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No. 102

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 18, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DONALD S. BEYER, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

### AMERICANS SUPPORT THE GI BILL

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, 12 days ago, the eyes of the world were focused on the beaches of Normandy,

France, to observe the 75th anniversary of the D-day invasion. It was a solemn moment to rightly honor the sacrifice and courage of the combined Armed Forces of the Allied Powers, who, from that moment, launched the final, decisive assault that eventually destroyed the Axis Powers' murderous stranglehold on Europe and Asia.

Mr. Speaker, another 75th anniversary surrounding the epic effort to save democracy will occur in 4 days, this Saturday, June 22. On that day 75 years ago, President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, more commonly known as the GI Bill. That landmark measure would provide both college tuition and a stipend for returning servicemembers who, as FDR said at the time, "have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us."

Even though the war would rage on for another year, leaders in Washington wisely recognized that millions of young soldiers, sailors, and airmen would soon be returning back into civilian life; and for their sake and for the sake of a healthy postwar economy, creating this educational pathway made tremendous sense.

In the 75 years since the GI Bill was signed into law, it is now recognized as one of the most successful pieces of domestic legislation ever enacted. The postwar economic boom and the blossoming of the American middle class have both been attributed, in part, to the GI Bill.

Many renown Americans, including Bob Dole, Johnny Carson, Harry Belafonte, William Rehnquist, and Clint Eastwood, were beneficiaries of the GI Bill.

Economic studies have shown that, for every dollar the government spent on the GI Bill, our economy saw nearly \$7 in return of additional economic output in tax revenues from income growth.

Despite its stellar performance, the relative strength of the GI Bill deteriorated in the late 20th century. By 2008, it was clear that tuition assistance and living stipends had not kept pace with the rising cost of a college education.

As a freshman Congressman in the House Armed Services Committee at the time, I heard from returning Iraq and Afghan vets who were forced to choose between dropping out of school or shouldering the burden of daunting student loans. To fix this decline, we passed the Post-9/11 GI Bill, which was signed into law by George Bush on June 30, 2008.

The updated law boosted tuition to match the cost of a 4-year public university in servicemembers' home States and increased the living stipend to keep faith with the original law. It also allowed GI benefits to be transferred to a spouse or dependent child, a groundbreaking change which transformed the value of military service for families.

After the bill signing, I flew to Iraq in late 2008 for a committee visit and vividly recall being surrounded by soldiers bursting with questions about when and how the new law would be implemented. Since then, it has become clear that the transferability of the GI Bill has been an enormous morale booster and a valuable incentive to enlist and remain in service.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Trump Department of Defense announced a new policy last July which would arbitrarily cut off servicemembers with more than 16 years of service from transferring their Post-9/11 GI benefits to eligible family members. We were told at the time that the Department viewed this as a shrewd cost-cutting measure.

However, revoking transferability breaks our commitment to our most dedicated and seasoned servicemembers and their families. In addition, in a tight, lean labor market, it remains

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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critically important to attract and retain the best qualified individuals for military service.

I believe it sends exactly the wrong message to some of our most seasoned servicemembers who may have married late in life or started their families later, to make them ineligible for incentives, to continue their service to our Nation.

Two weeks after the Pentagon released this policy, 83 of my colleagues in the House joined me in a letter that I wrote to Secretary Mattis objecting to this change and calling for its reversal. So far, DOD has refused to budge.

Mr. Speaker, I have some good news to report today. With the cutoff due to go into effect next month, the House Armed Services Committee last week unanimously passed my amendment to the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, which would block the Secretary of Defense from restricting GI Bill transferability based on a maximum number of years of service.

As Congress took action 75 years ago to create the GI Bill benefit, today it is our job to restore the hard-fought modernized GI Bill of 2008. That is even more the case today at a time of an All-Volunteer Force. If a servicemember demonstrates that they are ready, able, and willing to continue their service to our Nation, we should uphold our end of the commitment.

To paraphrase President Roosevelt's words 75 years ago when he signed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, protecting transferability today "gives emphatic notice to the men and women in our Armed Forces that the American people do not intend to let them down."

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### PRAYER

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

During these coming weeks of House business, we ask Your special blessing upon the Members of this assembly who return from a long Father's Day weekend. Issues of national security, trade, and the welfare of our citizens stand in the balance of the deliberations of these days.

May each Member be filled with a surfeit of wisdom, patience, and equa-

nimity that these weeks of appropriations might issue forth in solutions that benefit the Nation.

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

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio 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.

#### HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

#### RECOGNIZING GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gun Violence Awareness Month.

All month members of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force will be coming to the floor to remember those we have lost and to call upon the Senate to take up H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act.

More than 100 days ago, Democrats and Republicans came together to pass legislation which is supported by more than 90 percent of the American people. Since the beginning of the year, more than 6,500 people have been killed and more than 12,500 have been injured by someone using a gun. Yet, the Senate refuses to allow a simple up or down vote.

On Thursday, activists from around the country will be holding a day of action to call on the Senate leadership to take up universal background checks. No more thoughts. No more prayers. They want action, and they want a vote.

The Senate should do the right thing. The Senate should pass H.R. 8.

#### NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CREATES JOBS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the National Nuclear Security Administration announced a \$5 million investment in workforce development at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina to create jobs.

We are grateful that the Undersecretary for Nuclear Security at the Department of Energy and Administrator of NNSA Lisa Gordon-Hagerty announced the investment through the Workforce Opportunities in Regional Careers with the Savannah River Site Community Reuse Organization for Aiken Technical College, Augusta Technical College, University of South Carolina Aiken, Augusta University, and the University of South Carolina Salkehatchie.

I thank Rick McLeod, David Jameson, Dr. Sandra Jordan, Dr. Forest Mahan, and Congressman RICK ALLEN. We appreciate their commitment to partnership and look forward to continuing to work together.

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

#### HONORING U.S. ARMY RANGERS

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

Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, United States Ranger history predates the Revolutionary War. However, June 19 marks the 77th anniversary of Major William Darby formally organizing and activating the 1st Ranger Battalion.

I rise today to honor the exceptional Americans who have volunteered as Army Rangers, fully knowing the hazards of their chosen profession. One of the greatest and most humbling honors of my life has been serving our Nation in uniform, and particularly, serving in the Army Ranger regiment.

The Army Ranger legacy is as old as the Republic, going back to Francis Marion, to Daniel Boone, to great Americans like Command Sergeant Major Douglas Greenway, and on to current Active Duty members.

It wasn't until after the Civil War—more than half a century without military Ranger units—that the U.S. Army Rangers were officially born. Seventy-five years ago, fighting on the bitter and bloody beaches of Normandy, Rangers gained their motto: "Rangers lead the way."

Since Pointe du Hoc, Rangers have led the way, from the Japanese POW camps, to theaters of war, including: Korea, Vietnam, Panama, Operation Desert Storm, Somalia, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and the great war on terror.

Today, I honor the elite soldiers serving our country as U.S. Army Rangers.

**JAKE MANGUM AWARDED C SPIRE  
FERRISS TROPHY**

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize an outstanding athlete from the State of Mississippi. Jake Mangum is Mississippi State University's center fielder who has recently led the Bulldog baseball team to its fourth straight Super Regionals and second straight College World Series.

Jake ranks fourth on the all-time NCAA hits list with 380 hits. During the regular season, Mangum earned a .375 batting average, scored 65 runs, and totaled 95 base hits, the most in the Southeastern Conference. Achievements of this magnitude come only with discipline and determination, characteristics that all Americans should strive to promote in their everyday lives.

I would like to congratulate Jake on this impressive accomplishment and thank him for 4 great years at Mississippi State.

I wish him and the Bulldogs the best of luck in Omaha.

Hail State.

**MALICIOUS BEHAVIOR FROM IRAN**

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

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the most recent pattern of malicious behavior coming from Iran.

Recently, Speaker PELOSI said that President Trump: ". . . inflames the U.S.-Iran issue." Respectfully, I couldn't disagree more. The Iranians are the ones inflaming the relationship by attacking commercial vessels, designating U.S. troops in the Middle East as terrorists, challenging the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, and intending to surpass uranium stockpile limits in just days.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot turn a blind eye to the hostile actions of Iran. The President is right to end the failed Obama-era strategy of appeasement toward Iran, and to call for our allies to stand up to this regime's threatening behavior.

I stand with the President and urge my colleagues to do the same, to protect Americans' security and economic interest in the region.

**TEMPLE TERRACE DECLARES  
ITSELF A TRAFFICKING-FREE  
ZONE**

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the city of Temple Terrace and Mayor Mel Jurado for officially declaring the city a trafficking-

free zone. As part of the effort, the city of Temple Terrace has pledged to take important steps to crack down on buyers in the sex trade, which will reduce the demand for sex workers and decrease the number of victims trafficked, specifically.

Temple Terrace is implementing a zero-tolerance policy where city employees will be automatically terminated if they are caught soliciting prostitutes. The Temple Terrace Police Department has also been encouraged to increase enforcement against buyers of sex work by conducting more stings.

And, finally, city staffers are required to take mandatory training on how to spot signs of trafficking and how to help potential victims.

This is a monumental step forward for our community, and I am honored to join the city of Temple Terrace and Mayor Mel Jurado in the fight against human trafficking.

**STOP OFFENDING BORDER  
PATROL**

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today troubled that one of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle compared the activities of the United States Government and Border Patrol on the southern border of the United States to concentration camps.

For the life me, I cannot understand why we have allowed discourse to get to this place where the efforts by Border Patrol to secure our border, to house children, to house women, to house families, to deal with the fact that the cartels are attacking our border and profiting while doing it, and trying to care for these people while we are trying to enforce our laws, comparing that to the horrors of World War II, and saying that my friend Hector Garza is somehow the Gestapo today, and comparing what is happening at the border to concentration camps.

I am really troubled and offended, and I think that the people of south Texas and Border Patrol are offended after what they are doing to try to defend the United States of America against cartels attacking the United States and profiting by moving people across the border.

**REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962,  
BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SUR-  
VIVORS PROTECTION ACT**

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in sec-

tion 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. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Speaker to immediately reschedule this important bill.

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

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE**

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 18, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 18, 2019, at 9:05 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3151.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

□ 1415

**CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL  
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO  
THE WESTERN BALKANS—MES-  
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC.  
NO. 116-41)**

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2019.

The threat constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the former Republic of Macedonia (what is now the Republic of North Macedonia) and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo, has not been resolved. In addition, Executive Order 13219 was amended by Executive Order 13304 of May 28, 2003, to take additional steps with respect to acts obstructing implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 relating to the former Republic of Macedonia (what is now the Republic of North Macedonia).

The acts of extremist violence and obstructionist activity outlined in these Executive Orders are hostile to United States interests and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 18, 2019.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 2:45 p.m. today.

Accordingly, (at 2 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1445

### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLAY) at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

### EMPOWERING BENEFICIARIES, ENSURING ACCESS, AND STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2019

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3253) to provide for certain extensions with respect to the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3253

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring

Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; Table of contents.

Sec. 2. Extension of Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration.

Sec. 3. Clarifying authority of State Medicaid fraud and abuse control units to investigate and prosecute cases of Medicaid patient abuse and neglect in any setting.

Sec. 4. Extension of protection for Medicaid recipients of home and community-based services against spousal impoverishment.

Sec. 5. Extension of the Community Mental Health Services Demonstration Program.

Sec. 6. Preventing inappropriately low rebates under Medicaid drug rebate program.

Sec. 7. Medicaid Improvement Fund.

Sec. 8. Determination of budgetary effects.

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON REBALANCING DEMONSTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) FUNDING.—Section 6071(h) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (F)—

(I) by striking “subject to paragraph (3), 132,000,000” and inserting “\$132,000,000”; and

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

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

“(G) \$417,000,000 for fiscal year 2020;

“(H) \$450,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2023; and

“(I) \$225,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “Subject to paragraph (3), amounts” and inserting “Amounts”; and

(ii) by striking “2021” and inserting “2024”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3).

