Oregon State University's strong support for H.R. 1237, the COAST Research Act of 2019.

As marine habitats face new and daunting pressures threatening their sustainability, the COAST Research Act identifies the growing need for strategic and robust investments in ocean acidification (OA) research, monitoring and stakeholder collaboration.

Oregon State University is committed to interdisciplinary approaches to address the national and global challenges facing our oceans and coast communities. OSU has a deep history of global leadership in oceanography and engages in nationally ranked oceanographic monitoring programs and world-leading OA research. Further, the university recognizes that Oregon's estuaries and coastal regions are home to some of the world's most productive ecosystems and economically vital shellfish farms.

The university is encouraged that the COAST Research Act expands the definition of OA to include coastal and estuarine systems, and identifies OA as being affected by a combination of factors, including hypoxia. The university believes that by expanding federal definitions of OA and by increasing funding opportunities, researchers and managers will be able to best utilize resources to find solutions to address OA.

The university also is encouraged that this legislation recognizes the need for federal engagement to continue important investments. Doing so will enhance the integration of OA research, monitoring and adaptation strategies across principal federal research agencies, including the National Science Foundation, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Oregon State University understands that effective and collaborative partnerships and communication are essential for our state and nation to find adaptive and mitigation solutions to address OA. For example, the proposal to establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board will be essential for facilitating the important work still to be done.

The world's ocean belongs to everyone, and ocean health is critical to our future. In the coming decades, it will be essential for the nation and its universities to work collaboratively to improve and sustain the health of our oceans. Doing so, we will assure human wellness, environmental health and economic prosperity for future generations.

In closing, Oregon State University believes that the COAST Research Act proposes new strategic tools to expand understanding and address the problems facing our oceans and coastal communities.

Sincerely,

EDWARD FESER,
*Provost and Executive
Vice President.*

IREM TUMER,
*Interim Vice President
for Research.*

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY), my colleague not only on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, but on the Financial Services Committee, ever thoughtful and ever strong spirited.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and his kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1237, the COAST Research Act, of which I am an original cosponsor.

Those of us who live on the coast understand that the coast is an essential

part of our lives. In my own State of Florida, approximately 80 percent of the population lives along the coast. About 6 million people work in our coastal communities and produce nearly \$280 billion a year in wages and contribute over \$700 billion in gross domestic product.

Today, we face uncertainty about the sustainability and the resilience of our coasts. Parts of our coast have come under assault from the ocean itself, even before anyone imagined anything about sea level rise.

Acidification presents uncertainties in the ocean and could pose severe effects to the biodiversity of our marine wildlife.

Along the Space Coast, we have seen a recent plague of algal blooms that foul our estuaries and threaten our economy. It is serious and it is heart-breaking.

The message is clear: We need to take care of our precious coast so that we can continue to enjoy the lifestyle and the economic well-being that we all cherish.

We must work with the Federal Government in the interest of improving our coastal resilience. That is why I have joined Congresswoman SUZANNE BONAMICI in directing NOAA to pick up the role of leading research for coastal acidification.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD four letters of support for the COAST Research Act from the following organizations: the Consortium for Ocean Leadership, the Surfrider Foundation, the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the Northwest fisheries groups.

CONSORTIUM FOR OCEAN LEADERSHIP,
Washington, DC, March 1, 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN BONAMICI: On behalf of the Consortium for Ocean Leadership (COL), which represents our nation's leading ocean science, research, and technology organizations from academia, industry, and aquariums, I am writing to express support for the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act (H.R. 6267). America relies on our ocean and coastal communities for our basic individual needs as well as our overall security and prosperity. Keeping these environments, and therefore their communities, safe from the myriad threats associated with ocean acidification is paramount to our ocean security. COL applauds the COAST Research Act in its mission to strengthen existing ocean acidification initiatives and introduce new strategies to better understand and manage this environmental stressor.

Ocean acidification, which occurs as the ocean absorbs higher concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide, threatens the health of the entire ocean. As corals, shellfish, and many types of plankton struggle to create and maintain their shells or exoskeletons in more acidic waters, ocean food webs are disrupted. This, in turn, threatens the crucial balance in many ecosystems, as well as our own food security, and jeopardizes the stability of those whose livelihoods depend on a healthy ocean. Combatting the causes and mitigating the effects of ocean acidification requires sustained congressional support and interagency collabora-

tion, as well as engagement from stakeholders in the private sector and academia. I strongly commend the COAST Research Act's commitment to advancing ocean acidification research and monitoring efforts, as well as promoting cooperation among stakeholder groups.

I offer my sincere thanks to you, Congresswoman Bonamici, along with Congresswoman Chellie Pingree and Congressmen Don Young and Bill Posey, for your bipartisan efforts to help us better understand ocean acidification and improve overall ocean health by strengthening federal investments in the research and increasing monitoring of changing ocean conditions. Our lives and our future may well depend on it.

Respectfully,

JONATHAN W. WHITE,
RADM (RET.), USN,
President and CEO.

—
SURFRIDER FOUNDATION,
Clemente, CA, March 7, 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
Washington, DC.

Re Support for Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act.

DEAR HONORABLE CONGRESSWOMAN BONAMICI: On behalf of Surfrider Foundation's 160 Chapters and student clubs and our 250,000 supporters, activists and members worldwide, we write to express our enthusiastic supports for Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act. The Surfrider Foundation (Surfrider) is a non-profit grassroots organization dedicated to the protection and enjoyment of our world's oceans, waves and beaches.

As climate change continues to impact our ocean and coast, local communities need to plan ahead to better understand and plan for a changing climate. Ocean acidification (OA) is particularly concerning for Surfrider. The current understanding of ocean acidification impacts on ocean and estuarine ecosystems is inadequate and must be improved to fully prepare for and adapt to changing environmental conditions and manage our natural resources in nearshore locations. In addition, more integration and coordination is needed between local, state, and national entities to ensure adequate scientific research and investments in related topics such as nutrient loading, hypoxia, ocean acidification, and harmful algae bloom research and other observational systems are targeted to meet coastal communities' needs.

Surfrider is particularly pleased to see the legislation focuses on adaptation strategies for ocean acidification and expands the definition of ocean acidification to include estuaries. In addition, we are pleased to see that the bill would expand the Interagency Working Group's strategic research plan to also address socioeconomic effects of ocean and coastal acidification and assess adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Furthermore, establishing an Advisory Board to increase coordination among stakeholders, and requiring NOAA to facilitate an Interagency Working Group's strategic research plan, that coordinates monitoring and research efforts among federal and local agencies and stakeholders is critical to ensure success of this important piece of legislation.

Thank you for introducing such important legislation.

Sincerely,

STEFANIE SEKICH-QUINN,
*Surfrider Foundation, Coastal
Preservation Manager.*

CHARLIE PLYBON,
*Surfrider Foundation,
Oregon Policy Manager.*

PACIFIC STATES MARINE
FISHERIES COMMISSION,
Portland, OR, March 4, 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONAMICI: The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission has a standing resolution adopted by the Commissioners to support and encourage new funding should be identified to augment coastwide research and monitor changing ocean conditions, harmful algal blooms, and ocean acidification.

We have had an opportunity to review the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act. The bill would reauthorize the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act to continue funding research through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Science Foundation. The bill would designate NOAA as the lead federal agency in the coordination of the federal response to ocean acidification. The bill also broadens the program to include marine estuaries.

The bill, as introduced, strengthens the federal research programs that focus on ocean acidification. West Coast and Alaska ocean stakeholders are already feeling the socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification. We view ocean acidification research as an important ongoing federal responsibility in seeking to address the negative impacts to these stakeholders. Pacific States therefore supports the your efforts and that of other Members of the Ocean Caucus in seeking to expeditiously move the Coast Research Act through the House of Representatives.

Regards,

RANDY FISHER,
Executive Director.

MARCH 10, 2019.

Hon. SUZANNE BONAMICI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONAMICI: From coast to coast, ocean acidification is having a broad range of impacts on the health of our ocean and coastal communities. Coastal industries are continuing to face the reality of an increasingly acidic ocean. In 2017, researchers at Oregon State University recorded some of the highest levels of ocean acidification in the world off the coast of the Pacific Northwest. Additionally, 63 percent of test sites on the west coast experienced levels of acidification known to cause commercial oyster production failures.

Our Pacific Northwest economies, our recreational and commercial fishing, and shellfish industry as well as our great northwest tourism economy—all depend on a healthy ocean. And because we are already seeing the effects of ocean acidification, we support your efforts and we support H.R. 1237, the Coastal and Ocean Acidification Stressors and Threats (COAST) Research Act of 2019.

Much of our knowledge and understanding of ocean acidification that has emerged in the last decade can be credited to the federal funding authorized by Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring (FOARAM) Act of 2009. FOARAM established the federal government's work on ocean acidification by creating the NOAA Ocean Acidification Program and an interagency working group on ocean acidification. FOARAM's authorization expired in 2012. The COAST Research Act amends FOARAM to further improve our ability to understand acidification in the open ocean as well as in the coastal zone.

We support the COAST Research Act and believe it will help our coastal communities better prepare for the effects from ocean and coastal acidification. Thank you for your

leadership to strengthen the nation's focus and investment in oceans and coastal acidification.

Sincerely,

LYF GILDERSLEEVE,
Owner, Flying Fish
Company—Sustainable
Seafood.

GRANT PUTNAM,
President, Northwest
Guides and Anglers
Association.

LIZ HAMILTON,
Executive Director,
Northwest Sport-
fishing Industry As-
sociation.

JOSEPH BOGAARD,
Executive Director,
Save Our Wild Salm-
on Coalition.

GREG BLOCK,
Executive Director,
Sustainable North-
west.

DAVID MOSKOWITZ,
Executive Director,
The Conservation
Angler.

KURT BEARDSLEE,
Executive Director,
Wild Fish Conser-
vancy.

GUIDO RAHR,
Executive Director,
Wild Salmon Center.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, we must not fail to preserve the sustainability and resilience of our coastal resources, our environments, and our economies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the COAST Research Act.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would simply urge the passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1237, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COASTAL COMMUNITIES OCEAN ACIDIFICATION ACT OF 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1716) to direct the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to conduct coastal community vulnerability assessments related to ocean acidification, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1716

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Coastal Communities Ocean Acidification Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. STATE AND UNITED STATES DEFINED.

Section 12403 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3702) is amended—

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

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

"(3) STATE.—The term 'State' means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States' means the States, collectively."

SEC. 3. COASTAL COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 12406 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3705) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, through the program established under subsection (a), shall conduct an ocean acidification coastal community vulnerability assessment, and issue a corresponding public report, which shall be updated at least once every 7 years.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The assessment conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

"(A) identify the United States coastal communities, including island communities, low-population rural communities, and subsistence communities, that are most dependent on coastal and ocean resources that may be impacted by ocean acidification;

"(B) assess the nature of the social and economic vulnerabilities of those communities, including the economic impact on local or regional commercial fisheries and recreational opportunities;

"(C) identify the ocean acidification impacts that might harm those communities, including impacts from changes in ocean and coastal marine resources that are not managed by the Federal Government;

"(D) identify key knowledge gaps where research could be devoted to better understand the possible impacts of ocean acidification on those communities, the risks and threats facing those communities, and possible adaptation strategies for those communities; and

"(E) be conducted in collaboration with experts, indigenous knowledge groups, and stakeholders who are familiar with the unique economic, social, ecological, geographic, and resource concerns of coastal communities in the United States, including representatives of—

"(i) the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Office for Coastal Management of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

"(ii) National Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System regional information coordination entities established under section 12304(c)(4) of the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3603(c)(4));

"(iii) regional ocean acidification networks; and

"(iv) State sea grant programs (as defined in section 203 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1122)).

"(c) SUPPORT FOR STATE AND LOCAL VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND STRATEGIC RESEARCH PLANNING.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall

collaborate with State, local, and tribal government entities that are conducting or have completed vulnerability assessments, strategic research planning, or other similar activities related to ocean acidification and its impacts on coastal communities, for the purpose of—

“(1) determining whether such activities can be used as a model for other communities; and
“(2) identifying opportunities for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant Federal agencies to support such activities.”

(b) ONGOING INPUT MECHANISM.—Section 12404(b)(5) of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3703(b)(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking “including information” and inserting the following: “including—

“(A) information”;

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) an ongoing mechanism that allows affected industry members, coastal stakeholders, non-Federal resource managers, community acidification networks, indigenous knowledge groups, and scientific experts not employed by the Federal Government to provide input on research, data, and monitoring that is necessary to support on-the-ground management, decisionmaking, and adaptation related to ocean acidification and its impacts.”