(2) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—Section 6071(g) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “2016” and inserting “2024”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “and for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2024,” after “2016.”.

(b) CHANGES TO INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENCY PERIOD REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6071(b)(2) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “90” and inserting “60”; and

(B) by striking the flush sentence after subparagraph (B).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) UPDATES TO STATE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 6071(c) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “, which shall include” and all that follows through “2007”;

(2) in paragraph (7)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “REBALANCING” and inserting “EXPENDITURES”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), by adding “and” at the end; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) include a work plan that describes for each Federal fiscal year that occurs during the proposed MFP demonstration project—

“(I) the use of grant funds for each proposed initiative that is designed to accomplish the objective described in subsection (a)(1), including a funding source for each activity that is part of each such proposed initiative;

“(II) an evaluation plan that identifies expected results for each such proposed initiative; and

“(III) a sustainability plan for components of such proposed initiatives that are intended to improve transitions, which shall be updated with actual expenditure information for each Federal fiscal year that occurs during the MFP demonstration project; and

“(iv) contain assurances that grant funds used to accomplish the objective described in subsection (a)(1) shall be obligated not later than 24 months after the date on which the funds are awarded and shall be expended not later than 60 months after the date on which the funds are awarded (unless the Secretary approves a waiver of either such requirement).”;

(3) in paragraph (13)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting “, and in such manner as will meet the reporting requirements set forth for the Transformed Medicaid Statistical Management Information System (T-MSIS).”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) the State shall report on a quarterly basis on the use of grant funds by distinct activity, as described in the approved work plan, and by specific population as targeted by the State;

“(C) if the State fails to report the information required under subparagraph (B), fails to report such information on a quarterly basis, or fails to make progress under the approved work plan, the State shall implement a corrective action plan and any lack of progress under the approved work plan may result in withholding of grant funds made available to the State; and”.

(d) FUNDING FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND IMPROVEMENT; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; OVERSIGHT.—Section 6071(f) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) FUNDING.—From the amounts appropriated under subsection (h)(1) for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2024, \$1,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for each such fiscal year to carry out this subsection.”.

(e) BEST PRACTICES EVALUATION.—Section 6071 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) BEST PRACTICES.—

“(1) REPORT.—The Secretary, directly or through grant or contract, shall submit a report to the President and Congress not later than September 30, 2020, that contains findings and conclusions on best practices from the State MFP demonstration projects carried out with grants made under this section. The report shall include information and analyses with respect to the following:

“(A) The most effective State strategies for transitioning beneficiaries from institutional to qualified community settings carried out under the State MFP demonstration projects and how such strategies may vary

for different types of beneficiaries, such as beneficiaries who are aged, physically disabled, intellectually or developmentally disabled, or individuals with serious mental illnesses, and other targeted waiver beneficiary populations.

“(B) The most common and the most effective State uses of grant funds carried out under the State MFP demonstration projects for transitioning beneficiaries from institutional to qualified community settings and improving health outcomes, including differentiating funding for current initiatives that are designed for such purpose and funding for proposed initiatives that are designed for such purpose.

“(C) The most effective State approaches carried out under State MFP demonstration projects for improving person-centered care and planning.

“(D) Identification of program, financing, and other flexibilities available under the State MFP demonstration projects, that are not available under the traditional Medicaid program, and which directly contributed to successful transitions and improved health outcomes under the State MFP demonstration projects.

“(E) State strategies and financing mechanisms for effective coordination of housing financed or supported under State MFP demonstration projects with local housing authorities and other resources.

“(F) Effective State approaches for delivering Money Follows the Person transition services through managed care entities.

“(G) Other best practices and effective transition strategies demonstrated by States with approved MFP demonstration projects, as determined by the Secretary.

“(H) Identification and analyses of opportunities and challenges to integrating effective Money Follows the Person practices and State strategies into the traditional Medicaid program.

“(2) COLLABORATION.—In preparing the report required under this subsection, the Secretary shall collect and incorporate information from States with approved MFP demonstration projects and beneficiaries participating in such projects, and providers participating in such projects.

“(3) FUNDING.—From the amounts appropriated under subsection (h)(1) for each of fiscal years 2020 and 2021, not more than \$300,000 shall be available to the Secretary for each such fiscal year to carry out this subsection.”.

(f) MACPAC REPORT ON QUALIFIED SETTINGS CRITERIA.—Section 6071 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note), as amended by subsection (e), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) MACPAC REPORT.—Prior to the final implementation date established by the Secretary for the criteria established for home and community-based settings in section 441.301(c)(4) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, as part of final implementation of the Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) Final Rule published on January 16, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 2947) (referred to in this subsection as the ‘HCBS final rule’), the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC) shall submit to Congress a report that—

“(1) identifies the types of home and community-based settings and associated services that are available to eligible individuals in both the MFP demonstration program and sites in compliance with the HCBS final rule; and

“(2) if determined appropriate by the Commission, recommends policies to align the criteria for a qualified residence under subsection (b)(6) (as in effect on October 1, 2017) with the criteria in the HCBS final rule.”.

(g) APPLICATION TO CURRENT PROJECTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, any State with an approved MFP demonstration project under section 6071 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) on the date of the enactment of this Act shall submit a revised application to the Secretary that contains the same information and assurances as are required for any new State applicant under the amendments made by this section.

**SEC. 3. CLARIFYING AUTHORITY OF STATE MEDICAID FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL UNITS TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE CASES OF MEDICAID PATIENT ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ANY SETTING.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1903(q)(4)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(q)(4)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting after “patients residing in board and care facilities” the following: “and of patients (who are receiving medical assistance under the State plan under this title) in a noninstitutional or other setting”.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING.—Section 1903(a)(6) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(a)(6)) is amended, in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking “(as found necessary by the Secretary for the elimination of fraud in the provision and administration of medical assistance provided under the State plan)”.

**SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF PROTECTION FOR MEDICAID RECIPIENTS OF HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES AGAINST SPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2019” and inserting “March 31, 2024”.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note), section 1924 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5), or section 1902(a)(17) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(17)) shall be construed as prohibiting a State from applying an income or resource disregard authorized under section 1902(r)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(r)(2))—

(1) to the income or resources of individuals described in section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI)) (including a disregard of the income or resources of such individual’s spouse); or

(2) on the basis of an individual’s need for home and community-based services authorized under subsection (c), (d), (i), or (k) of section 1915 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n) or under section 1115 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1315).

**SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF THE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.**

Section 223(d) of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “June 30, 2019” and inserting “December 31, 2021”; and

(2) in paragraph (7)(B), by striking “December 31, 2021” and inserting “June 30, 2021”.

**SEC. 6. PREVENTING INAPPROPRIATELY LOW REBATES UNDER MEDICAID DRUG REBATE PROGRAM.**

(a) PROHIBITING MANUFACTURERS FROM BLENDING AVERAGE MANUFACTURER PRICE OF BRAND DRUG AND ANY AUTHORIZED GENERIC OF SUCH DRUG.—Section 1927(k)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–8(k)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “INCLUSION” and inserting “EXCLUSION”;

(2) by striking “a new drug application” and inserting “the manufacturer’s new drug application”; and

(3) by striking “inclusive” and inserting “exclusive”.

(b) ELIMINATING MANUFACTURERS FROM DEFINITION OF WHOLESALER.—Section 1927(k)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–8(k)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “manufacturers,”; and

(2) by striking “manufacturer’s and”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to covered outpatient drugs dispensed on or after January 1, 2020.

**SEC. 7. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.**

Section 1941(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w–1(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$6,000,000” and inserting “\$45,500,000”.

**SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3253.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3253, the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019.

This Saturday, June 22, marks the 20th anniversary of the landmark Supreme Court decision in *Olmstead*, which held that people with disabilities must receive services in the most community-integrated setting possible. It is fitting that, today, the House of Representatives will pass legislation that helps advance the promise of *Olmstead* by ensuring that there are programs in place to help people transition to and live in the community with their families and friends, while keeping them safe from abuse and neglect.

It also ensures people will continue to be able to receive mental health and substance use disorder treatment when they need it the most, and, finally, it makes commonsense improvements to ensure that drug companies pay their fair share in rebates to the Medicaid program.

I am proud to say that this bill provides much-needed funding to support the highly successful Money Follows the Person program, while making important program improvements that will help the program better serve the people it is intended to help.

Money Follows the Person helps ensure that seniors and people with disabilities are able to live in their homes and in their communities. It provides States with vital funding and supports to ensure that they continue to help people move out of institutions.

Earlier this year, I held a roundtable discussion in my district with patients, providers, and advocates to talk about the challenges we face in providing long-term care in this country. Every participant supported reauthorizing Money Follows the Person because it makes it easier for people to get care in the setting of their choice. By passing this bill today, we are giving hope to those who need it.

I want to thank my friend and colleague, Representative GUTHRIE, for his commitment to this program and his leadership on this issue. It has been an honor to work with him on it.

Next, this legislation ensures that partners of people receiving home and community-based services will have the resources they need to meet their living expenses. Without this important protection, married beneficiaries would face the awful choice between impoverishing the spouse or entering an institution. I am proud that we will be able to further extend this protection.

I also want to thank my friend on the other side of the aisle, my fellow Michigander, FRED UPTON, for his continued leadership and support on this issue.

H.R. 3253 also ensures that people receiving home and community-based services receive the same protections from abuse and neglect as people in nursing facilities. By allowing Medicaid Fraud Control Units to investigate home and community-based services providers as well as nursing facilities, this bill extends an important protection to some of our most vulnerable populations.

This bipartisan bill would not have been possible without the leadership of Representatives WELCH and WALBERG, and I want to thank them for their hard work to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from abuse.

This bill also extends the promising Excellence in Mental Health demonstration for an additional 2 years. As we continue to struggle through the opioid epidemic, this program ensures that people with substance use disorder and mental health issues can receive critical treatment when they need it the most. The early results of the demonstration have been promising, and this extension will allow States to build on that success.

I want to thank Representatives MATSUI and MULLIN for their ongoing support of this program.

Finally, this legislation adopts a commonsense proposal to ensure drug companies pay their fair share in Medicaid rebates. It will help provide additional funds to State Medicaid programs that are struggling to pay for increasingly expensive prescription drugs.

I want to thank Representatives KENNEDY and JASON SMITH for their leadership on this issue.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 3253, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3253, the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019.

This legislation will extend the Money Follows the Person program through 2024. This important program provides resources to State Medicaid programs to help individuals with chronic conditions and disabilities transition from institutions back into local communities if they choose to do so.

Money Follows the Person offers a choice for individuals who often have very limited options. This program allows the person to choose where they would like to receive their care.

This legislation will also extend the Spousal Impoverishment program through 2024.

H.R. 3253 will also extend the Excellence in Mental Health demonstration for 2 years. The Excellence Act is designed to increase Americans' access to community health in substance use treatment services.

In addition, this bill will clarify the authority of State Medicaid fraud and abuse control units. This clarification will give these important units the authority to investigate and prosecute abuse and neglect of Medicaid beneficiaries in noninstitutional settings, as well as broaden the permissible use of Federal Medicaid fraud and abuse control units to screen complaints or reports alleging potential abuse or neglect of Medicaid beneficiaries.

I have enjoyed working with my colleague from Michigan, my friend, Mrs. DINGELL, and the hard work that she has put into this program, both this Congress and the previous Congress, to move this forward.

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

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019 and its provisions extending critical access to mental health and addiction treatment.

Let's be clear: One in five Americans live with a mental illness. Nearly all of us have a friend, a family member, or neighbor who has been diagnosed. Mental illness touches all our lives in some way.

When we passed the Excellence in Mental Health Act in 2014, we made an investment in behavioral health that expanded access to necessary treatment. Eight States established community-based clinics providing 24-hour

crisis care, better coordinating physical, mental, and substance abuse treatment. This provided much-needed support to patients and their families.