(c) STRATEGIC RESEARCH PLAN.—Section 12405 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3704) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) make recommendations for research that should be conducted, including in the social sciences and economics, to address the key knowledge gaps identified in the community vulnerability assessment report conducted under section 12406(b).”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by inserting “, tribal governments, indigenous knowledge groups,” after “industry”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 12409(a) of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3708(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) NOAA.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out the purposes of this subtitle \$2,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”

(e) REPORT ON SUPPORT FOR STATE AND LOCAL VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND STRATEGIC RESEARCH PLANNING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit to Congress a report on the efforts of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to support State, local, and tribal community vulnerability assessments, strategic research and planning, and monitoring needs, pursuant to section 12406(c) of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2009 (as added by subsection (a) of this section).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to

include extraneous materials on H.R. 1716, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 0930

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1716, the Coastal Communities Ocean Acidification Act of 2019, which is sponsored by the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

The bill directs the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA, to conduct vulnerability assessments to study socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification on coastal communities across the country.

As more coastal regions across the U.S. are negatively impacted by ocean acidification, it is critical that we work to understand these impacts and to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies. These strategies can help these communities adequately prepare and respond to a more acidic coastal environment.

In order to be successful, these assessments must involve all coastal communities in the U.S., which this bill does by including indigenous groups and Tribal governments.

The bill also includes language that ensures that all U.S. territories, which are highly reliant on coastal and marine resources, can also take advantage of NOAA’s coastal vulnerability assessments. This will allow these island communities to protect their vibrant coastal economies in the face of an acidifying ocean.

The vulnerability assessments in this bill also include the economic impacts on commercial fisheries and outdoor recreation. These industries are significant contributors to many coastal economies, and it is important that they are part of the discussion when developing strategies to deal with ocean acidification.

I am glad that this bill passed out of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in a bipartisan fashion, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation to better prepare our coastal communities and economies against the growing threat of ocean acidification.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1716, the Coastal Communities Ocean Acidification Act of 2019.

This bill simply directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a vulnerability assessment of the impacts of ocean acidification on coastal communities. This assessment would identify those communities most likely to be affected by ocean acidification in the coming years.

Once these communities are identified, the assessment would examine the

economic impacts of ocean acidification on these communities by directing Federal agencies to coordinate with local officials, community stakeholders, and local businesses. Once the assessment is complete, a corresponding report will be made publicly available and would be revised every 7 years.

Our Nation’s coastal communities are dependent on the health of our oceans. A 2014 NOAA study found there were 149,000 ocean-dependent businesses in the United States that employ more than 3 million people in industries such as seafood and tourism.

Ocean acidification is a threat to the health and vitality of these communities, and this legislation is an important step to assist those communities most directly impacted by this phenomenon.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), the committee chairwoman, for yielding me the time and for supporting this bill, as well as the ranking member from Oklahoma, both of whom have shown a true willingness to address the impact of climate change and the impact that it has had on our oceans.

The increased carbon absorbed by our oceans has presented a crisis that has touched coastal communities in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, as well as the connected water bodies in between. That is why it is encouraging to see the health of our oceans finally receive the attention from this Chamber that they have long deserved, with the four bipartisan bills before us today.

Despite congressional inaction, the Federal Government has done its best to address ocean acidification through existing programs and budgets.

I would particularly like to recognize the work of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, better known as NOAA, which has never shirked its responsibility to safeguard our seas in the face of climate change, even though the agency did not receive additional resources to meet this complex challenge. It is due to NOAA’s research that we know that our oceans have increased in acidity by approximately 30 percent since the industrial revolution and could experience increases up to 150 percent by the end of the century.

Let’s be clear. That data isn’t just frightening on an environmental level. It also spells disaster for our economy.

America’s coastal communities produce 45 percent of the Nation’s gross domestic product, and nearly 3 million American jobs are directly dependent on the resources of our oceans and the Great Lakes. If we let this

problem intensify, the financial implications will ripple across all of our communities.

I remember hearing about the issue of ocean acidification taking hold in Maine during the summer of 2012. Maine had experienced a big spike in ocean temperatures that summer. Triggerfish, seahorses, and a lot of invasive species started showing up that year.

A little fishery for squid popped up in Penobscot Bay. Black sea bass, which are common south of Cape Cod, migrated north and became a major predator of small crustaceans, such as baby lobsters. In a State renowned for its lobster, you can imagine that the impacts on our economy were significant.

Meanwhile, our clambers and shellfish growers have reported similar impacts.

Bill Mook, an oyster farmer on Maine's Damariscotta River, told me that he has had to adjust operations to mitigate for ocean acidification and worries how future oyster production will be affected.

According to a recent study by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, the Gulf of Maine is more susceptible to pressures of ocean acidification than any other region on the East Coast.

These are only a few of the reasons why I introduced the bipartisan Coastal Communities Ocean Acidification Act, which is one of the four bills under consideration today. My bill would direct NOAA to study the socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification on coastal communities nationwide and, better yet, finally provide the agency with the additional authorized funding needed to do this essential research.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the four bipartisan bills before the House today, including my own. It is critical that we protect our coastal economies and our oceans so that they are here for the next generation.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding time and for her support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Congresswoman PINGREE's Coastal Communities Ocean Acidification Act.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill, which would direct NOAA to conduct a vulnerability assessment to identify communities that are dependent on coastal and ocean resources that may be affected by ocean acidification.

The Pacific Coast is more vulnerable to ocean acidification than other coastal regions, and it can be used as a testing ground for different strategies and models to manage and adapt to ocean acidification.

But ocean acidification is fundamentally a global phenomenon. We must strengthen our understanding of the

socioeconomic effects of ocean acidification on a range of geographically diverse coastal communities.

Importantly, this bill directs NOAA to work with States, like my home State of Oregon, that are already developing ocean acidification response plans.

I thank members of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee for including my amendment during the full markup to authorize \$2.7 million annually for fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

I hope that my COAST Research Act will complement this bill and address some of the gaps in our understanding of the socioeconomic effects of ocean acidification. But there must be a separate authorization for vulnerability studies.

Finally, and importantly, I thank all the staff who worked on not only this bill but also the COAST Research Act and the other two ocean acidification bills, especially, in my office, Maxine Sugarman, but all the staff on both sides of the aisle in our offices and the hardworking committee staff.

Finally, I thank Congresswoman PINGREE for her continued leadership on protecting the health of oceans and improving research on ocean acidification.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask for support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I, too, advocate support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1716, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION INNOVATION ACT OF 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1921) to authorize Federal agencies to establish prize competitions for innovation or adaptation management development relating to ocean acidification, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1921

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ocean Acidification Innovation Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

Section 12404 of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3703) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Federal agency with a representative serving on the interagency working group established under this section may, either individually or in cooperation with one or more agencies, carry out a program to award prizes competitively under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719). An agency seeking to carry out such a program shall carry out such program in coordination with the chair of such interagency working group.

“(2) PURPOSES.—Any prize competition carried out under this subsection shall be for the purpose of stimulating innovation to advance our Nation's ability to understand, research, or monitor ocean acidification or its impacts, or to develop management or adaptation options for responding to ocean acidification.

“(3) PRIORITY PROGRAMS.—Priority shall be given to establishing programs under this section that address communities, environments, or industries that are in distress due to the impacts of ocean acidification, including—

“(A) the development of monitoring or management options for communities or industries that are experiencing significant financial hardship;

“(B) the development of adaptation options to alleviate economic harm and job loss caused by ocean acidification;

“(C) the development of measures to help vulnerable communities or industries, with an emphasis on rural communities and businesses; and

“(D) the development of adaptation and management options for impacted shellfish industries.”.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 1921, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1921, the Ocean Acidification Innovation Act of 2019, and I thank Mr. KILMER for introducing this important legislation and working with our committee.

Additionally, I thank the Science, Space, and Technology Committee members on both sides of the aisle for their work to advance this bill.

Ms. BONAMICI; Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER; Mr. CRIST; the Environment Subcommittee chair, Mrs. FLETCHER; the Environment Subcommittee ranking member, Mr. MARSHALL; and my friend, Ranking Member LUCAS.

Ocean acidification, as we have discussed today, is a serious problem. This bill would create Federal prize competitions to spur innovation in understanding ocean acidification and developing management strategies for responding to ocean acidification.

Federal prize competitions, while not a replacement for federally funded research, allow the government to transfer risk to prize participants and stimulate private-sector investment. This could enhance and augment our understanding of this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1921, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1921, the Ocean Acidification Innovation Act of 2019.

This bipartisan legislation is sponsored by Representative DEREK KILMER and Representative JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, who can speak firsthand to how ocean acidification is harming the shellfish population off Washington State.

H.R. 1921 would allow Federal science agencies to use existing funds to conduct prize competitions to increase our ability to research, monitor, and manage the impacts of ocean acidification.

By creating incentives, the legislation recognizes the need to engage nonprofit groups, private citizens, and the academic community in the development of solutions to address this problem. Establishment of this competition will enable us to leverage the ingenuity and resourcefulness of these communities.

Mr. Speaker, this bill represents an innovative approach to tackling this problem, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), the sponsor of the bill.

□ 0945

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chair for yielding, and I thank her for her leadership on these issues and so many others in her committee's domain.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1921, the bipartisan Ocean Acidification Innovation Act. Ocean acidification is a rising threat to coastal communities throughout the Pacific Northwest and threatens entire livelihoods and industries in my home State of Washington.

There are generation of folks along the sound and in our coastal communities who have worked in fishing and in shellfish growing, but that is endangered if we don't maintain a healthy Pacific Ocean.

Growing evidence suggests that acidic ocean conditions harm the ability of many marine organisms to generate shells. These marine organisms, which include oysters, mussels, and pteropods are a key part of the food chain for salmon, herring, and other fish.

Scientists back home at the University of Washington recently discovered that ocean acidification also threatens the more than \$220 million Dungeness crab fishery, raising serious concerns about future implications for species and ecosystems in the region.

In Washington State alone, the commercial fishing and seafood processing industry, which includes shellfish aquaculture, contribute nearly 16,000 jobs and \$9.4 billion in revenue to our economy. According to a report by Washington Sea Grant, Washington State is the Nation's leading producer of farmed clams, oysters, and mussels, and not only are these products delicious, they support jobs.

So really, the Ocean Acidification Innovation Act is really about jobs. This bill would allow Federal agencies to use existing funds to conduct prize competitions to increase the ability to research, monitor, and manage ocean acidification and its impacts. I agree with the chair that this can't and shouldn't replace direct investment in research. But this bill creates a strong incentive for experts to focus on developing innovative solutions to this serious challenge.

This legislation was created in collaboration with key stakeholders, including the XPRIZE Foundation, an innovative nonprofit organization that creates competitions designed to encourage increased investment in solutions to major societal problems. So, for example, the Ansari XPRIZE awarded for personal spaceflight technology helped launch a brand-new \$2 billion private space industry.

Research also suggests that prize competitions often increase exponentially the amount of research focused on solving a problem. For example, the Ansari XPRIZE yielded over \$100 million in private research as 26 teams competed for a \$10 million prize.

So Federal agencies have increasingly viewed these prize competitions as a means of maximizing the return on taxpayer dollars, leveraging prizes to attract more resources to tackle different scientific challenges.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Ocean Acidification and Innovation Act will encourage collaboration and spur innovative strategies to mitigate and adapt to ocean acidification. It will help communities, environments, and industries that rely on healthy oceans and are facing the hard realities of increasing ocean acidification.

I want to thank my colleague from the Pacific Northwest, Representative JAMIE HERRERA BEUTLER, as well as SUZANNE BONAMICI and DON YOUNG for co-sponsoring this important legislation. I also want to thank the chair and the ranking member for their continued leadership and their support of this.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I note to my colleague that I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairwoman for yielding and for her support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Congressman KILMER's bipartisan Ocean Acidification Innovation Act. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill, along with Representative HERRERA BEUTLER from Washington, and my House Oceans Caucus co-chair Representative YOUNG from Alaska.

This bill would establish a prize competition for Federal agencies that serve on the Interagency Working Group on Ocean Acidification to increase efforts to research, monitor, and manage ocean acidification and its effects. Our understanding of ocean acidification and its interactions with other environmental stressors, such as hypoxia, harmful algal blooms, and warming waters is rapidly evolving, but still limited in scope.

A 2009 paper from the Ocean Carbon and Biochemistry's Ocean Acidification Subcommittee estimated that a U.S. national program on ocean acidification would need \$50 million to \$100 million per year to provide timely information for managers and decision-makers.

A 2012 report from the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation, based on informal conversations with various Federal agencies, estimated a need for approximately \$95 million for all Federal ocean acidification research and monitoring by next year, 2020.