In combating opioid addiction, Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers are already making a difference. In the first year of implementation, these clinics served nearly 400,000 patients with serious mental health and addiction disorders, providing 80,000 individuals with lifesaving treatment for the first time.

Headline after headline tells us we need to preserve and, importantly, expand access to programs like this. While the bill before us will extend funding to programs in eight existing States for the next 2½ years, our work here is far from done.

People are struggling with the stigma of mental illness and substance use disorder across the country. Every American should have access to the same top-notch care as patients in the pilot programs. That is why I will continue to be a fierce advocate for expansion of the Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers program. I look forward to continue working with my colleagues so that we can create new opportunities to expand access to mental healthcare and conquer the addiction crisis that has harmed far too many families.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3253, which takes several important steps to strengthen the Medicaid program; and I thank my friends and colleagues, Representatives DINGELL and GUTHRIE, for this legislation.

I am especially pleased that the bill includes a piece of bipartisan legislation I authored, along with my colleague from Vermont, Congressman WELCH.

Our legislation broadens the authority of Medicaid Fraud Control Units to better protect the most vulnerable and bring bad actors to justice.

Medicaid Fraud Control Units are charged with investigating and prosecuting State Medicaid provider fraud and resident abuse complaints in Medicaid-funded healthcare facilities. Nationally, these units contributed to 2,500 convictions and \$1.8 billion in recovered funds in 2017 alone. They are a vital instrument of justice for protecting Medicaid beneficiaries from abuse.

However, current law prevents these units from investigating cases of patient abuse in noninstitutional settings, such as home-based care. It doesn't make sense.

Our committee has heard from States that have had to turn a blind eye to cases of abuse simply because the abuse occurred in a noninstitutional setting. This arbitrary restriction simply does not make sense.

There has been substantial growth in home and community-based services

since the initial statute was enacted decades ago. It is time that we update the law so we are not needlessly tying the hands of those who are charged with protecting the most vulnerable. Our legislation will empower attorneys general to expand the scope of their States' fraud units so they can combat patient abuse wherever it might occur.

This reform has broad bipartisan support from AGs in red States and blue States. It is just common sense, and it will help better serve those in need.

Once again, I thank my colleagues on the great Energy and Commerce Committee for their bipartisan collaboration. I encourage passage of H.R. 3253.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to enthusiastically support H.R. 3253 and to particularly congratulate, for their leadership, Congresswoman DINGELL and Congressman GUTHRIE and indicate that the underlying reason for my enthusiastic support is what I believe every Member knows, and that is the frail among us are the most vulnerable. Those individuals may be our seniors, as I am dealing with a person who is seeking to get outpatient rehabilitation, and they need extra support in getting that care.

In this instance, the extension of 4½ years to be able to have the protection of the legislation that deals with abuse in Medicaid home and community-based services is vital because the person receiving the services is least able to speak about the abuse.

□ 1500

I believe the extension will help in determining the level of abuse and also remedies for such abuse.

It is clear that if someone is in Medicaid home-based programs, they are as equally in need as those who are in institutionalized programs.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Congresswoman. I would say that in impoverished communities and communities of color, the Medicaid-based program is the basis of their healthcare, and they are the most vulnerable.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3253, the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019, for its very vital and important element of extending this review for 4.5 years.

We have to get it right. We have to protect these people. We have to give them the quality of life that they deserve. "Abuse" should not be in their vocabulary.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the Republican leader of the Energy and Commerce Committee and my good friend.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise today in strong support of this bipartisan bill that extends several key Medicaid programs, H.R. 3253, the Em-

powering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that strengthens the healthcare safety net for our communities and provides long-term certainty for patients.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Chairman FRANK PALLONE of the Energy and Commerce Committee, for his partnership and willingness to work in good faith on both sides of the aisle to get this done.

We passed a short-term extension of these programs back in March, Mr. Speaker, to ensure that patients were still protected as we ironed out the details. Today, we are delivering the long-term deal that I know we all wanted all along.

A big priority of mine in this package is the 2-year extension of the Excellence in Mental Health demonstration program at CMS. Eight States, including my home State of Oregon, are currently participating in this pilot program, which is designed to increase access to mental health and substance use treatment services.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the Oregon AFSCME Council 75.

OREGON AFSCME COUNCIL 75,  
June 18, 2019.

MEMBERS OF THE OREGON DELEGATION,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES: On behalf of the more than 25,000 Oregon AFSCME Council 75 members, we ask you to approve the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019 (H.R. 3253) when the House of Representatives considers the bill this week.

We strongly support H.R. 3253 because it extends the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC) program through December 2021. On June 30, the CCBHCs in our state, along with those in Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania, face extreme financial threat. We appreciate that Representative Walden, in his capacity as Ranking Member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, worked in bipartisan effort to avert the March 30 fiscal cliff in Oregon and Oklahoma and is an original co-sponsor for H.R. 3253.

At Cascadia Behavioral Health in Portland Oregon, AFSCME Council 75 members who are therapists, care coordinators, crisis counselors, residential counselors, support staff and other workers, deliver whole health care—integrated mental health and addiction services, primary care and housing—through the CCBHC program. These health care workers never stop working to help those who want to get healthy and recover. It is not just a job; it is a calling.

That core commitment to helping people heal is why Alexandra Birch, a Qualified Mental Health Associate, cares deeply about the CCBHC program. It has helped innovate and improve the delivery of care. She was hired in 2017 as a Care Coordinator at Cascadia because of an investment Congress provided to the CCBHC program. In that role she is the glue that connects primary care with behavioral health care and makes sure care is focused on the whole patient.

In her work, Ms. Birch treats clients with anxiety and very high blood pressure but who do not have an established doctor; she is

able to connect them to a doctor. She cares for clients on certain anti-depressants that experienced weight gain as a result, which put them at higher risk of developing diabetes. Because of the investment Congress provided in establishing CCBHCs, Ms. Birch can direct those clients to inhouse primary care to monitor and prevent diabetes.

For practitioners like Ms. Birch, Cascadia's capacity to bring primary care into the outpatient behavioral health care clinics is a game-changer. It enhances their delivery of services and outcomes for their clients. From the frontline perspective, the integration of behavioral health and primary care in a CCBHC removes logistical and other obstacles to consultation between providers. These consultations translate into improved identification of the best route of care for a client with complex physical and mental conditions with the result of getting a client on the road to wellness much quicker.

Cascadia's capacity to sustain and expand this level of high-quality coordinated care to a vulnerable population depends on the dedication and skills of workers like Ms. Birch and congressional action to continue investing in the CCBHC fiscal model that covers 100 percent of costs.

With the fiscal investment in CCBHCs, Congress allows Cascadia staff to reach into the community to expand access to behavioral health services for individuals with serious mental illnesses. Cascadia works with Portland's 24-hour mental health crisis emergency room, Unity Center Behavioral Health. Cascadia staff establish crisis patients with Cascadia primary care providers immediately after Unity hospital care. This enables patients to continue medications that ensure mental stability until they have fully connected with Cascadia's mental health providers.

We urge you to pass H.R. 3253 and extend the CCBHC program. It would be tragic to lose this funding that has sustained and expanded vital behavioral and medical services to our community.

Sincerely,

STACY CHAMBERLIN,  
Executive Director.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, this is really important legislation.

Last year, my legislation, the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, our opioids legislation, the most comprehensive bill to address a single drug crisis in our Nation's history, was signed into law. Our committee has made major strides in addressing the substance use disorder crisis that is plaguing our communities.

The Excellence in Mental Health demonstration continues that good work by increasing Medicaid reimbursement for community-based mental health and addiction treatment services. This 2-year extension for the participating States will give us time for a full evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the program and whether it should be expanded.

Also included in this bill is an extension for the Money Follows the Person program through fiscal year 2024. This provides resources to State Medicaid programs to help individuals with chronic conditions and disabilities transition back into their communities.

We also secured an extension of what is known as the spousal impoverishment provisions in Medicaid. To be

clear, this bill actually helps keep spouses of elderly patients from impoverishment and out of costly nursing home settings. For spouses of patients receiving home or community-based care, the bill will protect them from impractical reductions in their income or resources and ensures that they can live out their lives with independence and dignity.

Finally, we clarified the authority of State Medicaid fraud and abuse control units that investigate and prosecute abuse and neglect of Medicaid beneficiaries. This is simply good government. It is good government oversight, and it protects patients who are some of America's most vulnerable.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friends on the Energy and Commerce Committee for their work on the bill: Dr. BURGESS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALBERG, and their counterparts on the Democratic side, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. WELCH, and, of course, Chairman PALLONE.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Chairman PALLONE, Republican leader WALDEN, and the Energy and Commerce Committee staff for their hard work to help this bipartisan package come together.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank my colleague, Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL, for working with me on extending Medicaid Follows the Person. I also thank my colleagues, Representative MATSUI, Representative ESHOO, Representative WELCH, and Representative WALBERG, for their hard work on this package.

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

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to echo the words of my colleague, Mr. GUTHRIE, and thank all of those who helped bring this bill to the floor today. I give particular thanks to Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member WALDEN for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 3253.

As a caregiver, I have met so many people in the last few years who are desperate and scared and who need us to care. This bill does that. I hope the House today will show this country we can act bipartisanship, giving hope.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3253, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. 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.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 436 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) kindly take the chair.

□ 1509

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Ms. ADAMS (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 13, 2019, amendment No. 5 printed in part A of House Report 116-111 offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR.  
VISCLOSKY OF INDIANA

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 436, as the designee of the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), I offer amendments en bloc, which are at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 42, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 62 printed in part A of House Report 116-111, offered by Mr. VISCLOSKY of Indiana:

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. STEWART OF  
UTAH

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$200,000)".

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$200,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF  
ALASKA

Page 223, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$8,500,000)".

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$8,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF  
NEW JERSEY

Page 223, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

Page 248, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 249, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO OF  
CALIFORNIA

Page 247, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$9,500,000)".

Page 247, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$9,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO OF  
CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

Page 248, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 249, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON  
LEE OF TEXAS

Page 217, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000) (reduced by \$2,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN  
OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 248, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 249, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 249, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF  
MISSOURI

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF  
WISCONSIN

Page 228, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,500,000)".

Page 228, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,800,000)".

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,800,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG  
OF MICHIGAN

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to the Taliban.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR.  
SCHWEIKERT OF ARIZONA

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. CARSON OF  
INDIANA

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,000,000)".

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF  
KENTUCKY

Page 222, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,000,000)".

Page 226, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 227, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE  
OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 223, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,500,000)".

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$7,700,000)”.

Page 300, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$20,000,000)”.

Page 233, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$20,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. MOULTON OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 222, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,300,000)”.

Page 222, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,300,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. MOULTON OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 251, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 251, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 251, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 251, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. EMMER OF MINNESOTA

Page 223, line 4, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)” after the dollar amount.

Page 247, line 17, insert “(increased by \$3,000,000)” after the dollar amount.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. ALLEN OF GEORGIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$16,000,000)”.

Page 228, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 229, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 230, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$8,000,000)”.

Page 246, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$8,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. CARBAJAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 222, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. CARBAJAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,000,000)”.

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

Page 246, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$6,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

Page 222, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. BRINDISI OF NEW YORK

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 247, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,500,000)”.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(decreased by \$2,500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 246, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 246, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MS. TORRES SMALL OF NEW MEXICO

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

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

Madam Chair, the amendments included in the en bloc were made in order by the rule, and they have been agreed to by both sides. They improve the bill. I support the amendment and urge its adoption.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Chair, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment, and I thank the Defense Subcommittee chairman for working with our side to include many amendments important to our Members. The chairman has been a great partner and has been very fair throughout this process.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, let me thank the chair of the Defense Subcommittee and ranking member of the subcommittee as well.

I am delighted that my amendment No. 12 has been made in order and that we will have an opportunity to save and improve the lives of many women around the world.