In fiscal year 2019, the NOAA Ocean Acidification Program received only \$12 million, so there is no doubt that gaps in funding are a result of insufficient resources.

The prize competition established in this bill will encourage collaboration and spur innovative strategies to mitigate and adapt to ocean acidification. This will help the communities, environments, and industries that rely on a healthy ocean and are facing harsh realities of rising carbon emissions.

Again, I thank Congressman KILMER for his leadership, especially given the pervasive effects of ocean acidification on the Pacific Coast. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I would simply urge the support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1921, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Lasky, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 229

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was born in Pontotoc, Mississippi, in 1937;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran graduated from Byram High School in Hinds County, Mississippi, as valedictorian, an Eagle Scout, a member of 4-H, and a student athlete;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran studied at the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Mississippi;

Whereas, while a student at the University of Mississippi, the Honorable William Thad Cochran was president of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, vice president of the student body, company commander in the Navy Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and head cheerleader;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was commissioned an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, served aboard the USS MACON from 1959 to 1961, served on staff of the Commandant of the Eighth Naval District in New Orleans, Louisiana, taught military law and naval orientation at the Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island, from 1962 to 1964, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran studied at the University of Mississippi School of Law in Oxford, Mississippi, and at Trinity College, University of Dublin, in Dublin, Ireland, on a Rotary Foundation Graduate Fellowship;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran joined the law firm of Watkins & Eager in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1964, was made a partner at that firm in less than 3 years, and served as chairman of the Mississippi Law Institute, lawyers' chairman for the Heart Fund and United Givers Fund, president of the Young Lawyers Division of the Mississippi Bar Association, a board member of the Jackson Rotary Club, and chairman of the Legal Services program of the Jackson Junior Bar;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was elected to the House of Representatives to represent the Fourth District of Mississippi in 1972, and was reelected in 1974 and 1976;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was elected to the Senate in 1978, becoming the first Republican in more than 100 years to win a statewide election in the State of Mississippi, and was reelected in 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008, and 2014, with a total period of service lasting from December 27, 1978, to April 1, 2018;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran served as Chair of the Senate Republican Conference from 1991 to 1997;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran served as Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate from 2003 to 2005;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran served as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate from 2005 to 2007 and from 2015 to 2018;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran championed education programs, including programs to increase educational achievement among disadvantaged children, particularly in rural areas, to build the research capabilities of universities, and to support Historically Black Colleges and Universities;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran worked to strengthen the Armed Forces by supporting shipbuilding programs for the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, and other critical Federal organizations and the military bases and installations in the State of Mississippi and across the United States;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was the chief sponsor of the National Missile Defense Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-38; 113 Stat. 205), which made the United States exponentially safer by creating the missile defense system used by the United States as of June 2019;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was a leader in agriculture and worked to promote United States agricultural innovation around the world through the development of the Cochran Fellowship Program of the Department of Agriculture, which trains fellows from middle-income countries to strengthen and enhance trade linkages between the countries of the fellows and agricultural interests in the United States;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran led the effort to provide critical Federal assistance to the State of Mississippi and other Gulf Coast States devastated by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the worst natural disaster in the history of the United States;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was a devoted father, grandfather, and husband;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was awarded honorary degrees from Kentucky Wesleyan College, Mississippi College, Blue Mountain College, the University of Richmond, Belhaven University, and Tougaloo College;

Whereas the Honorable William Thad Cochran was recognized as the tenth-longest serving Senator in the history of the United States;

Whereas the service of the Honorable William Thad Cochran on behalf of the people of the State of Mississippi and all people of the United States earned the Honorable William Thad Cochran the respect and devotion of colleagues and the title "the Quiet Persuader"; and

Whereas the death of the Honorable William Thad Cochran has deprived the State of Mississippi and the United States of one of the most distinguished statesmen: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable William Thad Cochran, former Senator for the State of Mississippi; and

(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the Honorable William Thad Cochran.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the fol-

lowing title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1235. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving women in the United States the right to vote.

NATIONAL ESTUARIES AND ACIDIFICATION RESEARCH ACT OF 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 988) to provide for a study by the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies of Science examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 988

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Estuaries and Acidification Research Act of 2019" or the "NEAR Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Ocean acidification impacts human health, natural resources, and the environmental, economic, and recreational uses of the coastline.

(2) The current understanding of ocean acidification impacts on estuarine ecosystems is inadequate to fully prepare and manage for changing environmental conditions in nearshore locations.

(3) While pH can be measured with high precision and accuracy in open ocean environments, more understanding of the carbonate system in estuarine ecosystems is needed for precise and accurate measurements and observations.

(4) The interaction of multiple stressors, including salinity, pH, temperature, sea level rise, and nutrient input, within estuarine ecosystems is inadequately understood for managing the health, economic, recreational, and environmental impacts driven by these interactions.

(5) A better understanding is needed of how anthropogenic influences in coastal environments affect estuarine ecosystems.

(6) More integration and coordination is needed among regional, national, and global environmental observations in estuarine environments, supporting prior investments in related topics such as nutrient loading, hypoxia, ocean acidification, and harmful algae bloom research and observational systems.

SEC. 3. STUDY EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF OCEAN ACIDIFICATION AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS ON ESTUARINE ENVIRONMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall make appropriate arrangements with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (referred to in this Act as the "National Academies") under which the National Academies shall conduct a study that—

(1) examines the existing science of ocean acidification in estuarine environments;

(2) examines the challenges to studying ocean acidification and ocean acidification's interactions with other environment stressors in estuarine environments;

(3) provides recommendations for improving future research with respect to ocean acidification in estuarine environments; and

(4) identifies pathways for applying science in management and mitigation decisions relating to ocean acidification in estuarine environments.

(b) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—The study described under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the behavior of the carbonate system within estuarine environments;

(2) the interactions of the carbonate system with other biotic and abiotic characteristics of estuarine ecosystems;

(3) how environmental and anthropogenic changes or disturbances could affect abiotic and biotic processes within estuaries;

(4) how estuarine biotic and abiotic processes will be affected under predicted environmental changes;

(5) the current state of data collection, interpretation, storage, and retrieval and observational infrastructure of abiotic and biotic parameters in estuarine ecosystems;

(6) the gaps that exist in understanding the socio-economic and health impacts of ocean acidification in estuaries;

(7) future directions for scientific research; and

(8) pathways for applying science in management and mitigation decisions.

(c) REPORT.—In entering into an arrangement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall request that the National Academies transmit to Congress a report on the results of the study not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,000,000.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 988, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 988, the National Estuaries and Acidification Research Act of 2019, or the NEAR Act.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to thank the sponsor of the legislation, Mr. POSEY, for his work on this bill and his general support and understanding in addressing the serious problem of ocean acidification.

Mr. POSEY's bill takes a focused look at a unique part of our coastal environment estuaries. Our estuaries are valuable and part of our marine community, both from an economic, as well as an ecological perspective. These environments are complex and the effects of ocean acidification on them is well understood.

H.R. 988 would address the gaps in our knowledge by commissioning a review by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine on the impacts of ocean acidification on estuaries.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this good, bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 988, the National Estuaries and Acidification Research Act of 2019, a bipartisan bill sponsored by Congressman BILL POSEY.

This legislation directs the Secretary of Commerce to coordinate a study with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to examine the effects of ocean acidification on estuary environments, and to submit the report to Congress within 2 years. Specifically, this study would provide Congress a greater understanding of the biological and economic impacts of ocean acidification on inland marine environments beyond what is called for under current law.

Estuaries are ecologically unique and economically important brackish water ecosystems that occur when inland rivers meet oceans. These areas possess unique biological characteristics and have not been the subject of studying the effects of ocean acidification to date.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard about the need for additional study for ocean acidification during the debate on the previous bills. However, this legislation would further improve our knowledge of this topic by utilizing the expertise and resources of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Ocean Studies Board to gain a better understanding of the importance of this issue.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairwoman for yielding me the time and for her support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Congressman POSEY's bipartisan National Estuaries and Acidification Research Act. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill, which would direct the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Ocean Studies Board to conduct a study that examines the existing science of ocean acidification and estuaries and provide recommendations to improve future research and management to inform mitigation decisions.

As co-chair of the House Oceans Caucus and the Congressional Estuary Caucus, I know that acidification is not only affecting open oceans. Estuaries and nearshore waters are also faced with environmental stressors. Ocean and coastal acidification often present itself in the context of other coastal processes like runoff, erosion, and upwelled water from the oceans making it difficult to measure its individual effects on estuaries.

We know that estuaries and nearshore waters are also experiencing the

consequences of our inaction to address ocean and coastal acidification, and research has not kept pace with the needs of coastal communities.

The NEAR Act would address the significant research gaps and urgent need to improve our understanding of the effects of ocean and coastal acidification.

I want to thank Congressman POSEY for his leadership on this bill, and his efforts to preserve our Nation's estuaries. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY), the author of this outstanding piece of legislation and someone who has a tremendous working knowledge of all of these issues.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and his kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 988, the National Estuaries and Acidification Research Act.

First, I want to thank Congresswoman SUZANNE BONAMICI and Congressman BRIAN MAST for working with me and our staff to advance this important bipartisan legislation. I also want to thank the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for their valuable input.

The NEAR Act is a national proposal with a very special connection. People in my district, the Eighth Congressional District of Florida, understand in a very deep way the economic and environmental importance of the ocean and our estuary.

My district is bounded on the east by the Indian River Lagoon, which is North America's most diverse estuary. As the name implies, our estuary is a lagoon. It is an estuary separated from the ocean by barrier islands. The exchange of waters between the lagoon and the sea makes it an estuary.

□ 1000

The lagoon is 156 miles long, but it is only a half mile to 5 miles wide and averages just 3 feet in depth. Our lagoon is a wondrous nursery for sea life, but its physical features make it especially vulnerable to environmental threats. Unfortunately, the Indian River Lagoon and other valuable estuaries throughout our country are being threatened by ocean acidification, along with other stressors.

EPA tells us that, when carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere, about one-third of that carbon dioxide is absorbed by seawater, creating carbonic acid. We have seen this happen in the ocean, but this process is now seeming to occur in estuaries and coastal zones.

Ten years of Federal investments in ocean acidification research show that acidification hurts tourism, recreational fishing, and coastal communities that depend on healthy marine ecosystems. Shellfish are especially at peril.

The threats of coastal acidification to our environment and our economy

are significant. The story of my district and the Indian River Lagoon plays out along our entire national coastline. More than half of the U.S. population lives in coastal areas.

Coastal watershed counties provide an estimated 69 million U.S. jobs and contribute an estimated \$7.9 trillion to the GDP, annually. That is why I joined with Congresswoman BONAMICI to cofound the bipartisan Congressional Estuary Caucus to work for policies that preserve and restore our estuaries and to help support other efforts like research and development to contribute to healthy estuaries.

Regrettably, we don't know a lot about how increasing ocean acidification affects a nearshore water body like the Indian River Lagoon. That is because acidification often acts, alongside other coastal processes, like runoff, erosion, and upwelled water from the ocean.

These estuary conditions aren't present in the same way in the open ocean, and they make it difficult to measure acidification's impact from what we know about the open ocean. As a result, we don't yet have a great way to measure how acidification plays out in estuaries. We need more research to support efforts to prevent and mitigate coastal acidification.

The NEAR Act is a great step toward increasing our knowledge of how acidification affects our estuaries. The study proposed in this bill can give us invaluable information to bolster our efforts to preserve and restore healthy estuaries.

Mr. Speaker, when we take care of our environment, we take care of ourselves; and, therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in taking this important step toward understanding how ocean acidification affects our precious estuaries and support this bill today.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 988, the "National Estuaries and Acidification Research Act of 2019."

H.R. 988 provides a study by the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies of Science examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments.

The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$1 million for a report, to be completed in two years, that examines the challenges to studying ocean acidification, provides recommendations for improving future research, and identifies ways to apply science while mitigating and managing ocean acidification in estuarine environments.

Ocean acidification occurs when there are changes in ocean water chemistry from the absorption of excess carbon dioxide, but the current understanding of ocean acidification impacts on estuarine ecosystems is inadequate to fully prepare and manage for changing environmental conditions in nearshore locations.

It is critical that we better understand the interaction of multiple stressors, including salinity, pH, temperature, sea level rise, and nutrient input, within estuarine ecosystems so that the health, economic, recreational, and environmental impacts driven by these interactions can be effectively managed.