My amendment provides flexibility for the Secretary of Defense to allocate resources needed to provide technical assistance by U.S. military women to military women in other countries

combating violence as a weapon of war, terrorism, human trafficking, and narcotics trafficking to ameliorate their impact on women and girls around the globe.

Madam Chair, the most vulnerable people in vulnerable nation-states are women and girls and women and children. That is both in terms of sexual violence and domestic violence, and also in terms of the denial of access to education.

As the co-chair of the Congressional Afghanistan Caucus, I am reminded of the aftermath of the Afghan war. As we began to write the constitution, we thought we had made progress. But the Taliban, after a period of time, began to burn the schools that were designated for girls only.

This amendment allows women in the military of these respective countries that are prone to hostilities, violence, and disparate treatment of women and girls to be able to work with our women in the United States military and be able to be trained on the issues of fighting terrorism, human trafficking, and narcotics trafficking.

According to a UNICEF report, rape, torture, and human trafficking by terrorist and militant groups have been employed as a weapon of war affecting over 20,000 women and girls, and those numbers are going up.

My amendment will curb terrorism abroad by making available American technical and military expertise to militaries in other countries, like Nigeria, who are combating violent jihadists. Boko Haram, of course, was at the center of taking the Chibok girls, and it is important to be able to utilize these activities.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD “U.S. Special Operations Command’s HEROs Combat Human Trafficking” and “The Role of the Military in Combating Human Trafficking: A South African Perspective.”

[From DoD News, Jan. 4, 2018]

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND’S HEROS COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
(By Shannon Collins)

WASHINGTON.—January is National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, and the Defense Department has teams who work year-round to combat these crimes worldwide.

The Human Exploitation Rescue Operative, or HERO, Child-Rescue Corps is a program developed by U.S. Special Operations Command, Warrior Care Program-Career Transition, the National Association to Protect Children and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, said Army Col. Kimberly Moros, chief of SOCOM’s career transition initiatives.

“The HERO Child-Rescue Corps Program is designed for wounded, injured and ill transitioning service members and veterans who receive training in high-tech computer forensics and law enforcement skills to assist federal agents in the fight against online child sexual exploitation,” she said. “Upon successful completion of the program, HERO interns will have the knowledge, skills and experience to apply for careers with federal, state and local police agencies and other organizations in the field of computer forensics.”

Since 2013, more than 130 veterans and transitioning service members have entered the HERO program. Of the successful graduates, 74 have been offered careers in federal law enforcement and another 31 are in internships, Moros said.

“HEROs and HERO interns now make up over 25 percent of the Homeland Security computer forensics workforce,” said Robert Kurtz, unit chief for HERO at Homeland Security Investigations.

#### HUMAN TRAFFICKING

“Human trafficking includes using force, fraud or coercion to compel a person to provide labor, services or sex. It’s a violation of basic human rights,” said Linda Dixon, DOD Combating Trafficking in Persons Office Program Manager. “Combating trafficking in persons is a duty that DOD takes seriously as we do in other situations that bring harm to our nation. It is a global concern, and our goal is to educate every member of DOD on how to recognize and report human trafficking in the U.S. as well as around the world.”

The three most common forms of trafficking, according to DOD’s Combating Trafficking in Persons office, are forced labor, sex trafficking, and child soldiering.

Moros said the idea behind the HERO Corps is a simple one.

“When it comes to hunting those who prey on the innocent, who better than our nation’s most highly trained military veterans?” she said. “Much of today’s human trafficking and child sexual exploitation is technology facilitated. Offenders utilize the internet and digital technologies to coordinate their activity, advertise, share information and hide evidence. HEROs receive training in counter-child exploitation as well as digital forensics and victim identification. And they are then embedded with federal law enforcement.”

She said the HERO Child-Rescue Corps saves children in several ways. “As law enforcement first responders, they are at every crime scene, searching for critical clues that might provide evidence for an arrest or to find a victim,” Moros said.

Back at the forensic lab, the HERO is the lead digital investigator, searching out clues that can lead to organized criminal rings, evidence of sexual assault or production of child abuse imagery, she said.

“In many cases, it has been the relentless focus and military mindset that has allowed HEROs to go beyond the digging that might be done in traditional law enforcement to find a victim,” she added.

Kurtz said federal law enforcement is just beginning to track rescues. In 2016, Homeland Security Investigations identified and rescued 820 known child victims from sexual exploitation.

“But the real number is undoubtedly many times greater,” Moros said. “As a major segment of the digital forensic workforce, and one especially dedicated to combating child sexual exploitation and trafficking, they [HEROs] have been instrumental in working hundreds of those cases.”

#### THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A SOUTH AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE

(By Nina Mollema, University of South Africa)

#### ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a complex and diverse crime affecting both individuals and countries across the world. As a significant facet of transnational organised crime and one of the most lucrative criminal enterprises globally, human trafficking was ranked as the second most profitable crime

around the world in 2015, making it the fastest-growing source of revenue for organised criminal operations internationally. In 2015, South Africa implemented comprehensive antitrafficking legislation. Before such legislation was enacted, the South African government also ratified several international and regional human rights instruments in terms of which specific duties are imposed upon the state to combat and punish the crime effectively, including the protection of the rights of victims. The focus of the study on which this article reports, is the desired role of the military in combating human trafficking in South Africa. In 2004, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) adopted a policy on combating trafficking in human beings. The policy sets out various strategies for ensuring regional cooperation in combating human trafficking. It is suggested that the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) take the initiative in formulating a similar policy in order to effect better co-operation amongst nation states in Africa, especially in the southern region of Africa, to combat human trafficking. In order to address the role of the SANDF in the fight against human trafficking meaningfully and to develop evidence-based strategies and policies, regional coordination in combating trafficking is paramount. The article examines current legislation, instruments and strategies as regards human trafficking in order to make recommendations for counter-trafficking policy standards and best practices for the SANDF.

#### INTRODUCTION

Although not a novel phenomenon, the crime of human trafficking is complex, diverse, and constantly evolving as traffickers develop new tactics to trade in human beings. Human trafficking affects not only individuals, but also countries across the world. It has been estimated by various international organisations that millions of victims are trapped in trafficking. Although both international entities and domestic jurisdictions have proposed various strategies to combat the rapidly growing problem of human trafficking, the combating of this criminal activity remains a challenge for all branches of law enforcement, including the military. The primary international instrument, the United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime of 2000 (Trafficking Protocol) is already 17 years old; yet, regional and national efforts to combat trafficking have produced minimal positive results. South Africa is no exception in this regard. Since the end of apartheid, the jurisdiction has been experiencing an increase of illegal immigrants from all over Africa, as well as other foreign countries. It has further been acknowledged that since 1994, the trafficking of men, women, and children into various exploitative sectors, such as labour trafficking and involuntary sex work, amongst others, have also escalated in South Africa.

This multi-dimensional illicit modern-day slavery industry must be fought at national, regional and international level with an integrated, multi-sectoral approach. In this respect, the SANDF also has a role to play, and can learn a great deal from NATO, amongst others, for guidelines and best practices. The Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of 2004 of this intergovernmental military alliance recognises that human trafficking feeds on corruption and organised crime, and has “the potential to destabilise fragile governments”. As no such policy currently exists in the SANDF, it is proposed

that the Defence Force evaluate and develop policies, strategies and force design through the implementation of specific evidence-based codes of conduct or strategic plans to combat this offence.

Apart from the violation of the fundamental human rights of persons being trafficked, trafficking is a substantial source of revenue for criminal organisations whose activities may destabilise legitimate governments and undermine the mission of the military. The crime may become a security issue and undercut military operations. However, as known from previous experiences, military troops themselves can create or increase the demand for trafficked women.

This article is structured as follows: it is first necessary to explain which conduct falls under human trafficking in South African and international law. Second, the measures government have taken to combat this crime in South Africa are considered. Next, the role of the military in South Africa in combating human trafficking is considered and compared with international and regional efforts. Recommendations are then finally made for steps to be taken by the military to play a more significant role in combating human trafficking.

#### BACKGROUND TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Although people have heard of human trafficking, very few people really know what it entails and the role it plays in international organised crime. As a significant facet of transnational organised crime and one of the most lucrative criminal enterprises globally, human trafficking was ranked as the second most profitable crime around the world in 2015, making it the fastest-growing source of revenue for organised criminal operations internationally.

In order to combat the trade in human cargo, legal jurisdictions have adopted a range of international standards and obligations, of which the UN’s Trafficking Protocol is the most significant. Following the prototype of the Trafficking Protocol, governments around the world have also committed themselves to enact national human trafficking legislation to address modern-day slavery. In Africa, where the scourge of trafficking is widespread, South Africa is one of the few nations that actively pursue the punishment of human trafficking. This is vital as South Africa with its viable and developing economy has become a magnet for illegal migrants and human traffickers, attracting people from the whole continent fleeing from political and economic upheaval, armed conflict.” the HIV/AIDS pandemic, food insecurity and unemployment. The resultant poverty in especially South Africa’s regional neighbours, still grappling with the aftereffects of colonisation and failed statehood, has furthermore caused an exodus to South Africa for better life opportunities. Traffickers are said to service the demand of the very lucrative human smuggling industry, especially in conflict and postconflict areas. In many illegal migration cases, displaced people make desperate decisions by relying on initially ‘benevolent’ smugglers who transform into ruthless traffickers, keeping the illegal migrants captive as human slaves. Trafficking in the jurisdiction is additionally complex and diverse as it consists of culturally unique trafficking types such as ukuthwala. The country has been listed as a human trafficking source, transit, and destination country for men, women

and children to, from and within South Africa for mainly labour and sex trafficking.

South Africa has the highest number of asylum seekers in the world. Although South Africa supports large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, the jurisdiction is also home to an estimated five million illegal immigrants, including some three million Zimbabweans. In response to the dynamics of supply and demand, migration (which has always been endemic in Africa) to South Africa is aided by the porous nature of the country's borders and coast lines, as well as ineffective monitoring of land, rail and sea transportation modes. Trafficked people are indistinguishable amongst these flows.

In order to tackle the multi-dimensional crime of human trafficking in the country, South Africa became a signatory to the Trafficking Protocol in 2000, and ratified the instrument in 2004. As a result, the jurisdiction became subject to international obligations in terms of which specific duties were imposed upon the state to combat and punish the crime effectively and to protect the rights of victims. The need to enact domestic anti-trafficking legislation was prioritised, and on 29 July 2013, the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act 7 of 2013 (Trafficking Act) was signed into law but only became operational on 9 August 2015. The Act introduces a universally acceptable but still country-specific definition of human trafficking:

'Trafficking' includes the delivery, recruitment, procurement, capture, removal, transportation, transfer, harbouring, sale, exchange, lease, disposal or receiving of a person, or the adoption of a child facilitated or secured through legal or illegal means, within or across the borders of the Republic, of a person trafficked or an immediate family member of the person trafficked, by means of:

- (a) a threat of harm;
- (b) the threat or use of force, intimidation or other forms of coercion;
- (c) the abuse of vulnerability;
- (d) fraud;
- (e) deception or false pretences;
- (f) debt bondage;
- (g) abduction;
- (h) kidnapping;
- (i) the abuse of power;
- (j) the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control or authority over another person; or
- (k) the giving or receiving of payments, compensation, rewards, benefits or any other advantage,

for the purpose of any form or manner of exploitation, sexual grooming or abuse of such person, including the commission of any sexual offence or any offence of a sexual nature in any other law against such person or performing any sexual act with such person, whether committed in or outside the borders of the Republic.

In essence, this definition holds that persons are trafficked if they have been moved within a country or to another country, as a result of force, fraud or manipulation and are exploited or compelled to work under threat of violence for no pay, beyond subsistence. The definition is very broad, and except for the requirement that a person be removed, transported, or transferred from one place to another, other acts such as the mere harbouring of a person through a threat of intimidation with the intent to exploit the person are sufficient for the crime to be committed. With regard to the role of the military, the moving of a person from one country to another, or within the country, through deceptive or violent means for any

type of exploitative purpose is of particular significance. The exploitative purposes may include forced labour, involuntary sex work, begging, stealing, drug running, forced marriage and the sale of body parts, amongst others.

Amongst other requirements, the Trafficking Protocol obliges member states to criminalise trafficking, and to investigate and prosecute traffickers. The Trafficking Protocol also instructs that states must adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons that lead to trafficking. States are to determine which measures to take in accordance with the domestic legislation and policies of each state as well as in accordance with the financial and human resource capabilities of the state.

Another important condition that the Protocol stipulates for signatory states is to undertake border control measures. Border management is one of the roles the SANDF is expected to play in South Africa, along with other secondary functions such as peacekeeping and humanitarian support. However, very few joint efforts have been made with neighbouring countries to deal multilaterally with border issues and crimes such as human trafficking and human smuggling. Co-operation between South Africa and its neighbours in this regard is usually not of a preventative nature, but only takes place after the occurrence of smuggling or trafficking has been discovered.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of Chairman VISCLOSKEY'S En Bloc Amendment, which includes Jackson Lee #12.

I wish to thank Chairman MCGOVERN and Ranking Member COLE of the Rules Committee for making this Jackson Lee Amendment in order.

I thank Chairwoman VISCLOSKEY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their hard work in bringing Division C, the Defense portion of this omnibus appropriations legislative package, to the floor and for their devotion to the men and women of the Armed Forces who risk their lives to keep our nation safe and their work in ensuring that they have resources needed to keep our Armed Forces the greatest fighting force for peace on earth.

Madam Chair, thank you for the opportunity to explain my amendment, which is simple and straightforward and affirms an example of the national goodness that makes America the most exceptional nation on earth.

The purpose of Jackson Lee Amendment #12, which is identical to the amendment adopted twice in the last Congress, is to provide the Secretary of Defense flexibility to allocate resources needed to provide technical assistance by U.S. military women to military women in other countries combating violence as a weapon of war, terrorism, human trafficking, narcotics trafficking.

Madam Chair, the United States is committed to combating violent extremism, protecting our borders and the globe from the scourge of terrorism.

The United States Armed Forces possess an unparalleled expertise and technological capability that will aid not only in combating and defeating terrorists who hate our country and prey upon innocent persons, especially women, girls, and the elderly.

But we must recognize that notwithstanding our extraordinary technical military capabilities,

we face adversaries who adapt very quickly because they are not constrained by geographic limitations or norms of morality and decency.

Al Qaeda, Boko Haram, Al Shabaab, ISIS/ISIL and other militant terrorists, including the Sinai's Ansar Beit al-Maqdis in the Sinai Peninsula which poses a threat to Egypt.

Jackson Lee Amendment #12 help provide the Department of Defense with the resources needed to provide technical assistance to countries on innovative strategies to provide defense technologies and resources that promote the security of the American people and allied nation states.

Terrorism, human trafficking, narcotics trafficking and their impact on women and girls across the globe has had a great adverse impact on us all.

According to a UNICEF report, rape, torture and human trafficking by terrorist and militant groups have been employed as weapons of war, affecting over twenty thousand women and girls.

Looking at the history of terrorism highlights the importance of providing technical assistance through our military might, as this enables us to combat terrorism which now can plague us here in the United States.

Jackson Lee Amendment #12 will help curb terrorism abroad by making available American technical military expertise to military in other countries, like Nigeria, who are combating violent jihadists in their country and to keep those terrorists out of our country.

Time and again American lives have been lost at the hands of terrorists.

These victims include Christians, Muslims, journalists, health care providers, relief workers, schoolchildren, and members of the diplomatic corps and the Armed Services.

This is why the technical assistance offered by our military personnel is integral to promoting security operation of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft for missions to empower local forces to combat terrorism.

Terrorists across the globe have wreaked havoc on our society and cannot not be tolerated or ignored, for their actions pose a threat to our national security and the security of the world.

Madam Chair, from the United States to Africa to Europe to Asia and the Middle East, it is clear that combating terrorism remains one of highest national priorities.

Collectively, helping our neighbors and their military build capacity to combat terrorism, eradicate human trafficking, stop narcotics trafficking and negate their impact on women and girls across the globe serves our national interest.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support Jackson Lee Amendment #12 by voting for the Chairman's En Bloc Amendment to Division C of RCP 116-17.

Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to support the underlying amendment.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

□ 1515

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Chair, I rise today to support my amendment, which would prohibit taxpayer money from going directly to the Taliban.

According to recent news stories, the Defense Department asked Congress for

funding that could be used to reimburse the Taliban for transportation and other expenses. That is quite simply absurd.

For many years, I have worked in a bipartisan way to shine a light on how American tax dollars are being misspent in Afghanistan. There have been a number of oversight reports conducted by the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction that highlight how these programs have been mismanaged and poorly run for years.

The SIGAR has identified a disturbing amount of waste, fraud, and abuse totaling in the billions of dollars. This level of wasteful spending is staggering, yet we continued pouring money down the drain anyway. But sending taxpayer dollars straight to the Taliban, despite the price paid by men and women in uniform, is the ultimate insult.

We owe it to the taxpayers to not waste any more of their money.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would increase the funding level to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) from the Department of Defense by four million dollars above current levels. I want to thank Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman VISCLOSKY for his support of this program and of this amendment.

Since 1837, HBCUs have served as training grounds for generations of African American students and scholars, and more recently, these important institutions have strengthened America's scientific workforce. Educating students and communities as anchors of academic excellence, HBCUs have a storied past and a dynamic present in their unique role of raising up new academic leaders against the grain of decades of discrimination and racism.

Building on this long history of achievement through investment, my amendment will increase resources for HBCUs by strengthening the Department of Defense's investments in the physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering programs at HBCUs and their corresponding national security benefits.

HBCUs support some of the most cutting-edge defense and national security-related research in the country. Armed with these continued investments, HBCUs will be able to maintain their unique role in buttressing important national security initiatives.

For example, these programs support research in mobile computers that can be deployed to aid our servicemen and service-women on the battlefield.

Additionally, these programs are helping to improve the way our intelligence community classifies and manages large infrared photographs taken on important reconnaissance missions.

At a time when we are encouraging more training for students in the STEM fields, and promoting the benefits of a more diverse workforce in research and in the high-tech sectors, increasing DoD's investments for Historically

Black Colleges and Universities strengthens these goals and institutions, as well as our national security. I am encouraged that this amendment was included in the package of bipartisan en bloc amendments. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to increase funding for the Air National Guard's Facility Modernization and Sustainment account. I appreciate the support of the chairman for its inclusion in en bloc No. 2 to the Defense Appropriations bill.

I am so proud of the work of the men and women in the National Guard, including in my home state of Wisconsin.

Unfortunately, decrepit, outdated, and decaying Air National Guard facilities are a disservice to the men and women who put on the uniform.

They deserve facilities that are up-to-date and which will help improve their ability to carry out their missions in defense of our nation and their communities.

Yet, we know that such aging and inefficient facilities exist nationwide including in my district where the 128th Air Refueling Wing is operating out of a building which was built in 1970, has aging and hard to maintain critical building systems and where much of the current square footage is unusable. That's according to the Defense Department. This is not an isolated story which is why I think an increase here is necessary.

I appreciate the chairman, in his mark, for boosting funding for this critical account. I applaud his recognition of the situation facing many Air Guard units across the country and his commitment to putting funding into this account.

But the needs simply continue to outpace available resources.

I am aware that there are National Guard units across our country that have worthwhile projects directly related to military readiness that they would like to pursue. This additional funding should be prioritized for projects that can help increase mission readiness at minimal additional costs to the taxpayers.

For example, projects that would give help Air Guard units take advantage of and utilize available local assets such as national jet fuel pipelines to provide instant access to additional fuel reserves and provide a critical second, reliable, secure and convenient fuel delivery method that would help ensure that strategic missions such as refueling could continue uninterrupted should the primary method of receiving fuel be disrupted.

Now that the House has approved my amendment, I would urge the Defense Department to utilize these additional funds for needed projects that directly sustain mission readiness and contribute to our national defense. The reality is that there are plenty out there.

Again, I support the Chairman's mark and I am grateful for the inclusion of my amendment to help enable more projects that can build greater resiliency for execution of critical State and Federal Air National Guard missions.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Chair, Lyme disease is the most prevalent vector-borne disease in the United States today, and members of the U.S. Armed Forces are not immune to its debilitating effects, as they train and complete exercises out in grassy and wooded areas.

According to the February 2018 Medical Surveillance Monthly Report, published by the

Armed Forces Health Surveillance Branch, tick-borne diseases accounted for more than half of the confirmed cases of vector-borne diseases among service members—active duty and reserve—recorded over seven years, from 2010–2016. Lyme disease alone had the largest number of confirmed cases.

In its inaugural report to Congress, the federal Tick-Borne Disease Working Group stated that "Tick-Borne Diseases have rapidly become a serious and growing threat to public health in the United States. Despite many scientific unknowns, experts agree that the incidence and distribution of tick-borne diseases are increasing." The Working Group also stated that "Federal funding for tick-borne diseases is less per new surveillance case than that of any other disease."

While the tick-borne disease research at CDMRP has been continuously funded at \$5 million since Fiscal Year 2016, the Working Group's report is a sign that there is still much more to be done.

The amendment I offer today will increase funding by \$2 million for the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (CDMRP) for the purposes of tick-borne disease research. The added funding will enable the CDMRP to support more innovative research to address gaps in knowledge and information on tick-borne diseases. Military and civilian personnel and their dependents who are at risk will be better informed and prepared with enhanced awareness, education, and research programs.

I urge support for this amendment—we cannot shortchange our federal responsibility. We owe it to the countless patients, including our men and women in uniform suffering from tick-borne diseases and their families.

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of the en bloc amendment, and to thank the Defense Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. VISCLOSKY, for including the Sherrill Amendment 58 in the en bloc package.

My amendment reduces the Surface and Shallow Water Mine Countermeasures program by \$5 million in order to add \$5 million for the Navy to advance the qualification and certification of Advanced Manufacturing processes for the integration of 3-D printed components into undersea warfare platforms. This amendment furthers the Navy's goal of embracing cutting-edge technologies.

3-D printing reduces the cost of manufacturing parts for which there is limited supply. It also creates unique parts that would otherwise be prohibitively expensive to make with traditional manufacturing.

I am very proud of the work Marotta Controls in Montville, New Jersey, is doing to support this very effort. Marotta is a family-owned business, now in its third generation of ownership. President and CEO Patrick Marotta is proudly carrying on the work his grandfather began when he founded the company during WWII. I thank Marotta Controls for their work to ensure efficiency and quality control to enable our Navy's submariners to continue to play their critical role in defense of our nation.

I thank Defense Subcommittee Chairman VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their leadership in adopting this important provision.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Indiana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 246, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

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

Madam Chair, I would like to begin by thanking the Rules Committee for making my amendment in order, as well as Chairman VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their hard work on this division of the appropriations package.

Madam Chair, I offer this bipartisan amendment with my good friends and colleagues, Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. LIEU, in support of electromagnetic railgun, a technology that has been described as “revolutionary” and a potential multi-mission “game changer.”

The electromagnetic railgun truly transforms naval power projection. This technology can rapidly launch high-velocity projectiles capable of precision strikes at a range of more than 100 miles, all without the need for combustible propellants or motors. Ships deploying with this system will have longer ranges, deeper magazines, and lower cost-per-shot than conventional naval artillery.

This technology has already received initial investments; however, current and future investment is absolutely vital to ensure the railgun module being designed is built to meet the needs of the Future Surface Combatant specifications and can be tested aboard existing naval vessels.

The additional \$10 million provided by this amendment will help keep delivery of an integrated prototype mount system on its original timeline of being ready by 2021. Continued investment in this program will also support live-fire engagement testing using hypervelocity projectiles and the next generation of shipboard compatible pulsed power.