This bill will allow the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies to conduct a study that—examines the existing science of ocean acidification in estuarine environments; examines the challenges to studying ocean acidification and ocean acidification's interactions with other environment stressors in estuarine environments; provides recommendations for improving future research with respect to ocean acidification in estuarine environments; and identifies pathways for applying science in management and mitigation decisions relating to ocean acidification in estuarine environments.

Through transportation, recreation, tourism, and other port activities, healthy estuaries are critical to the economy of coastal communities and contribute \$320 billion to our nation's GDP.

In addition, estuaries filter sediments and pollutants out before river water reaches the ocean and provide habitat for more than 75 percent of commercially caught fish in the United States.

When enacted, H.R. 988 will create a better understanding of coastal acidification, so we can better manage and mitigate its effects on our nation's estuaries and other natural treasures.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 988 to confront ocean acidification, which poses a strong threat to the estuaries that America's coastal residents depend on for nutrition, employment, and recreation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 988, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION INNOVATION ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1921) to authorize Federal agencies to establish prize competitions for innovation or adaptation management development relating to ocean acidification, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 22, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 241]

YEAS—395

Abraham	Davis (CA)	Johnson (TX)
Adams	Davis, Danny K.	Joyce (OH)
Aderholt	Davis, Rodney	Joyce (PA)
Aguilar	DeFazio	Kaptur
Allen	DeGette	Katko
Allred	DeLauro	Keating
Amodei	DelBene	Keller
Armstrong	Delgado	Kelly (IL)
Arrington	Demings	Kelly (MS)
Axne	DeSaulnier	Kelly (PA)
Babin	DesJarlais	Kennedy
Bacon	Deutch	Khanna
Baird	Diaz-Balart	Kildee
Balderson	Dingell	Kilmer
Banks	Doggett	Kim
Barr	Doyle, Michael	Kind
Barragan	F.	King (IA)
Bass	Duffy	King (NY)
Beatty	Dunn	Kinzinger
Bera	Emmer	Kirkpatrick
Bergman	Engel	Krishnamoorthi
Beyer	Escobar	Kuster (NH)
Bilirakis	Eshoo	Kustoff (TN)
Bishop (GA)	Espallat	LaHood
Bishop (UT)	Estes	LaMalfa
Blumenauer	Evans	Lamb
Blunt Rochester	Finkenauer	Lamborn
Bonamici	Fitzpatrick	Langevin
Bost	Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)
Boyle, Brendan	Fletcher	Larson (CT)
F.	Flores	Latta
Brady	Fortenberry	Lawson (FL)
Brindisi	Foster	Lee (CA)
Brooks (IN)	Foxx (NC)	Lee (NV)
Brown (MD)	Frankel	Lesko
Brownley (CA)	Fudge	Levin (CA)
Buchanan	Fulcher	Levin (MI)
Buchson	Gabbard	Lewis
Budd	Gaetz	Lieu, Ted
Burgess	Gallagher	Lipinski
Bustos	Gallego	Loeb
Butterfield	Garamendi	Loeb
Byrne	Garcia (IL)	Lofgren
Calvert	Garcia (TX)	Long
Carbajal	Gianforte	Loudermilk
Cárdenas	Gibbs	Lowenthal
Carson (IN)	Golden	Lowey
Carter (GA)	Gomez	Lucas
Carter (TX)	Gonzalez (OH)	Luetkemeyer
Cartwright	Gonzalez (TX)	Lujan
Case	Gooden	Luria
Casten (IL)	Gottheimer	Lynch
Castor (FL)	Granger	Malinowski
Castro (TX)	Graves (GA)	Maloney,
Chabot	Graves (LA)	Carolyn B.
Cheney	Green (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Chu, Judy	Griffith	Marchant
Cicilline	Grijalva	Marshall
Cisneros	Guest	Mast
Clark (MA)	Guthrie	Matsui
Clarke (NY)	Haaland	McAdams
Clay	Hagedorn	McBath
Cleaver	Harder (CA)	McCarthy
Cloud	Hartzler	McCaul
Cohen	Hayes	McCollum
Cole	Heck	McEachin
Collins (GA)	Hice (GA)	McGovern
Collins (NY)	Higgins (NY)	McHenry
Comer	Hill (AR)	McKinley
Conaway	Hill (CA)	McNerney
Connolly	Himes	Meeks
Cook	Holding	Meng
Cooper	Hollingsworth	Meuser
Correa	Horn, Kendra S.	Miller
Costa	Horsford	Mitchell
Courtney	Houlihan	Moolenaar
Cox (CA)	Hoyer	Moore
Craig	Hudson	Morelle
Crawford	Huffman	Moulton
Crenshaw	Huizenga	Mucarsel-Powell
Crist	Hurd (TX)	Mullin
Crow	Jackson Lee	Murphy
Cuellar	Jayapal	Nadler
Cummings	Jeffries	Napolitano
Cunningham	Johnson (GA)	Neal
Curtis	Johnson (LA)	Neguse
Davids (KS)	Johnson (OH)	Newhouse
Davidson (OH)	Johnson (SD)	Norcross
		Nunes

O'Halleran	Sarbanes	Titus
Ocasio-Cortez	Scalise	Tlaib
Omar	Scanlon	Tonko
Palazzo	Schakowsky	Torres (CA)
Pallone	Schiff	Torres Small
Palmer	Schneider	(NM)
Panetta	Schrader	Trahan
Pappas	Schrier	Trone
Pascrell	Schweikert	Turner
Payne	Scott (VA)	Underwood
Pence	Scott, Austin	Upton
Perlmutter	Scott, David	Van Drew
Peters	Serrano	Vargas
Peterson	Sewell (AL)	Veasey
Phillips	Shalala	Vela
Pingree	Sherrill	Velázquez
Pocan	Shimkus	Visclosky
Porter	Simpson	Wagner
Posey	Sires	Walberg
Pressley	Slotkin	Walden
Price (NC)	Smith (MO)	Walker
Quigley	Smith (NE)	Walorski
Raskin	Smith (NJ)	Waltz
Ratcliffe	Smith (WA)	Wasserman
Reed	Smucker	Schultz
Reschenthaler	Soto	Waters
Rice (NY)	Spanberger	Watkins
Rice (SC)	Spano	Watson Coleman
Richmond	Speier	Weber (TX)
Riggleman	Stanton	Webster (FL)
Roby	Stauber	Welch
Rodgers (WA)	Stefanik	Wenstrup
Roe, David P.	Stell	Westerman
Rogers (AL)	Steube	Wexton
Rogers (KY)	Stevens	Wild
Rooney (FL)	Stewart	Williams
Rose (NY)	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Rouda	Suozzi	Wittman
Rouzer	Takano	Womack
Roybal-Allard	Taylor	Woodall
Ruiz	Thompson (CA)	Wright
Ruppersberger	Thompson (MS)	Yarmuth
Rush	Thompson (PA)	Young
Rutherford	Thornberry	Zeldin
Ryan	Timmons	
Sánchez	Tipton	

NAYS—22

Amash	Harris	Mooney (WV)
Brooks (AL)	Hern, Kevin	Perry
Burchett	Higgins (LA)	Rose, John W.
Cline	Hunter	Roy
Ferguson	Jordan	Sensenbrenner
Gohmert	Massie	Yoho
Gosar	McClintock	
Grothman	Meadows	

NOT VOTING—15

Biggs	Graves (MO)	Norman
Buck	Green (TN)	Olson
Clyburn	Hastings	Sherman
Dean	Herrera Beutler	Swalwell (CA)
Duncan	Lawrence	Wilson (FL)

□ 1031

Messrs. MEADOWS, GROTHMAN, and JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi, FULCHER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DUNN, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. 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 Sur-

vivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the born-alive bill.

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

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.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the Republican whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and 12 p.m. for legislative business.

Members are reminded that when the House is considering appropriations bills, votes will occur after 7 p.m. and, obviously, before as well.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes on Thursday are expected to occur probably between 2 and 3 p.m. That is different, as I know most Members are used to leaving at 11. We are leaving at 10:30 today, but it will be somewhere between 2 and 3 p.m. on that Thursday.

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

The House will also consider a contempt resolution. This resolution would force Attorney General Barr and former White House Counsel McGahn to comply with congressional subpoenas that have been duly issued by the House Judiciary Committee. The resolution will authorize the Judiciary Committee to pursue civil action to seek enforcement of its subpoenas in Federal court.

Madam Speaker, it also authorizes House committees that have issued subpoenas as part of their oversight and investigation responsibilities to seek civil enforcement of those subpoenas when they are ignored.

Madam Speaker, in addition to that contempt resolution, the House will consider H.R. 2740, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign

Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2020.

This will be the first of several minibuses, Madam Speaker, that will be coming to the floor over this work period. It is my intention to pass all 12 appropriations bills through the House by the end of June. This package is the first step toward the House doing its work.

This is, as I said, the first step toward precluding the possibility of a shutdown at the end of this year, as occurred at the beginning of this year. I am hopeful that all Members will cooperate with Chair LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER, who have led their committees in working extraordinarily hard, 12 subcommittees, all of which will have marked up their bills by the middle of next week and be ready for floor action. This is one of the earliest times we have considered it.

My Republican colleagues passed a number of bills, as well, in the last year. It was in the Senate that we didn't get that done. But the fact of the matter is, hopefully, we will be able to get this done.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, as we start the appropriations process to, ultimately, get to the point where we are able to pass our appropriations bills prior to September 30, I think the gentleman recognizes that the only way we will have an opportunity to get to a point where we don't have a shutdown is if we are in agreement, both between the House and Senate as well as with the White House, on the actual number, the amount of money that the Federal Government would be able to spend in that year.

We have had agreements in prior years, budget agreements, on how we are going to do that. I think the gentleman understands that even within the Democratic-controlled House, there is not an agreement. The Budget Committee, the majority's Budget Committee, was not able to pass a budget. It was not even able to pass out of committee an amount of money to determine what we could spend in the House or the Senate. There is not an agreement at all.

In fact, if you look, it is the first time in 9 years that the House Budget Committee did not produce a budget. That budget, that is usually the document that says this is the amount of money that the appropriations bills can ultimately equal up to, whether it is defense or all the other bills.

Next week, more than half of the discretionary spending of the country is going to be on the House floor. The Department of Defense bill alone represents more than half of the discretionary spending, and there is not an agreement between the House and Senate or with the White House on how much we are going to fund defense.

I would like to see us get that agreement, but, clearly, the gentleman

knows we don't have one. Unfortunately, those bills are typically bipartisan, and the Appropriations Committee has produced a very partisan defense bill. That doesn't happen often.

I wish the Democrats on the committee would have worked with the Republicans on the Appropriations Committee to produce a bipartisan bill so that we would have a better chance of getting something that can get signed into law.

If we want to avoid a shutdown, the best way to do it is to work with both parties, not just produce a Democratic-only bill. That doesn't happen too often. Unfortunately, I think that is the direction we are headed.

I would like to ask the gentleman, number one, if he has any kind of idea on how we are going to get to a budget agreement, an agreement on some kind of spending forecast, so that we can have a picture of how we can get bills that can get signed into law and an amendment process that would be fair to both sides.

I think we have talked about this before, how so far this Congress, it has been very tilted, where the lion's share of amendments that are coming out of the Rules Committee are only Democratic amendments. There has been a history this Congress of shutting out Republican amendments on the floor, and I would hope there would be a more fair process as these important bills—DOD, Labor-H, and some of the other bills—are going to be coming to the floor, where the Rules Committee would at least allow both sides to speak as we try to produce a bill that could be bipartisan but, so far, has not been.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCALISE. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

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

First of all, of course, there was no budget last year. There was a budget that was passed in the latter part of the year before, but that was for reconciliation purposes so that Republicans could pass their tax bill with less than 60 votes in the United States Senate. So I wouldn't go too far on the budget.

Republicans were in charge for 8 years, and they never had a budget. That doesn't mean we didn't pass one through the House, but there was never a budget. There was never a budget that was implemented, that I can remember, in the long term.

□ 1045

But that aside, as the gentleman probably knows, I, in January, started talking with his leadership, with Ranking Member GRANGER, with Senator MCCONNELL, with Senator SHELBY, with Senator LEAHY, with Mrs. LOWEY, and with our leadership about the necessity to reach an agreement on the level of discretionary spending, which we call the caps.

Clearly, as Senator MCCONNELL pointed out in our discussions, the White House was a critical component of that because, as the gentleman knows, in order to change the sequester, which I think is one of the stupidest policies that we put in place, but in order to change the sequester, we would have to have a bill signed by the President. So, clearly, the President would have to be involved.

Unfortunately, sometime thereafter, Mr. Vought and Mr. Mulvaney suggested that we ought to go to sequester, that we ought to just march to the sequester numbers.