While I believe the United States continues to lead the way, our adver-

saries are not resting on their laurels, as they are also investing, researching, and developing these groundbreaking technologies. Earlier this year, for instance, reports emerged of the Chinese Navy fielding an electromagnetic railgun. So it is absolutely critical that we not allow them or anyone to beat us to the punch.

Given the maturity of the technology and the urgency impressed upon us by our competitors, I hope the House will send a well-funded railgun program to the Senate.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman’s persistence to provide robust funding for the Navy’s electromagnetic railgun and recognize that he has offered a similar amendment on the fiscal year 2019 appropriations bill.

I would point out to my colleagues that the bill currently fully funds the budget request of the administration at \$15 million for the railgun program.

While I do not think the additional \$10 million investment will accelerate the development of a demonstrator mount and continued testing, I have no objection to the gentleman’s amendment.

Mr. CALVERT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I accept the gentleman’s amendment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Chair, first of all, I want to thank Chairman VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their comments and their support and for their hard work on the consideration of this division of the appropriations package and all they have done and continue to do to advance our national security and make sure that our warfighters never enter a fair fight.

This bipartisan amendment supports game-changing technology that is already demonstrating tactically relevant capability. Just last month at White Sands Missile Range, the Navy fired a railgun on a 34-degree trajectory at 6 megajoules and will be firing at 20 megajoules in September.

By building upon years of development and investment, the Navy railgun will be tested as early as next year aboard surface vessels, firing explosive and nonexplosive projectiles at air- and sea-based targets.

Along with my colleagues Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. LIEU, I urge support of this amendment.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 245, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

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

Madam Chair, my amendment would provide \$2 million for civics education grants under the Department of Defense National Defense Education Program as authorized by the House fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act that was reported out of the Armed Services Committee last week.

Madam Chair, it is not an exaggeration to say American democracy is under attack, and we need to shore up our defenses. Foreign governments, particularly Russia, are actively engaged in efforts to undermine our democracy and sow seeds of discord among the electorate, and they have been frighteningly successful.

In the special counsel’s report on Russian interference in the 2016 Presidential election, Director Mueller described Russia’s election-meddling operations as “sweeping and systemic.”

Russia systematically waged a misinformation campaign to weaken our confidence and participation in the democratic process, including by discouraging voting, undermining confidence in our institutions of government, promoting false political narratives, and widening social divisions.

Madam Chair, we need to increase our resilience to these attacks on our democracy, and I believe civics education must be a major part of this strategy. Civics programs provide students with an understanding of American law, how government works, and the skills to participate in democracy.

A citizenry armed with a civics background, I believe, is absolutely crucial to a healthy democracy; and in the context of the threats that we face today, I believe it is vital to the stability of our democracy.

Unfortunately, only 17 percent of Americans say they can trust the Federal Government to do what is right at least most of the time; only 26 percent of Americans can name all three branches of government; and less than 30 percent of fourth, eighth, and twelfth grade students scored proficient on the 2014 National Assessment of Education Progress civics test.

Furthermore, in 2016, only 56 percent of the United States voting-age population voted in the Presidential election, a number lower than most other developed democratic nations.

It should come as no surprise that we are vulnerable to misinformation campaigns. Too many of us do not fully understand or engage in the democratic process.

Madam Chair, I believe that we need to increase participation and improve civic knowledge, and education is, I believe, the way to do it.

\$2 million for civics education is just a start, but it will fund the development of innovative, evidence-based civics programs at the Department of Defense schools to start with.

Working with colleges and universities or expert nonprofits, DOD schools will help pilot new curricula targeted to improving longitudinal metrics, including democratic participation and media literacy. This will allow us to build new programs, test their efficacy, and, from there, chart a broader path forward.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and encourage the development of more effective civics education programs.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I simply want to take the time to thank my colleague for the work he is doing to advocate and advance knowledge of our Nation's youth on the rights and duties of citizenship. Again, I thank him for his work.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers, and I will close by just thanking Chairman VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their work on the Defense Subcommittee portion of this package and for their commitment to our national defense.

As I said, I am troubled by the work of our enemies and adversaries to try to undermine confidence in government, sowing divisions among the elec-

torate. I am hoping that by strengthening our civics education, starting with our young people, we will build resiliency into protecting our democracy and everything that we love about this country.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

□ 1530

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 247, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

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

Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to provide an additional \$10 million for the National Security Innovation Network, or NSIN, which was originally called MD5.

Section 225 of the 2018 NDAA authorized the national security innovation and entrepreneurial education programs, including what is now known as NSIN. NSIN aims to educate and build a network of innovators and entrepreneurs equipped with the expertise, know-how, incentives, and resources required to develop, commercialize, and apply technology for defense and national security applications.

NSIN initiatives provide education and technology innovation and entrepreneurship. Of note, they provided a unique pathway for veterans to leverage their expertise, while learning cutting-edge business innovation methodology, and apply their knowledge to new national security problems.

Through these initiatives, DOD is growing a cadre of entrepreneurs that are adept at critical thinking, innovative problem solving, and the creation of successful ventures that deliver eco-

nomics national security and social value.

One initiative in the National Security Innovation Network is the highly successful Hacking for Defense course. Hacking for Defense, or H4D, is a course currently taught at more than two dozen universities across the Nation. It pairs student teams with sponsors from across the defense and intelligence community to apply lean start-up methodology developed in Silicon Valley to rapidly solve challenging, nonclassified national security problems.

H4D was authorized in the 2018 National Defense Authorization Act and has been taught for 3 years, already producing innovative solutions to national security problems. For example, a team at Columbia University helped Special Operations Command automate communication of essential information from the battlefield to Central Command; a Stanford team helped develop an innovative way for Navy SEALs to spend less time underwater.

These and other successful innovations have been developed by students in these classes. The innovation and entrepreneurial education that occurs with H4D also helps to train the next generation of our industrial-based innovators. In this way, it provides tremendous benefit to our national security.

Madam Chair, I have had discussions with Chairman VISCLOSKY on this amendment about the best way to move forward with this funding increase, and I believe we have come to an agreement on the best way to move forward to get an even bigger increase.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), chairman of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I certainly do support his amendment.

The amendment expands the Hacking for Defense program, designed to provide students the opportunity to learn how to work with the Department and intelligence community to better address the Nation's emerging threats. It is an important activity, and he is absolutely correct.

Madam Chair, I would point out for my colleagues that, in the current fiscal year, this program was funded at \$15 million. In the current budget—and I appreciate his advocacy on behalf of this program—that has now been increased to \$40 million. Money is not everything, but it is important to this program to make sure it is adequately funded.

I, again, thank the gentleman very much for his work.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I thank Chairman VISCLOSKY for his work on this appropriations bill and for working with me on this amendment.

America's strength and entrepreneurship and innovation, we need to use those to protect our Nation in a rapidly evolving threat environment and

maintaining our security. A small increase in investment in Hacking for Defense helps us do this, while also training the next generation of innovators who understand the need to contribute to our national security.

Madam Chair, with the agreement of the chairman, I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, as the designee of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER), I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement Directive-type Memorandum (DTM)-19-004, Military Service by Transgender Persons and Persons with Gender Dysphoria, March 12, 2019 (effective date April 12, 2019).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise to offer this amendment on behalf of Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER from California, who has been a determined leader and partner in pushing back on this administration's ban on transgender servicemembers.

Madam Chair, this amendment is very simple. It states that no money appropriated in this Defense appropriations bill will be used to implement the President's ban on transgender servicemembers. No money shall be used to ask whether or not a servicemember has transitioned: to force them to remain closeted in a Don't Ask, Don't Tell environment; to force them out to their colleagues before they are ready to outwardly express who they are; and to ultimately force them out of the service.

The President and his administration wrongfully argue that it is about military readiness and unit cohesion, but these arguments are the same ones that were made to keep the military racially segregated.

Madam Chair, my service in an integrated armed service did not harm readiness, and neither does the service of the more than 14,000 transgender soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

Transgender servicemembers increase lethality and readiness. They have served honorably and have received prestige commendations. They

are proof that anyone who can serve should be afforded the opportunity to serve. This legacy of honorable service will outlast this administration, this transgender ban, and this administration's attack on transgender Americans everywhere.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to do what is right: Put country before party; defend the thousands of Americans who are making the greatest sacrifice they can make for our country. Defend the brave and patriotic servicemembers who all came before Congress to talk about their service and the service of other transgender servicemembers. Defend them unquestionably. Defend the thousands of transgender servicemembers impacted. Defend them as they have defended us.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, this amendment risks undermining the readiness of our military at a time when we can least afford it. It does so by prohibiting the implementation of a careful and thoughtful policy developed by a panel of military experts last year regarding military service by transgender individuals.

Then-Secretary of Defense Mattis wrote that, in his best professional judgment, allowing military service by transgender individuals in the absence of this policy could "undermine the readiness, disrupt the unit cohesion, and impose an unreasonable burden on the military that is not conducive to military effectiveness and lethality."

This current policy is not—I repeat, not—a ban on service by transgender individuals. It carefully balances the readiness needs of the military with the medical needs of transgender individuals who wish to serve.

As new recruits, those individuals can serve openly under their biological gender so long as they have not suffered from gender dysphoria within 36 months and have not undergone gender transition procedures.

Furthermore, the new policy only applies to those seeking to join the military after its April 12, 2019, implementation and allows the service and the Coast Guard to waive its application in individual cases.

This issue is not one of social policy but of deployability. Individuals with medical conditions that do not allow them to deploy, such as those identified in the policy, adversely impact military readiness and reduce the military's warfighting capability.

I would also point out that individuals who require daily injections for other medical conditions are also not deployable, such as people who have diabetes.

Madam Chair, the military is an institution with one primary mission: to

fight and win our Nation's wars. Anything that interferes with its readiness for that mission poses an unacceptable risk to our men and women in uniform.

Unfortunately, this amendment poses just such a risk by disregarding the military's professional judgment and interfering with the policy developed to preserve warfighting readiness.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment. I urge my colleagues to do so as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, no one would argue that military readiness and deployability are paramount, but transgender servicemembers do not inherently impact either.

Every service chief testified that transgender service would not disrupt unit cohesion or readiness and emphasized soldier deployability and not their gender identity.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY), chairman of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I would point out that the chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and the Commandant of the Marine Corps testified that the inclusive policy adopted under the Obama administration has caused no readiness issues. A panel of retired military Surgeons General released a report finding the ban's rationale for inclusion is contradicted by ample evidence and that the ban "harms readiness through forced dishonesty, wasted talent, double standards, and barriers to adequate care."

Madam Chair, this is the right thing to do, and I would simply close by saying, with so much anger and so much hate in this world today, it is time to be kind to people.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR).

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague and also Congresswoman SPEIER for their leadership on this critical issue.

Madam Chair, I am so disappointed that in 2019 this amendment is even necessary. Our military is strong and capable because of our dedicated servicemembers, including nearly 15,000 transgender troops.

This year, the Armed Services Committee held a hearing on the President's policy, and Active-Duty transgender servicemembers testified before the House for the first time. Each one was an incredibly capable, experienced, and decorated leader.

The DOD's exhaustive review found no valid reason to ban these patriotic

Americans who meet the same criteria as their peers.

For 3 years, our military has operated under a de facto inclusive policy where thousands could serve openly with, to quote General Millie, “precisely zero unit cohesion problems.”

□ 1545

Eighteen militaries already have inclusive policies without incidents or impact to readiness, and the facts reveal this policy for what it is: discrimination.