For the Members who may not know exactly what that means, that means a \$54 billion cut in defense spending. I don't really think anybody in this House thinks that is an appropriate step for us to take, but that is what Mr. Mulvaney and Mr. Vought of OMB suggested, except, by the way, they crossed their fingers to say we will use \$180 billion of additional deficit spending out of the overseas contingency operations to fund defense.

In other words, yes, we will do the sequester, but it will really only have an effect on the nondefense, education, healthcare, medical research, law enforcement, et cetera. It would only have an effect on that side of the budget.

I didn't think that made much sense. And, very frankly, I think all of the people that I just mentioned that I had talked to didn't think it made sense either.

Obviously, Paul Ryan, when he was Speaker, didn't think it made sense, because he led a deal with Senator MURRAY to give us numbers that we thought were reasonable, and we came to an agreement.

I would hope that we could do that now. I know there are some negotiations at the top four level and in the White House that have not reached agreement yet. I think that is unfortunate.

Now, the gentleman observed that we haven't passed a budget. He is correct. But we did pass the exact same number that the Budget Committee reported out for discretionary spending, and we adopted it in the rule.

He is right; we did not adopt it in the budget as it was offered, but that wasn't necessary, because in either event, that wouldn't have solved the problem.

But we adopted the same exact number, the Democrats voted for that number, to which the committee marked its bills. As the gentleman knows, that was \$733 billion on defense and \$639 billion on nondefense. There was some argument on our side as to whether those numbers ought to be closer together, but that aside, that is what those bills have been.

So there is a number, and it was a number that was used by the Appropriations Committee, and it is a number that is reflected in the bills that we will be bringing to the floor.

Now, of course we could wait, as I think, frankly, the White House wants us to wait, until September, maybe September 27, 28, or 29, and then they would say: Well, we are going to do a CR at last year's numbers.

Now, that would be a little more than sequester, no doubt about that, but it would not be a number that I think the Members of this House on either side of the aisle would be happy with—maybe for different reasons but, nevertheless, not happy with.

So I am in agreement that we need to reach a number. We need to pass a bill, because, if we do not, under the law that we passed some years ago, 15 days after the first session of this Congress adjourns, sequester will automatically go into effect.

Nobody would be happy. America will not be happy. Our security will suffer and our people will suffer under those numbers. So I am in full agreement that we ought to reach a number.

Now, with respect to the appropriations bills, I think we need to move them. Obviously, there is going to be a lot of negotiation back and forth, a lot of different steps will need to be taken. But this is a first step; it is an important step; and it sets a marker as to where we are going to start negotiations.

Hopefully, those negotiations will bear fruit with the Senate and with the White House, because I know the gentleman shares my view that shutting down the government is not an option that we ought to be pursuing. Hopefully, we, through these actions, can preclude that from happening, and I think that will be a positive result.

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

I share the majority leader's understanding that there is a negotiation going on to see if we can get an agreement on the budget numbers. We are not there yet.

I understand the gentleman that the majority has to move, at some point, on those appropriations bills next week. We all know that the bills that are being moved are not bills that we have an agreement on and, unfortunately, started off on a very partisan nature. Hopefully, we can get to a more bipartisan nature in the bills, bills like defense, that are coming up.

We want our military to be properly funded, and we want our military to have the certainty that they don't have to operate under a CR, they don't have to operate under a cloud of potential shutdown.

Our men and women in uniform, as we get ready to honor the brave sacrifices that were made on D-Day—tomorrow, of course, marks the 75th anniversary of D-Day and the heroic efforts that so many made, sacrificing their lives. Over 10,000 American soldiers died, and, of course, we reflect and pause to thank them for their sacrifice, to recognize that sacrifice that they made.

And just as they did, today we have men and women in uniform risking

their lives for our country. And we don't want to have this potential that, if we get to September 30 and can't get an agreement on what that proper level should be, that they should worry whether or not they are going to get paid.

So, hopefully, we can keep that work going, those conversations and negotiations going to finalize an agreement that we can get. We are not there yet. We will see where it goes next week.

We then want to shift over now and talk about what else is going to be on the floor next week, and that is going to be this contempt resolution. I haven't seen the language. I don't know when the gentleman's side plans to file.

I would ask the majority leader, it is clear that there is a march to impeachment, that this starts, maybe, the formal march to impeachment on the House floor. But just this Sunday, the majority whip was asked on a TV show if he felt the House was going to impeach the President of the United States, and he said yes.

There has been no evidence that would necessitate an impeachment. We had this nearly 2-year investigation by Mr. Mueller, and it was all about whether or not there was collusion between the President and Russia. They looked into whether or not there was any kind of interference by Russia in our elections.

Of course, he did find that there was interference by Russia. Russia tried to interfere with our elections while Barack Obama was President of the United States.

Now, what did Barack Obama do to stop that? I don't know. I don't know if that is going to be investigated—it should be—whether or not the President did everything in his powers at the time to stop Russia from interfering with our elections.

We need to work together to make sure it doesn't happen again. That should be our focus.

There was no collusion, by the way, and he found that. There was no obstruction of justice.

I know the committee wants to keep focusing and looking into everything that they can to try to find more evidence that wasn't there, but if they start bringing and you start bringing resolutions to hold, for example, the Attorney General in contempt—we haven't seen what the charges are, but some of the things that the Judiciary Committee has asked the Attorney General to produce, if the Attorney General produced that information, he would be violating law.

Why would you hold the Attorney General of the United States in contempt of Congress for not breaking the law?

Those are some of the things we have seen. Again, we haven't seen the final language. We have heard some conjecture by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, by others who want to start this impeachment drumbeat.

Madam Speaker, I would just urge caution to the gentleman as the House floor becomes politicized to just try to impeach the President because some people just don't like the fact that he was elected in 2016.

There will be an election next year. There are a whole lot of people on the Democratic side who are already trying to get the nomination to unseat the President, and that debate is already going on in the country, and it will happen in full next year.

Let's let the people of this country decide who the President of the United States is. Let's respect the fact that the people of this country, in 2016, said they wanted Donald Trump to be the President of the United States, and he is the President of the United States, and he is carrying out his duties, and he is carrying out the agenda that he campaigned on, as it should be.

If somebody wants to carry out a different agenda, next year they are going to have that opportunity to present it to the people of this country.

But even though there was no collusion identified by the special counsel, this idea that we are still going to just start bringing legislative instruments to the floor like contempt and then, ultimately, as the majority whip said Sunday that he felt that there would be impeachment on the House floor, I would just urge caution to the gentleman. This next week, this legislation that is going to be brought forward is all a part of that.

We should respect this process more. We should respect the fact that the Attorney General of the United States has an obligation to enforce the laws of this country. And when he is asked by Congress to do something that would actually violate laws, we ought to respect the fact that he said he would come and testify to the Judiciary Committee, to the members of the Judiciary Committee.

Then the Judiciary Committee changed the rules of the game and said they didn't want Members of Congress to question him; they wanted staff to question, which would be unprecedented, so he didn't come. But he did say he would come and testify to the committee under the normal processes that have always been in place.

So with that, again, we haven't seen the legislation yet. Once we do, we will review it, but I would just urge caution.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

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

Very frankly, the person who rejected the premise that this matter was over was Robert Mueller in a relatively short press conference in which he answered no questions, but he clearly demonstrated that he thought Mr. BARR misrepresented the fact that this was over. In fact, he said:

If we thought the President had not done anything wrong and we were convinced of that, we would have said so. We did not say so.

Now, having said that, this is not related to impeachment. This is related to the Congress' authority, under the Constitution of the United States, to receive information from the executive on behalf of the American people.

Now, if Mr. BARR believes that the information requested need not be submitted, then he had nothing to fear, because what we are seeking is a court ruling, an independent body's ruling as to whether or not he ought to be held in contempt and directed by a court to provide the information to the Congress of the United States, acting pursuant to its constitutional duty.

Madam Speaker, I will tell my friend that it is a sad day when the Republicans and Democrats do not stand together on behalf of not only this institution's constitutional authority, but responsibility to get the information it needs both with respect to, as, again, Mr. Mueller pointed out, the very serious issue of the Russians trying to affect our democracy and our elections.

There is no dispute of that fact. In fact, nine Russians were indicted by the Mueller special counsel for exactly that purpose.

□ 1100

Now, this resolution to which the gentleman refers authorizes the Judiciary Committee to pursue civil action to seek enforcement in Federal court of its subpoenas to Attorney General Barr and former White House Counsel McGahn, who is no longer a Federal employee. It also authorizes House committees that have issued subpoenas as part of their oversight and investigation responsibilities. Let me emphasize that: Investigation responsibilities, oversight. That is part of the constitutional responsibility of the Congress of the United States, which, by the way, your party pursued extraordinarily vigorously over the last 8 years of the Obama administration, and, very frankly, in previous administrations.

We are seeking civil enforcement to have a determination as to whether or not Attorney General Barr, Mr. McGahn, and indeed others, who have refused to comply with constitutionally sanctioned requests by the Congress of the United States for information on behalf of the American people. The President of the United States, like Barr, said it is over.

Mr. Mueller says it is not over. Mr. Mueller says he did not have the authority pursuant to Justice policy to go further, but he pointed out that there are other bodies that have the authority and responsibility to do so. Who is that? Us, the Congress of the United States.

Now, one of the problems that we are having is that the President has instructed almost all of government not to respond to the Congress of the United States, not to answer questions, not to testify, not to appear. I have called that perhaps the biggest coverup in the history of any President who

has, in effect, given a blanket suggestion, and in some cases order, that people ought not to testify. He said there is no reason to go any further. He has made that decision. And especially in Congress where it is very partisan, obviously very partisan. We did think this is not partisan. This is our responsibility to the American people.

By refusing to cooperate with Congress, the Trump administration has engaged in a refusal to allow the Congress to exercise its responsibility, and therefore, we are going to continue to pursue the facts on behalf of the American people. And that is what this is about. You will note that we have not sought criminal contempt. We have, however, found it to be untenable, unacceptable to have an administration, any administration, Republican or Democrat, tell the Congress whether it is a Republican Congress or a Democratic Congress that it will not respond to requests for information, to subpoenas to testify, and for other information that Congress needs. So that is what we are going to do.

Mr. SCALISE. Well, the gentleman mentioned a lot of things that I think need to be addressed.

First, the idea that there is some coverup. Let's recognize and remember that for nearly 2 years of the Mueller investigation, President Trump fully complied with all of the requests that were made, and when the Mueller investigation was completed, first of all, Mr. Barr, the Attorney General, had an opportunity to review that report and give a summary to Congress.

During that period, Mr. Barr invited Mr. Mueller to review the report, to review his summary. Mr. Mueller chose not to participate in that. And so ultimately the Attorney General then gave Congress a summary, which made it crystal clear there was no collusion after almost 2 years and over \$30 million of taxpayer money looking into this where the President fully complied, his administration fully complied, and they were probing everything.

Mr. HOYER. Will my friend yield?

Mr. SCALISE. The gentleman will yield, but after I first go through this because these are important points to make because anybody that wants to use the term "coverup" ought to be very cognizant of what they are talking about when we talk about that investigation. Because that investigation was as thorough as any that we have seen, and the Attorney General and the special counsel were both involved in reviewing it, but the special counsel had an opportunity if he found wrongdoing to file charges. And the gentleman from Maryland knows that.

Mr. HOYER. No, I do not know that.

Mr. SCALISE. He could have filed charges, and he filed absolutely no charges. There were no charges filed, because there was nothing wrong that was found.

Mr. HOYER. And he said why he did not.

Mr. SCALISE. The task was to see if there was any collusion between Russia and the Trump campaign while Russia was interfering with the elections. We know Russia interfered with the elections.

Why did the Obama administration allow Russia to interfere with the elections? That is a question we should be probing. Why? Not just to go back in time, but to make sure it doesn't happen again. And how much time is being spent going and looking and seeing just exactly what Russia did to interfere with our election while Barack Obama was President? They are not doing that. They want to go after all these witch hunts, and was there more collusion. There was no collusion.

And so instead of saying, okay, they tried for 2 years. You had members of your own leadership team saying they had evidence of collusion, and yet, there was no evidence of collusion and they have never come forth and said they were wrong. They have never brought forward what their mysterious evidence was, because there was no evidence, because there was no collusion. And so instead of that, they are continuing to say, let's just hold contempt hearings for the Attorney General here on the House floor.

The majority whip says the House will impeach the President. The gentleman hasn't answered that. Well, where is that going to happen? When is that going to happen? Why don't we actually focus on the problems of this country? Because the same committee that continues down these rabbit holes and on these witch hunts, that same committee that has jurisdiction over this whole Mueller investigation that found no collusion, no charges filed by the special counsel, that is the same committee that has jurisdiction over the border crisis.

And the gentleman knows we have a crisis at our border. It is a serious crisis because we don't have control over our border yet. We need to get control over our border, but in the next 2 weeks—literally, in the next 2 weeks the department of DHS is about to run out of money to deal with this crisis.

And the President of the United States submitted a supplemental request to this majority asking to give additional funding so that we can take care of those kids that are coming over every day in the thousands, the unaccompanied children where the Department of Health and Human Services is about to run out of money to take care of those kids.

And so what happens to those kids? If they come over illegally, the law says what Homeland Security has to do. And if they come over and they are sick, which some of them are coming over very sick, they are turned over to DHS where DHS takes care of them, and DHS has told you they are about to run out of money and not a thing has been done.

In fact, when the Labor-HHS bill was in subcommittee, one of our Members

actually filed an amendment to try to include the money, so that we can keep taking care of the health needs of those kids that are coming over illegally, and that was rejected on a party line vote. Your party voted against that. And the committee of jurisdiction, instead of focusing on how to solve this problem, how we can help resolve this problem in a bipartisan way, which it should be bipartisan, we all ought to care about these kids that are coming over that have a lot of health issues that we are trying address, but they are about to run out of money. And what are we going to do about it? We have asked that this majority do something to address that request that was sent down from the President weeks ago.

But we are literally facing a crisis in a matter of days where they will run out of money. When is that going to be addressed by this majority? We have asked for it to be addressed, and it hasn't. So when is the Speaker going to bring legislation? Would the majority leader be willing to bring legislation? For weeks we have talked about it right here in this colloquy, and it hasn't been addressed. And so before it becomes a crisis where literally DHS cannot take and care for the health needs of these kids that are coming over, why don't we address it now, instead of waiting until they truly run out of money, can no longer take care of those kids and bad things would happen. I don't want those bad things to happen. I know you don't want those bad things to happen. And the President doesn't want those bad things to happen. That is why he sent that supplemental request weeks ago, and it hasn't been dealt with.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me deal with the question of the supplemental, first. There is a humanitarian crisis at the border. We need to deal with it. The President came down with a request some two-plus weeks ago.

Mr. SCALISE. Four.

Mr. HOYER. The Republicans held up consideration of a disaster bill that we passed in January. Now, this dealt with natural disasters, not the humanitarian crisis at the border. I understand that.

We passed that Monday ultimately because the administration wanted to undermine very badly the American citizens who live in Puerto Rico. Finally, we got agreement that that was the right thing to do and the Senate passed it overwhelmingly, then sent it over here. We tried to pass it by unanimous consent, and your side objected. You objected three times. So we had to pass it this Monday. We did overwhelmingly. Not as many perhaps on the gentleman's side as on my side, but we passed it handily.

The fact of the matter is, we need to deal with this humanitarian crisis. We need to deal with the humanitarian crisis, and if we limit it to dealing with

the humanitarian crisis, Madam Speaker, we will do it. And, in fact, Ms. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD is in discussions on that now. My view is the four corners, meaning the Speaker, the Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, the majority leader, and Mr. SCHUMER are dealing with it. I hope they get it done very soon. And if they get it done we are going to move it because there is a crisis and we need to deal with it.

But I would urge my friend to urge his colleagues not to try to do some of the President's agenda unrelated to the humanitarian crisis. And if we can do that, we will get to an agreement, in my opinion.

Now let me go back to your what I believe to be inaccurate, recitation—as I believe Attorney General Barr's recitation of what the Mueller report says, and Mr. Mueller clearly made that very, very crystal clear that he had a different view as to whether that was.

Now, I have got a whole page here of things that the Mueller report says with reference to—"collusion" is a word that the President has created. It is not collusion, not a crime, per se. Conspiracy is a crime, but the President uses this word "collusion" as fake news, as a distraction, as a magician's trick to look over here, not here, so that I can fool you.

I asked the gentleman to yield when he said, well, the special counsel decided to do nothing. The special counsel made it very clear that under Justice Department directives, a sitting President cannot be indicted. And Mr. Mueller said if he can't be indicted, I don't want to make an allegation, which would not be fair because he cannot be indicted, and therefore, there will be no fora on which to defend himself. But he observed there was another forum, that was inappropriate for him, that did have the responsibility and the ability to take action, and that, as I said, is us.

Now, I won't go through this list of findings that the Mueller committee or task force, the special counsel concluded, but in my opinion, and I said this in a release 2 days after, were pretty damning and at a minimum worthy of the Congress of the United States trying to get to the bottom of what Manafort and Stone and others did in reference to WikiLeaks, welcoming the Russian participation that they thought was helping them. Mueller report.

So we can go into that at great length, but the proper way to do that is to do what we are doing, ask questions, have witnesses, review documents and other communications to get to the bottom of this, and we intend to do that. And we intend to do it in a considered, focused way.

Neither the Speaker nor I, as the gentleman has read, are saying that we are seeking impeachment, but we are seeking to do our constitutional duty, our responsibility to the American people and to the Constitution to ensure that, in fact, the American people

know what this administration or individuals who work with this administration or others were doing.

□ 1115

Madam Speaker, lastly, because we can go on at length about this, let me say that the gentleman protests too much. The Republicans control the United States Senate. Very frankly, the Intelligence Committee is working in a bipartisan fashion with Mr. BURR from North Carolina and Mr. WARNER from Virginia.

Madam Speaker, if the gentleman, my friend, the whip, is frustrated, I suggest he call up his friends in the United States Senate to say they ought to do this; they ought to do that; and they ought to do the other.

If they think it is the right thing to do, maybe they will do it. But we intend to do our responsibility here.

Again, I would hope that we could join together in defense of the Congress' responsibility and authority and not have any administration—Republican, Democratic, Obama, Trump, any President—say, no, it is not going to give us any information, that some other body has disposed of that question.

Some other body is not us, and we need to move ahead on doing our responsibility.

Again, I would hope the gentleman would cooperate, but we are going to continue to do the business of the people of this country as well.

We have differences on that. We think this was a pretty historic week. We passed the disaster bill. We extended flood insurance, and we extended TANF, so neither one of them expired. Then, we passed the American Dream and Promise Act, legislation that will relieve the fears of 2-plus million people who are positive participants in the American Dream.

It was a bipartisan bill, not a lot from your side, but we think it is a historic piece of legislation. We hope the Senate takes it up.

We have been trying to get that bill on the floor for 8 years, without success. We got it on the floor. As I knew it would, it passed. I think it would have passed had we put it on the floor in the previous Congress, but we didn't get it to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with the whip toward reaching some bipartisan resolutions.

In particular, I agree with him, and I think we all agree that we want to make sure that we have the resources necessary to handle what is, in fact, a humanitarian crisis, with so many people fleeing natural disasters and man-made disasters—terror, murder, mayhem—for safety for themselves and their families, as have millions and millions and millions of people who preceded them who came to this country. Whether they came from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, they came here because America had a beacon that they saw as

a land of opportunity and a land of freedom, equality, and justice, a land in which they wanted to live and make better.

Madam Speaker, we will continue to do our business as well as exercise our responsibilities.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I would share a lot of the disagreements we have with how the Senate does business, whether it is a Republican or Democratic Senate.

Their rules, in many ways, work to undermine much of the good work that we do here in the House, whether it is a Republican or Democratic majority. We can find a lot of common ground on that disagreement.

As it relates to immigration, I, too, believe America has this unique place in the world as that shining beacon for anybody who seeks freedom, anybody who seeks the liberty that has been fought for with blood and treasure by so many heroes throughout generations to make America the place that people look to when they think about freedom.

We are also the most generous nation in the world when it comes to immigration, and we are proud of that. That is something we celebrate. We let over a million people a year into America to be a part of the American Dream, to come to seek the American Dream, and that is what it should be about.

It should be about seeking those things that make America great so that more people can come to add to the richness of this country. We do that, but we also are a nation of laws, and we can't lose sight of that at the same time that we want to maintain that beacon.

We only maintain it if we also maintain those great laws that we take an oath to uphold. All of us take that oath. That oath is critically important, because as people want to come here, they want to come here because of what America is. It is our job to preserve the greatness of what America is.

If we start to lose that, if we start to look the other way and ignore this law and try to undermine that law, it really weakens the greatness of our democracy.

When you look at the differences we had on the House floor, so many of us wanted to address the problems that are created by not having a secure border. But when you say, for example, that if somebody comes here when they are actually in a gang database, and by law, we can't even look at that database to see if that person coming into our country is a member of a gang or committed violent crimes, that is not what is the richness of America. We want to maintain the dream that people come here to seek.

We may disagree on the methods of getting there, but let's keep working to try to get to a better place, something signed into law to fix the problems with our immigration system, to get

back to a functioning, legal immigration system, instead of having thousands of people, whether they are part of that culture that wants to seek the American Dream or whether they are coming here to undermine what is great about America, think they can just traipse through, thousands a day at a time, because we have not secured our border.

In our homes, we have windows, doors, a yard. We might have a fence. But if we lock our door, we are locking it for a reason. It is not because we don't want anyone inside. It is because we only want to let in the people who are coming to be a part of what is great about our family and about our home. If somebody wants to come to do us harm, that is why we have the lock on the door.

We let over a million people a year into our country, and that is part of what is great about our Nation. No other country in the world, by the way, is close to the generosity in letting people into their country every year. No country is letting in over a million people a year.

We need to get back to a system where our immigration system works.

We passed a bipartisan bill last week to take care of the disaster needs of so many people around the country, and it was bipartisan. It was an example of what works.

There were some Members who objected. Some of them objected because the humanitarian money that is needed to address this crisis at the border wasn't in the bill.

I am glad the gentleman acknowledged that we need to work to resolve it. Hopefully, we can do that next week before the crisis hits, before DHS actually runs out of money so that we have a severe crisis.

Let's work together to stop it. I know the gentleman has acknowledged he wants to do that. While there are some other things that are going to be on the floor next week that, unfortunately, will be very partisan in nature that we will disagree on, let's also try to work to address that crisis so that, again, we get back to the richness of what's great about this Nation.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman and look forward to working together next week on the things that we can accomplish for this country.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SLOTKIN). Remarks in debate in the House may not engage in personalities toward the President, whether originating as the Member's own words or being reiterated from another source.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW, AND ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 2019, TO MONDAY, JUNE 10, 2019

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to

meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow, and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next, and that the order of the House of January 3, 2019, regarding morning-hour debate not apply on that day.

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

There was no objection.

ENACT NATIONAL RECYCLING STANDARDS

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, there are more than 9,800 local recycling programs following different standards in the United States. There is no coordination.

Cities and counties are struggling, and recycling is at risk of collapsing. Increasingly, recyclable plastics and papers are going to landfills and incinerators, and poisoning our oceans and waterways.

It is time for a national recycling strategy to harmonize standards across the country, strengthen markets, and reduce contamination in the recycling system.

Leadership is needed from Congress to work with stakeholders to make recycling environmentally and economically sustainable.

For example, it is time for a standardized national system of labeling. Every household, business, school, park, and stadium should be using a universal, standardized labeling system that reduces contamination in the recycling stream and enhances the market viability of recyclable materials.

As citizens and consumers, Americans want recycling to work. It is time for Washington to get to work to make recycling work.

RECOGNIZING JUNIOR LEAGUE OF BUFFALO CENTENNIAL

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

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Madam Speaker, 100 years ago today, Mary Crate Taylor brought together a group of 67 women to form the Junior League of Buffalo.

Ms. Taylor organized this group of all women volunteers to provide needed relief to families during the Depression era. During this era, the league generated tens of thousands of dollars in donations for various causes in western New York, including Children's Hospital.

Since 1919, the Junior League has created programs to curb substance abuse, assist mothers at risk of poverty, combat illiteracy, and empower women through many volunteer programs and projects.

Today, with more than 500 women, the Junior League has generated mil-

lions of dollars in donations that benefit cultural and community-based programs throughout western New York.

Happy centennial to the Junior League of Buffalo. Keep up the great work, and here is to 100 more.

WHO IS JAMES HOLZHAUER

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

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the people of Nevada's Third District, I rise today to recognize, "Who is James Holzhauer?"

James, a local Las Vegas resident, shocked the world with an unrivaled run on "Jeopardy!" and he did it in a very Vegas fashion: betting big, making some noise, and laying it all on the line.

Madam Speaker, with 32 straight wins and just over \$58,000 shy of the all-time record, James' "Jeopardy!" skills weren't the only thing on display. His charitable heart was as well. He donated his time and some of his winnings to noble local causes to improve the lives of our southern Nevada kids, students, families, and community as a whole.