I urge my colleagues to support Ms. SPEIER’s amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to submit a certification under section 702(h) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, or for an acquisition pursuant to such a certification, if such certification does not include the following sentence: “This certification does not authorize any acquisition that intentionally targets a person reasonably believed to be located outside the United States if a significant purpose of such targeting is to acquire the communications of a particular, known person reasonably believed to be in the United States, any acquisition of a communication as to which no participant is a person who is targeted pursuant to the authorized acquisition, or any acquisition of a communication known to be entirely domestic”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

For more than a year, Republicans have been speaking forcefully about the use of FISA to gather intelligence on people associated with the Trump campaign. The concern is that some information was inappropriately included in an application submitted to

the FISA court which then found probable cause and granted an order to authorize surveillance of a Trump associate.

I appreciate my colleague’s concerns about Americans’ Fourth Amendment rights, but if my colleagues are concerned about the part of FISA used during the 2016 Presidential campaign, they should be terrified of section 702.

Under section 702 of FISA, the FISA court does not approve targets. There are no individualized applications or requirements to show probable cause in order to collect communications. The government can search and sweep in billions of communications, including communications of Americans, and then query that data for a particular American’s communications without a warrant.

The communications can be used to investigate and prosecute Americans. The government can use an American’s data to send them to prison without ever obtaining a warrant for it.

The Amash-Lofgren amendment puts in basic safeguards to allow the government to continue using section 702 for its stated purpose of gathering foreign intelligence, while limiting the government’s warrantless collection of Americans’ communications under FISA.

This amendment gives my Republican colleagues an opportunity to show that their concern about Fourth Amendment violations extends to the countless Americans that are impacted by the government’s warrantless FISA surveillance.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, the proposed change inserts a new test for the certification of acquisition and is likely meant to make it more difficult for the NSA to target foreign nationals if the intended target is in communication with someone in the United States.

I would point out, however, to the gentleman that this is an appropriations bill. This is not an authorization bill. The amendment is a serious change in policy and deserves more than 10 minutes of debate in this Chamber on our bill.

The issue belongs in the authorizing committees. I do not believe that this amendment has benefited from the work of the authorization process, and I do believe it would potentially put American lives at greater risk.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, a vote for this amendment is also a vote to keep the President in check. For 2 years now my Democratic colleagues have spoken about the administration’s violation of civil liberties and its disregard for laws passed by Congress.

Section 702 is a broad authority with limited oversight and its regular use

involves the warrantless collection of Americans’ data. Even under previous administrations, the government has misled or kept information from Congress about its use of surveillance authorities, including their impact on Americans.

The government has also repeatedly failed to abide by legal limitations placed on those surveillance powers. The Fourth Amendment recognizes that broad surveillance powers are too dangerous to be put in the hands of any President.

The Amash-Lofgren amendment protects Fourth Amendment secured rights by limiting the ability of the President to unconstitutionally collect Americans’ communications without a warrant.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY).

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. For over 3 years, the House Intelligence Committee posted bipartisan classified and unclassified education sessions for Members to learn about FISA section 702.

FISA section 702 is a critical national security authority that has helped the United States collect vital intelligence on terrorists and other hostile actors located overseas. After vigorous debate, we were able to pass a bipartisan, bicameral compromise bill in the last Congress that preserved the operational flexibility of section 702 while instituting reforms to further protect U.S. persons’ privacy.

President Trump signed this legislation into law in January of 2018. The amendment today seeks to reopen a debate that was settled last Congress. Rather than debating this issue within the relevant committees of jurisdiction, however, Members who lost the debate last year now seek to have another bite at that apple to subvert the legislative process by bypassing those committees. If passed, I fear this amendment will have devastating consequences on our national security.

First, the amendment creates new, strict requirements on targeting of foreign actors overseas just because the hostile foreign actor is communicating with an associate in the United States. If this amendment were to pass, if a terrorist located in a foreign country communicates with conspirators located in the United States, the intelligence community might not be able to use section 702 to target that terrorist because he is communicating with a person in the United States.

For example, the intelligence community was able to thwart Najibullah Zazi’s planned terrorist attack to detonate explosives in Manhattan. If this amendment were enacted, the FBI and NSA might not have been able to use 702 to target the al-Qaida courier in Pakistan communicating back to conspirators in the United States, thus resulting in another terrorist attack in New York City.

Section 702 was enacted to prevent this type of event. This example illustrates the amendment's callous disregard for the history of the program.

Second, the amendment would limit NSA's abouts communication collection. Abouts communication collection takes place in NSA's upstream collection, and due to how internet communications work, allows NSA to collect the communications that may reference a 702 target's email address.

Again, we debated this issue last Congress and placed a statutory restriction on NSA's ability to continue abouts collection until meeting certain requirements.

I strongly urge opposition to this amendment.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, my colleague is parroting the same thing we hear each time we try to make any reforms to the government surveillance authorities. These arguments are no longer credible.

Just a few months ago, the former Director of National Intelligence admitted that the government "may have oversold" the importance of the NSA's dragnet of Americans' phone records when Congress was considering reforms in 2013. Now we have seen reports that the program has been shuttered entirely despite the government's dire warnings about limiting it to protect Americans' rights.

Madam Chair, my amendment still allows the government to use section 702 for its purpose of surveilling foreigners overseas. All it does is limit things like collecting fully domestic communications.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chairwoman, I understand I have the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas, (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Michigan, and I want to rise to offer my support for his tireless efforts on this topic, in particular.

It should not be a hard question that the American citizens, the people who live here afforded protections under our Constitution, should not be targeted unnecessarily, even when we are doing our appropriate job to target those who wish to do us harm abroad.

I believe that the amendment in question attempts to do just that, to ensure we have those tools to target those abroad while protecting American citizens, and I thank the gentleman for his efforts.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chair, may I ask how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from California for sponsoring this amendment. This is needed.

I just want to remind this body of a couple statements. One was made by Attorney Emmet Flood talking about what took place with the President of the United States, and he said this:

We would all do well to remember, if it can happen—talking about the FISA issue—if it can happen to a President, imagine what they can do to you and I. Imagine what they can do to you and I. We need reform in this program.

Second, CHUCK SCHUMER. When the leader in this Congress, leader in the Senate was on the Rachel Maddow Show on January 3 talking about what took place with the President—

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chair, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Chair, Mr. SCHUMER said this, about the President. He said: "Let me tell you: You take on the intelligence community—they have six ways from Sunday at getting back at you."

That is not how it is supposed to work in this country. That is not how it is supposed to work. The unelected people answer to the elected individual. This is about reforming this program, making sure it respects our fundamental liberties. I respect the gentleman for bringing the amendment forward.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, when I go back to my district, I hear from my constituents and they always ask: What is wrong with Washington? We can see what is wrong with Washington right here. We have Republicans for months saying: We are worried about FISA abuse. FISA is out of control.

Here we are trying to limit FISA, and they are running against it. They are saying: No, we can't limit FISA. Democrats say: We want to hold the President in check. Executive powers are out of control.

We have an amendment to hold the President in check. This is our time to stand up for the American people.

I am sick of going home and telling them that neither side wanted to defend their rights. I want to thank Ms. LOFGREN for joining me in this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), the ranking member of the committee.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, may I ask the Chair how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chairwoman, section 702 authorizes the intelligence

community to target the communications of non-U.S. persons located outside the United States for foreign intelligence purposes.

This FISA section 702 program is an important tool for the intelligence community to gather foreign intelligence information to protect the homeland against international terrorism, weapons proliferation, hostile actions, cyber actors, and other threats to the national security.

Importantly, its focus is on foreigners located abroad. It does not allow the intelligence community to target U.S. persons. Section 702 collections already include significant protection for civil liberties and privacy.

While the amendment may be well-intentioned, I fear it will upset the delicate balance reflected in current wording of this provision. The recent comprehensive review and bipartisan reauthorization of section 702 by Congress would strongly suggest that additional changes to the program without a full review of the potential impact is ill-advised.

Madam Chairwoman, intelligence officials from the Obama administration and the Trump administration have asserted, as FBI Director Christopher Wray recently reiterated, that section 702 is one of the most viable tools we have in our toolbox to keep America safe. Accordingly, I oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan and the gentledady from California.

Bipartisan majorities of the House and Senate have recognized the national security importance of the section 702 program, that it can help protect our country and respect the privacy of our citizens, and that these goals need not be in conflict. This near consensus was founded in part on recognition of the 702 program's close and regular examination by the DNI and DOJ, by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, by The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, by inspectors general—and of course, by the judiciary and intelligence committees in the House and Senate.

Even against this background, I have long supported privacy and transparency reforms that preserve the undoubted value of the section 702 program to U.S. National security. For that reason, I joined in strongly backing the bipartisan compromise legislation, which imposed new privacy safeguards while reauthorizing section 702 activities. And I do strongly believe that, as Members of Congress charged with upholding the Constitution, we should be actively and always looking for ways to shore up section 702's already rigorous regime for protecting the rights of U.S. persons—in a fashion that still permits the IC to accomplish its mission.

And that is where I think the amendment goes too far, and needlessly risks doing serious harm to what is perhaps our government's most valuable mechanism for obtaining the communications of foreigners overseas.

With its addition of new, unnecessary and confusing legal requirements, the amendment

would risk the section 702 program's temporary cessation, while the IC takes steps to understand and comply with the amendment's mandates.

Moreover, as written the amendment strongly suggests that the IC immediately would have to stop collecting the communications of a suspected terrorist abroad, simply because the suspected terrorist was communicating with an individual thought to be within the United States. The IC should not be required to cease collection of intelligence in situations where it is entirely appropriate to collect it, and where we most badly need to IC to do so—such as the Najibullah Zazi case, where the IC detected and foiled what would have been a deadly terrorist plot to detonate explosives on subway lines in Manhattan.

The amendment would also deny funds for so-called “abouts” collection, which the IC on its own decided to discontinue in 2017—and thus go well beyond the compromise carefully crafted by Congress the following year. Under existing law such collection might resume one day, provided the IC first convinces the courts and congress that such collection can be conducted in a manner that fully safeguards privacy rights. The IC should not be banned from collecting intelligence in a fashion that protects privacy, if it can devise an appropriate means of doing so. And yet that is precisely what the amendment would take off the table, in advance.

I see no reason to disturb the balance that we struck in 2018, after such extensive and rigorous deliberation. And I see many, strong reasons to leave in place this critically necessary intelligence gathering tool, on which our intelligence professionals rely every day.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH).

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

□ 1600

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 25 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 29 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 248, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$20,000,000)”.

Page 249, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$20,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

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

Madam Chair, our servicemen and -women suffer from arthritis at disproportionately high rates compared to the civilian population. Arthritis is the leading cause of disability among our veterans and the second leading cause of medical discharge among members of the Army. However, there is currently no dedicated funding for researching arthritis among our servicemembers and veterans.

This bipartisan amendment, which my friend from West Virginia, Congressman MCKINLEY, and I have worked on as co-chairs of the Congressional Arthritis Caucus, would provide dedicated funding for arthritis research in the military.

Establishing this line of funding within the CDMRP will help improve our understanding of arthritis in the military. While some CDMRP money is already used to research arthritis, this funding can fluctuate from year to year and is not specified in statute. Our researchers need stable, consistent funding in order to complete the long-term studies needed to better understand this disease.

I am proud that our amendment is supported by over 20 veterans service organizations.

I thank Chairman VISCLOSKY for his consideration of this proposal and for his commitment to continue working with us on future appropriations bills to include arthritis research. With this commitment, we are prepared to withdraw the amendment.

Madam Chair, I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 241, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,333,000)”.

Page 245, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,333,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I thank Mr. VISCLOSKY and his staff for their tireless dedication to putting together such a comprehensive Defense appropriations bill. The work the gentleman's committee does to ensure our Armed Forces has the funding it needs keeps America

safe. I am grateful for his dedication to this important task.

I am pleased to offer my amendment that would increase funding for life support systems on Ohio-class submarines. This program is important for ensuring the Ohio class reaches its 42-year service life extension.

Submarines are a critical component of our Nation's nuclear triad, which ensures the United States has a constant deterrent against nuclear strikes from nations that would do us harm. To keep this triad strong, we must ensure that the Ohio-class submarines remain in operation until the Columbia class can take their place.