He even paid tribute to the victims of the tragic October 1 shooting with the wager, as he put it, "Vegas Strong, 10,117," as in 10-1-17.

James may have just missed the record, but he is a legend in our eyes, and he did southern Nevada proud.

Congratulations, again, to James. And if I ever see him out at a trivia night in Vegas, I will make sure to get him on my team. I will buy the beer. He can handle the questions.

□ 1130

RECOGNIZING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

(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 in honor of the 75th anniversary of the Allied D-Day invasion of France, to honor the bravery of our Armed Forces who served in that operation.

On June 6, 1944, 73,000 Americans took part in Operation Overlord to storm the beaches of Normandy. Sadly, the United States suffered more than 6,000 casualties in this operation. Ultimately, thousands more U.S. servicemen would fall in the coming weeks and months liberating the rest of Western Europe from German control.

Madam Speaker, last year I attended a wreath laying ceremony at the Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial in France. Looking out among the white crosses, one could see fathers buried next to sons and brothers next to brothers. The average age of those who perished was just 19 years old.

This memorial serves as a constant reminder that the United States will fight and die to protect the freedoms of not just American citizens, but for those around the globe. We are eternally grateful for this devotion to duty and devotion to country.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PUERTO RICO

(Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, it has been, now, well over a year since the devastation of Hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico. It ripped apart the homes and lives of millions of Puerto Ricans, leaving tens of thousands struggling without jobs and housing.

Thousands of Puerto Ricans are feeling the sting of insufficient Federal funds to help the island recover from Hurricane Maria. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program that helps Puerto Ricans buy food, get medical treatment, and recover from the hurricane, when the money trust ran out, Puerto Rico's government had to start cutting benefits just last month.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support and see this House just pass, finally, the Disaster Relief Act, which provides approximately \$1.4 billion for our fellow American citizens in Puerto Rico. It provides \$600 million for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, \$5 million for a study of the disaster nutrition assistance provided to the Commonwealth in 2017, and approximately \$500 million to the Coast Guard.

Madam Speaker, we must do more for Puerto Rico.

HONORING MONTANANS WHO FOUGHT AT NORMANDY ON D-DAY

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

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, 75 years ago, courageous Americans stormed the beaches of Normandy and parachuted behind enemy lines. Facing what Supreme Allied Commander Eisenhower described as the German war machine, they fought for the cause of freedom.

Many Montanans were there:

Ed Seifert of Polson parachuted into Normandy. He would go on to jump into Holland during the Battle of the Bulge;

Bud Olson of Choteau came under fire in a glider. He was the only survivor of 28 aboard, and he would go on to liberate a concentration camp;

Corky Apple of Lewistown came off a landing craft on Utah Beach. He would go on to earn five Bronze Stars during the war;

John Nelson of Lolo also landed on Utah Beach. He was with Patton's army when it liberated a concentration camp near the Czech border.

As we mark the 75th anniversary of D-Day, remember the brave Americans who destroyed the German war machine, liberated a continent, and saved the world from tyranny.

HONORING GUNNERY SERGEANT HENRY BAUL

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, it is a great honor to be able to recognize Gunnery Sergeant Henry Baul, the fifth African American marine in the Nation to be inducted into the U.S. Marine Corps in 1942 following President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, which ended discrimination in the Armed Forces.

Although the executive order may have intended to end all discrimination, it did not end segregation. Between 1942 and 1949, approximately 20,000 Black marines trained at a segregated facility named Camp Montford Point, New River, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune in North Carolina. The Montford Point Marines is derived from the name of the facility, and Mr. Baul trained there.

In 2011, President Barack Obama and the 112th Congress passed legislation to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Montford Point Marines at a special ceremony here at the U.S. Capitol and at the Marine Barracks here in D.C.

Mr. Baul, age 96, is a resident of the city of Detroit. He is also the founder and president emeritus of Montford Point Marines of America, Inc., a non-profit organization.

I am proud to recognize Mr. Baul and his work and service. Mr. Baul and so many others decided to serve our country even in the face of adversity and discrimination right here at home.

Today I lift up the veterans across the 13th Congressional District in Michigan in recognition of their service and commitment.

RECOGNIZING D-DAY INVASION SURVIVOR TAM CATO

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

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I have the honor today to recognize a living hero, a person who served our Nation at the shores of Normandy on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

Mr. Tam Cato is 104 years old and hails from Alachua, Florida. Mr. Cato was born on March 14, 1915, and raised in the town of Alachua on a 653-acre farm, which he still calls his "Daddy's farm."

Mr. Cato was drafted into the U.S. Army in February 1941 and trained at Camp Blanding in Starke, Florida. He was in Normandy during the invasion, where he served and aided in the liberation of France and Great Britain from Nazi Germany.

Recently, I had the extreme privilege of sharing in an event for Mr. Cato in his hometown, where the French Government, through their council general and French generals, presented Mr. Cato the highest military and civilian honor France can offer: France's Legion of Honour.

This award recognizes the American veterans who fought on French soil during World War II, risking their lives in the name of freedom. This medal is in honor of that courage and bravery.

Madam Speaker, I thank Tam Cato, and my family and country thank him, as do the people of France. The world was made safer by him and others like him who served.

GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, today as we mark Gun Violence Awareness Month, we wear orange to remember the victims of gun violence.

We remember Parkland. We remember Pulse and Charleston and Pittsburgh. We remember Virginia Beach. We remember the children of Liberty City and Sandy Hook.

We wear orange to remember. We wear orange to remind ourselves that we must not give up until children can go to school, worshippers can go to church, and employees can go to work free from the fear of gun violence.

We will not give up until universal background checks are in law and until the weapons of war are banned from our streets.

Madam Speaker, we will not give up until this epidemic is over.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of the Allied invasion of Normandy, known as D-Day, or Operation Overlord, and to recognize those who sacrificed to begin the liberation from Nazi Germany.

On June 6, 1944, over 4,400 Allied soldiers crossed the English Channel and gave many of their lives while storming the beaches code named Omaha, Utah, Gold, Juno, and Sword.

Madam Speaker, 2,501 of those soldiers who died on those beaches were Americans who never got to return home.

The impact that this had on our communities back home was great—take, for example, the Bedford boys from a small town in Bedford, Virginia. Thirty-five men who had grown up together boarded landing craft that day and embarked towards France, and 19 of them didn't make it back.

This small Southern town is an example of the sacrifices made by many small towns and families all across this country during that effort that day and during that war. They did it to protect our freedom, our American way of life, and those of our allies around the world to help defeat the grip of the National Socialist German Workers' Party regime.

We will always be grateful for those who gave that day, for those who survived, and for those who didn't come back, and that is why it is important to always mark this day, D-Day, June 6.

HONORING THE PENNSVILLE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, the Pennsville Veterans of Foreign Wars dedicate their time and their attention to their community through multiple acts of service.

Comprised of veterans and those active in the military, the Pennsville VFW doesn't just talk about how they help others, but they actively engage in service projects that better the lives of their community.

When local EMTs needed a battery-operated stretcher, the Pennsville VFW provided it; when the Pennsville Police Department needed bulletproof vests, they provided them as well; and when a disabled veteran needed a ramp to get into his home, they also provided that.

In addition to these specific acts of service, the members of the VFW have offered annual events to bring their community together as a whole. Every year, the Pennsville VFW members organize a dinner and a pheasant hunt for disabled veterans, as well as an annual Memorial Day parade to honor those who have died for our great United States of America.

We are immensely grateful to the services of all New Jersey organizations that help those who have served our country.

Madam Speaker, I especially want to thank the Pennsville Veterans of Foreign Wars, whose countless acts of service make an incredible impact on our community as well as our country. We are proud of them, and we love them for what they have done.

SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

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

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the proposed United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, commonly known as USMCA.

This new trade agreement, as negotiated by President Trump's adminis-

tration, is critical to our Nation's economic growth. NAFTA is outdated, and this modernization to the world's largest free trade agreement is vital to building an economy that maximizes opportunity for all Americans—indeed, all of North America and Mexico.

The United States, Canada, and Mexico, for decades, have fostered a working trade relationship. This trade agreement is crucial to the manufacturers, fabricators, farmers, distributors, retailers, and all other businesses in Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District and across the country.

So much of Congress' energy this year has been focused on messaging votes and nonbinding resolutions. It is time that Democrat leadership here in the House put aside partisan politics and put the needs of the American people first.

The benefits to our economy are obvious and significant. I urge Speaker PELOSI to bring USMCA to the House floor for a vote.

OPPOSING TARIFFS ON MEXICO

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

Mr. ALLRED. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose the newly announced tariffs on Mexico by this administration.

Hardworking Texans cannot be asked to bear the brunt of a costly and unnecessary trade war that would not solve our problems or address our broken immigration system.

Our economy in Texas is powered by trade with Mexico. Texas is the number one State in the Nation for trade with Mexico.

Last year alone, we imported \$107 billion in goods from Mexico; and these tariffs, if taken to their natural end, could cost us \$27 billion in Texas alone.

I have met with Lennox, a heating and air-conditioning company, headquartered in my district in Richardson, Texas. They employ 8,000 Americans, and they rely on subcomponents made in Mexico to manufacture products here in the U.S. Their business is put at risk by these tariffs.

Toyota, another great company that is headquartered in north Texas, has said that these tariffs will cost them and their suppliers as much as \$1 billion.

I have heard from countless constituents about their concerns about what this will do to the Texas economy. This is unacceptable.

I commend my colleagues in the Senate for contemplating action to stop these tariffs and plan to join them and support them in the House.

GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam Speaker, each day, 100 Americans are killed by guns; 100 mothers mourn the loss of a child; 100 siblings lose a playmate; 100 friends lose a confidant; and 100 communities are left reeling—all in 1 day.

These deaths are 25 times more likely in the United States than in any other high-income country, and we have seen that in the news day after day and week after week.

One hundred days ago, this House passed the Bipartisan Background Checks Act.

One hundred deaths per 100 days—how much longer can we stand to wait?

It is time for the Senate to act—not one more day, not 100 more lives.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2157. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 6, 2019, at 11 a.m.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1921, the Ocean Acidification Innovation Act of 2019, as amended, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1198. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Right to Financial Privacy Act [Docket ID: DOD-2018-OS-0026] (RIN: 0790-AK01) received June 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1199. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; Texas; Control of Air Pollution from Motor Vehicles [EPA-R06-OAR-2018-0811; FRL-9994-06-Region 6] received May 31, 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.

1200. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Oregon: Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 Ozone Standard [EPA-R10-OAR-2018-0679; FRL-9994-49-Region 10] received May 31, 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.

1201. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Modifications to Fuel Regulations To Provide Flexibility for E15; Modifications to RFS RIN Market Regulations [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0775; FRL-9994-87-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU34) received May 31, 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.

1202. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Agency, transmitting the Agency's final NUREG — Physical Security — Combined Licensing and Operating Reactors (NUREG-0800, Chapter 13) received May 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1203. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Agency, transmitting the Agency's final NUREG — Operational Programs — Combined Licensing and Operating Reactors (NUREG-0800, Chapter 13) received May 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1204. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Agency, transmitting the Agency's final NUREG — Toughness Fracture Requirements — Reactor Coolant Systems and Connected Systems (NUREG-0800, Chapter 5) received May 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1205. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temporary General License [Docket No.: 190513445-9459-02] (RIN: 0694-AH86) received June 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1206. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to Country Group Designations for Venezuela and Conforming Changes for License Requirements [Docket No.: 190503423-9423-01] (RIN: 0694-AH78) received June 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1207. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementation of Certain New Controls on Emerging Technologies Agreed at Wassenaar Arrangement 2018 Plenary [Docket No.: 181129999-8999-01] (RIN: 0694-AH69) received June 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1208. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 161017970-6999-02] (RIN: 0648-XF721) received June 4, 2019, pur-

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

1209. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XF534) received June 4, 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.

1210. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XF606) received June 4, 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.

1211. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NOAA Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to U.S. Air Force Launches and Operations at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California [Docket No.: 180816767-9270-02] (RIN: 0648-BI44) received May 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1212. 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; Exchange of Flatfish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 161020985-7181-02] (RIN: 0648-XF767) received June 4, 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.

1213. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2017 Gulf of Alaska Pollock Seasonal Apportionments [Docket No.: 160920866-7167-02] (RIN: 0648-XF647) received June 4, 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.

1214. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 161020985-7181-02] (RIN: 0648-XF646) received June 4, 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.

1215. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2017 Gulf of Alaska Pollock Seasonal Apportionments [Docket No.: 160920866-7167-02] (RIN: 0648-XF725) received June 4, 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.

1216. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oce-

anic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Exchange of Flatfish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 161020985-7181-02] (RIN: 0648-XF762) received June 4, 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.

1217. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish Managed Under the Individual Fishing Quota Program [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02 and 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG019) received June 4, 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.

1218. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of the Hawaiian Islands High and the Hawaiian Islands Low Offshore Airspace Areas; Hawaii [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1013; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AWP-12] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

1219. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31251; Amdt. No.: 3851] received June 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

1220. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31252; Amdt. No.: 3852] received June 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

1221. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Aviation Safety Organization Changes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0119; Amdt Nos. 1-72, 21-101, 25-145, 26-7, 27-49, 34-6, 43-50, 45-31, 60-5, 61-141, 63-40, 65-56, 91-350, 97-1338, 107-2, 110-2, 119-19, 121-380, 125-68, 129-53, 133-16, 135-139, 137-17, 141-19, 142-10, 145-32, 183-17] (RIN: 2120-AL05) received June 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

1222. A letter from the Senior Attorney-Advisor, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's correcting amendment — Right-of-Way and Real Estate (RIN: 2125-AF77) received June 4, 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.

1223. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removing Net Worth Requirement from Health Care Enrollment (RIN: 2900-AP37) received June 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1224. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Programs of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) [CMS-4168-F] (RIN: 0938-AR60) received May 31, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1595. A bill to create protections for depository institutions that provide financial services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-104, Pt. 1). 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 Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1595 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. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CRIST, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 3100. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to provide for prize competitions relating to climate and energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 3101. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase the maximum Federal Pell Grant amount, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 3102. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 3103. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a grant program under which the Secretary shall make grants to private entities for the provision of service dogs to eligible veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other pur-

poses; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H.R. 3104. A bill to establish the Partnership Fund for Peace to promote joint economic development and finance ventures between Palestinian entrepreneurs and companies and those in the United States and Israel to improve economic cooperation and people-to-people peacebuilding programs, and to further shared community building, peaceful coexistence, dialogue, and reconciliation between Israelis and Palestinians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3105. A bill to establish an annual fee applicable to opioid manufacturers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. PAYNE, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CORREA, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 3106. A bill to require a joint domestic terrorism report, establish within the Department of Homeland Security a National Center for the Study of Domestic Terrorism, authorize research within the Department of Homeland Security on current trends in domestic terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. BERA):

H.R. 3107. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TRONE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 3108. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for a teacher leader development program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

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

H.R. 3109. A bill to provide grants to better understand and reduce gestational diabetes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HECK (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana):

H.R. 3110. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to establish a Climate Security Intelligence Center within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 3111. A bill to make administrative reforms to the National Flood Insurance Program to increase fairness and accuracy and protect the taxpayer from program fraud and abuse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3112. A bill to revise the 90-10 rule under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, 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 and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 3113. A bill to require the United States Postal Service to sell the Alzheimer's semipostal stamp for 6 additional years; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEWIS (for himself and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico):

H.R. 3114. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services; to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning foster youth; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. LEE of California, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 3115. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to make grants to State and local governments and nongovernmental organizations for purposes of carrying out climate-resilient living shoreline projects that protect coastal communities by supporting ecosystem functions and habitats with the use of natural materials and systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 3116. A bill to provide any State with a child welfare demonstration project that is scheduled to terminate at the end of fiscal year 2019 the option to extend the project for up to 2 additional years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 3117. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish a grant program to provide grants to local agencies and clinics to improve the health of mothers and infants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 3118. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members of Congress from lobbying Congress, to prohibit the use of official funds for airline accommodations for Members of Congress which are not coach-class accommodations, and to prohibit a cost-of-living adjustment in the pay rates for Members of Congress during any year following a Federal budget deficit; to the Committee on House Administration,

and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 3119. A bill to award grants to States to establish or improve, and carry out a Seal of Bilingual program to recognize high-level student proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in both English and a second language; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. TONKO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. POCAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SIREN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 3120. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an energy efficiency materials pilot program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 3121. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the adjusted gross income limitation for above-the-line deduction of expenses of performing artist employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself and Mr. LOEBSACK):

H.R. 3122. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members of Congress from engaging in lobbying contacts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 3123. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the establishment of supermarkets in certain underserved areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 3124. A bill to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to require the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board to maintain a list of certain foreign issuers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KIND, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. COX of California, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. KATKO, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. COMER, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. DUFFY):

H.R. 3125. A bill to reverse declining milk consumption in schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 3126. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include publication of written news articles as a tax-exempt purpose for organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 3127. A bill to permit occupational therapists to conduct the initial assessment

visit and complete the comprehensive assessment under a Medicare home health plan of care for certain rehabilitation cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. STIVERS, Mrs. MURPHY, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 3128. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to uphold freedom of association protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. FLETCHER, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 3129. A bill to provide women with increased access to preventive and life-saving cancer screening; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 3130. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to extend protection to additional employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MENG, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BERA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 3131. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 3132. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees relating to the "middle tier" of acquisition programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COX of California, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CRIST, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 3133. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit gay and trans panic defenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 3134. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to assist States to rehabilitate or replace certain bridges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. LAMB, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico):

H.R. 3135. A bill to enable projects that will aid in the development and delivery of related instruction associated with apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs that are focused on serving the skilled technical workforce at the National Laboratories and certain facilities of the National Nuclear Security Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 3136. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program for the interim storage of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NEAL, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3137. A bill to establish a grant program to encourage the use of assistance dogs by certain members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. MOORE (for herself, Mr. WATKINS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. WILD, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. COX of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COLE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. HAALAND, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 3138. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight"; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. NORCROSS (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 3139. A bill to better support our early childhood educators and elementary school

and secondary school teachers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 3140. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to set standards for the operation of uninspected commercial fishing vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 3141. A bill to limit the collection of annual premiums under the FHA program for mortgage insurance for single family housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama (for himself and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 3142. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to make certain multivitamin-mineral dietary supplements eligible for purchase with supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. OLSON, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 3143. A bill to posthumously promote Lieutenant Colonel Richard E. Cole, United States Air Force (retired), a colonel on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. BASS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BERA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. COOK, Ms. PORTER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Ms. PELOSI):

H.R. 3144. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8520 Michigan Avenue in Whittier, California, as the "Jose Ramos Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. SOTO, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 3145. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to finalize rules to protect consumers from the risks of carbon monoxide poisoning and rollaways from motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia (for himself and Mr. DUFFY):

H.R. 3146. A bill to provide for the monthly installment payment of premiums for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 3147. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide service dogs to veterans with mental illnesses who do not have mobility impairments; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 3148. A bill to improve protections for victims of sexual assault in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALKER (for himself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ROY, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BUDD, Mr. PALMER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BANKS, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama):

H.R. 3149. A bill to allow a State to submit a declaration of intent to the Secretary of Education to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself and Mrs. LEE of Nevada):

H.R. 3150. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for interest-free deferment on student loans for borrowers serving in certain medical or dental internships or residency programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. DINGELL, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H. Res. 427. A resolution recognizing World Oceans Day and the necessity to protect, conserve, maintain, and rebuild our oceans and its resources; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. CLINE):

H. Res. 428. A resolution honoring the victims of the mass shooting in Virginia Beach, Virginia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H. Res. 429. A resolution affirming the right of all renters to a safe, affordable, and decent home; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

67. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to Joint Resolution 1204, urging the President and Congress of the United States to support the reform of the Social Security offsets of the Government Pension Offset and the windfall elimination provision; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

68. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Memorial 2004, urging the United States Congress to take steps to require that any new federal areas designated within the State of Arizona not include any water right that prevents the State of Arizona from comprehensively managing its water resources; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

69. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Memorial 2002, urging the United States Congress to appropriate monies to the State of Arizona to eradicate salt cedars from Arizona waterways; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 3100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

"To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 3101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 3102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 3103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 3104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 3106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. DELBENE:
H.R. 3107.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
By Mr. SCHNEIDER:
H.R. 3108.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. ENGEL:
H.R. 3109.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 2
By Mr. HECK:
H.R. 3110.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:
H.R. 3111.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Ms. WATERS:
H.R. 3112.
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 Ms. WATERS:
H.R. 3113.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. LEWIS:
H.R. 3114.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.
By Mr. PALLONE:
H.R. 3115.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Mr. BACON:
H.R. 3116.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. ADAMS:
H.R. 3117.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article II, Section 8
By Mrs. AXNE:
H.R. 3118.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:
H.R. 3119.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:
H.R. 3120.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:
H.R. 3121.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8—The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States
By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 3122.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 3123.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power to interstate commerce).
By Mr. CONAWAY:
H.R. 3124.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I sec 8
By Mr. COURTNEY:
H.R. 3125.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. DESAULNIER:
H.R. 3126.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 3127.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. GALLEGOS:
H.R. 3128.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 18
By Mr. GOMEZ:
H.R. 3129.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States
By Mr. GROTHMAN:
H.R. 3130.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Ms. JAYAPAL:
H.R. 3131.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.
By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:
H.R. 3132.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. KENNEDY:
H.R. 3133.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18.
By Mr. LANGEVIN:
H.R. 3134.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. LUJÁN:
H.R. 3135.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.
By Ms. MATSUI:
H.R. 3136.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. MCGOVERN:
H.R. 3137.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8: to provide for the Common Defense.
By Ms. MOORE:
H.R. 3138.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. NORCROSS:
H.R. 3139.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. PAPPAS:
H.R. 3140.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. PHILLIPS:
H.R. 3141.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:
H.R. 3142.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. ROY:
H.R. 3143.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution which states, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."
By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:
H.R. 3144.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 18:
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 of Officer thereof.
By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 3145.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia:
H.R. 3146.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. STIVERS:
H.R. 3147.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have the 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. And 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 this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. TURNER:
H.R. 3148.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WALKER:
H.R. 3149.

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. WATKINS:
H.R. 3150.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 51: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 249: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 303: Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 414: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 434: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 586: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 597: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 598: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 613: Mr. BROWN of Maryland and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 616: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 647: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 663: Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 693: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 712: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 886: Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 913: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 929: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 935: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 940: Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 959: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 1008: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 1058: Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 1109: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 1168: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 1175: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BARR, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 1224: Mr. SIRES, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1225: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BARR, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. CRIST.
H.R. 1227: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1289: Mr. McCAUL.
H.R. 1309: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. VELA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1327: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 1345: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1358: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 1374: Mr. TURNER, Mrs. ROBY, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 1424: Mr. MAST.
H.R. 1434: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 1452: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 1530: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 1551: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 1572: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 1581: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 1595: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 1610: Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 1620: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 1642: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 1673: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 1679: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 1680: Mr. BACON, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CROW, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 1682: Ms. MOORE, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 1711: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 1717: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 1723: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 1767: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 1777: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 1780: Mr. PASCARELL.
H.R. 1837: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BACON, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 1840: Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 1862: Mr. ABRAHAM.
H.R. 1869: Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 1872: Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 1878: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 1901: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 1903: Mr. CASE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 1922: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 1923: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. SIRES, and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 1959: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 1970: Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 1980: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.
H.R. 1981: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2086: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 2091: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 2117: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 2149: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 2151: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 2156: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. GRIFFITH.
H.R. 2163: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 2181: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2204: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 2207: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 2258: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 2278: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2283: Mr. MAST.
H.R. 2321: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 2327: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2377: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 2382: Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. TURNER, Ms. HILL of California, and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2402: Mrs. LOWEY and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2415: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2439: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 2443: Mr. LATTA, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 2455: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2481: Mrs. MILLER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 2489: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 2498: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 2517: Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 2554: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 2594: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 2616: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2619: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 2653: Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 2682: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 2698: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 2711: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 2720: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 2747: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2748: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 2774: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. KIND, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 2775: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2776: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2790: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 2805: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 2829: Mr. MEEKS and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 2862: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2868: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2869: Mr. COLE and Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 2897: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2913: Ms. TITUS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CRIST, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2931: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 2939: Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 2953: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2958: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2986: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3024: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 3051: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3072: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 3073: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 3077: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. RYAN, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 3078: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. WILD, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 3084: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. LUJÁN.
H. Con. Res. 40: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H. Res. 54: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. ALLRED.
H. Res. 60: Ms. FINKENAUER.
H. Res. 134: Mrs. LURIA.
H. Res. 146: Ms. SCANLON.
H. Res. 165: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H. Res. 246: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H. Res. 364: Mr. VEASEY and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H. Res. 369: Ms. WEXTON.
H. Res. 391: Ms. HAALAND, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H. Res. 395: Mr. RESCHENTHALER and Mr. WATKINS.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

26. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to respectfully urging Congress to refrain from enacting any legislation which would increase the compensation of Members of Congress, given current low levels of legislative productivity; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.