Putting modern, low-pressure life support systems on our submarines is an essential part of ensuring the longevity of this program.

I understand the chairman's concerns about the Navy's implementation of submarine life support systems. When Congress appropriates money, it must be spent efficiently and promptly. I believe this program should be funded at the historic level of \$11,968,000.

Madam Chair, I will offer to withdraw my amendment and work with the chairman to ensure the Navy effectively manages this program and that Congress provides robust support for it in future years.

I am asking the chairman if we will work together on this important issue moving forward.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, just to address the issue for a moment, I really appreciate the gentlewoman for bringing this to all Members' attention. She is absolutely correct that this is a very important program.

I will point out that I think the most important point she made is that the Navy and the government have to be very efficient in the expenditure of these funds. It is an important program, but I would point out that the Navy has awarded contracts late for the last few years, causing the program to remain perpetually behind.

Again, though, I understand that what the gentlewoman and the committee want is to let us get this back on track and make sure it is properly funded. I absolutely would be happy to work with the gentlewoman on this.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman, and I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 34 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 247, line 17, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)” after the dollar amount.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED  
BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, my amendment inadvertently contains a numerical drafting error that would increase spending. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be modified with the form that I have placed at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

The amendment is modified to read as follows:

Page 247, line 17, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)” after the dollar amount.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is modified.

The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I am pleased to offer my amendment that addresses an important supply chain issue related to defense electronics.

Driven by environmental regulations outside the United States, the worldwide \$1 trillion commercial electronics industry converted to lead-free components over 15 years ago. Despite this global transition, the United States aerospace and defense electronics industry continues to rely upon lead-based assembly technology because lead-based assembly is considered structurally superior.

To ensure the reliability and performance of lead-free technology for defense and aerospace electronics, additional research and development are needed. Because the DOD electronics market is just a small fraction of the broader electronics market, commercial industry needs Federal leadership in this area.

As technological advances in civilian electronics continue to incorporate lead-free technology, this problem will only become more acute. As a result, the DOD cannot rapidly integrate state-of-the-art lead-free components, including semiconductors, for cutting-edge technologies like hypersonics, artificial intelligence, and robotics that impact numerous DOD weapons systems.

This disconnect between the defense and commercial electronics industries can no longer be ignored.

My amendment, which I am offering with my colleague Representative

BRAD SCHNEIDER, emphasizes the importance of the DOD funding research to increase the capacity of the defense industry to produce lead-free electronics that meet the performance requirements of our Nation’s Armed Forces. This research will ensure that American manufacturers can supply the men and women who keep us safe with modern, resilient technology that meets their unique needs.

I look forward to working with the DOD and the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee to ensure funding for the development of this program.

Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding me time and simply would suggest that the committee has no opposition to the amendment.

I would point out that, again, she struck a chord with me when she talked about the supply chain problems we have in the United States of America across the industrial sector.

Again, I appreciate her raising this and offering the amendment.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER).

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 36 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY  
The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, as the designee of the gentleman from Texas, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$9,000,000)”.

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$9,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, this amendment provides an additional \$9 million to address one of the Army’s top unfunded priorities, future vertical lift.

The funding would allow the Army to speed up the acquisition timeline for

the replacement of the Black Hawk helicopter, which first entered service in 1979. The additional range and payload that will be available via the Black Hawk replacement will ensure that our troops are provided with the most technologically advanced equipment.

The Army currently enjoys a competitive advantage over our adversaries, and investment into future vertical lift will ensure that we continue to have that advantage.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I support the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, the Army identified a \$75.6 million unfunded requirement for the future vertical lift program, and this amendment helps to address that by adding an additional \$9 million, as the chairman brought out, to this program.

Madam Chair, this is a good program. I support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Chair understands that amendment No. 39 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY  
The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) and have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000) (increased by \$500,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chairman, this amendment deals with additional funds for reporting on climate change impacts on our national security.

I would point out that, in 2014, the Department of Defense issued a climate change adaptation roadmap that

described the very serious and significant ways that climate change threatens the national security of the United States of America.

□ 1615

It found that rising global temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, climbing sea levels, and more extreme weather events will intensify the challenges of global instability, hunger, poverty, and conflict.

It will likely lead to food and water shortages, pandemic disease, disputes over refugees and resources, and destruction by natural disasters in regions across the globe.

Earlier this year, the department released another report that found that more than two-thirds of the military's operationally critical installations are threatened by climate change.

It noted that the effects of a changing climate are a national security issue, with potential impacts to the Department of Defense's missions, operational plans, and installations.

As an example, the Air Force currently oversees 15 radar sites in Alaska. Since the Cold War, they have monitored the airspace above much of the Bering Sea and the Arctic. When the radar sites were selected in the 1950s, along Alaska's coastlines and deep in its interior, melting permafrost and coastal erosion were not yet long-term strategic concerns for the department.

However, the melting of permafrost is happening more rapidly than Pentagon officials predicted, and it is causing the ground beneath the sites to crumble. Three radar sites in Alaska were forced to close in 2007 due in part to soil erosion.

A 2014 Government Accountability Office report found that the installations are seeing erosion that the Pentagon did not expect to occur until 2040.

This amendment ensures that the Department of Defense continues to provide scientifically based information about the effects of climate change on national security.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, just 5 months ago, the Department of Defense completed a public assessment titled "Report on Effects of a Changing Climate to the Department of Defense."

The report accompanying the bill includes further directive language regarding additional reporting requirements for the department.

How many reports do we need on this topic in 1 year? This amendment is extraneous and unnecessary; I urge my colleagues to oppose it; and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I would simply state that the depart-

ment must be transparent in reporting the strategic, operational, and financial costs of climate change.

I would ask support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MISS GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,356,000) (reduced by \$4,356,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Madam Chair, today I rise to speak on behalf of the bipartisan amendment No. 41 to division C of the Defense appropriations division to H.R. 2740.

My amendment seeks to provide an increase of \$4,356,000 to further support the Department of Defense's Innovative Readiness Training program, bringing its total recommended funding level for fiscal year 2020 to \$30 million. This proposed increase is made possible by reducing the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide account by the same amount.

The Innovative Readiness Training program, IRT program, is a Department of Defense military training opportunity, exclusive to the United States and its territories, that delivers joint opportunities to increase deployment readiness.

Simultaneously, IRT provides key services with lasting benefits for communities across our Nation, thus strengthening the bonds between the American people and the U.S. military.

Each year, this program enhances deployment readiness for approximately 7,000 servicemembers by providing hands-on, real-world training experience for mission-essential tasks, often in remote or underserved areas across the country.

Military units have an opportunity to refine their engineering, healthcare,

diving, and transportation skills by performing services and developing projects for American communities that otherwise would not have the resources to conduct them on their own.

In 2018, the services led 39 missions across the United States. My constituents in Puerto Rico are among those who have greatly benefited from this program.

A year after Hurricane Maria devastated our island, 200 servicemembers participated in two of these missions to provide no-cost medical and construction services to local residents.

Through the Ola de Esperanza Sanadora mission, they assisted local authorities in providing medical, dental, and optometry care to over 3,800 patients. Similarly, they partnered with Habitat for Humanity to build a three-family home designed to resist hurricanes in the Quintana neighborhood of San Juan.

Earlier this year, the 1st Mission Support Command and the U.S. Army Reserve Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico soldiers joined more than 500 members from different DOD components in a mission on the island that provided medical service to over 9,000 patients, delivered over 2,000 eyeglasses, and completed over 10,000 medical procedures.

Participating units, therefore, increased their readiness and obtained valuable, hands-on training experience while helping thousands of their fellow American citizens in Puerto Rico receive the care they need.

Other communities across the Nation have also benefited greatly from this program. In Alaska, as an example, the program supports missions like Operation Arctic Care, which provided roving medical and dental care to rural and Alaska Native villages.

In the Northern Mariana Islands—and I want to thank Congressman SABLON for being an original cosponsor of this amendment—these missions have helped renovate and improve the Tinian Health Clinic.

In Mississippi, this mission has partnered with a local foundation in a multi-year mission to build a special-needs camp.

Given how these missions have been vital in improving our servicemembers' readiness while simultaneously offering quality services to thousands of Americans, I strongly believe Congress should provide as much support as possible for the program. This amendment seeks to do that.

I commend Chairman VISCLOSKY, Ranking Member CALVERT, and the House Appropriations Committee for including a \$10 million increase above the President's budget request, and my amendment simply seeks to complete this effort by providing an additional increase to bring the program total budget to \$30 million, consistent with the recommended funding level in the Senate version for the fiscal year 2020.

Madam Chair, I want to conclude by thanking my colleague Congressman

SABLAN from the Northern Mariana Islands for cosponsoring my amendment. I urge my colleagues to join this effort, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Chair, I rise today because I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 238, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,500,000) (increased by \$7,500,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

This amendment would establish a pilot program that would allow an expeditionary sea base, ESB, to be equipped with weaponry to defend itself.

This pilot program is needed because, currently, an ESB must be accompanied by a destroyer when on a mission. To deploy a destroyer, operational costs add up to \$33 million.

If the \$7.5 million pilot program—which is the cost—is passed, then this expeditionary sea base will be able to protect itself and a destroyer will no longer be required to accompany it, allowing the destroyer to complete other missions.

This pilot program does not mean the ESB will go out actively using its weaponry. Rather, the intent of this program would be to free up the destroyer for other missions without leaving an ESB defenseless.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for this amendment. They make that fine ship in San Diego, California, and we want to defend it to the hilt, so we appreciate this amendment.

It makes the bill a better bill, and I thank the gentleman for bringing that bill forward.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Chair, I would just say, this is a return on invest-

ment. This is a good investment that will save this country a lot of money with its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue export licenses for the following defense items, including defense articles, defense services, and related technical data, described in the certification Transmittal Numbers DDTC-17-079, DDTC-17-094, DDTC 17-112, DDTC-17-126, DDTC-17-128, DDTC-18-013, DDTC-18-029, DDTC-18-030, DDTC-18-050, DDTC-18-080, DDTC-18-103, DDTC-18-109, DDTC-18-110, DDTC-19-001, 17-0B, 17-BM, 17-CR, 17-CU, 18-AU, 18-BE, 19-AA and 19-AR.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On May 24, the Trump administration notified Congress that it was declaring a so-called emergency to bypass congressional review of 22 arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

I am offering this amendment because there is no emergency, just a conflict in Yemen that has killed thousands of civilians with U.S.-made weapons and a Congress that is tired of being complicit. That is why we voted last month to pass bipartisan, bicameral resolutions to end U.S. support for the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen.

Despite that clear signal from Congress, the administration decided to use an emergency power to go around us and push through an unpopular arms package that would likely be used in that conflict.

That package includes an unprecedented proposal to move production of precision-guided munitions to Saudi Arabia, essentially outsourcing jobs to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Simply put, this is an egregious abuse of the emergency authority we gave the executive and a direct affront to our institution.

To add insult to injury, the arms in question aren't even available to be exported. As Assistant Secretary of State

for Political-Military Affairs Clarke Cooper testified last week, most of these weapons systems will not be ready for months, if not potentially years.

Our arm sales process was designed to include congressional review specifically to ensure that each case serves U.S. interests.

If the administration believes that these sales can stand on the merits, they should make their case to Congress. Until they do, we must use the power of the purse and every other avenue to block them.

I also want to thank Chairman VIS-CLOSKY for his leadership and support as well. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, at the outset, it should be clear: There is no country that is more hostile to the interests of the United States and our allies, especially Israel, than Iran.

In fact, as we debate this bill, the U.S. and our partners in the region are under serious threat from Iran and its proxies.

As our commander of the U.S. Central Command, General Frank McKenzie, said recently, the Iranian threat remains imminent.

Just last week, Iranian Revolutionary Guard forces used a type of magnetic mine—a limpet mine—to attack Japanese and Norwegian oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman.

□ 1630

In addition to this threat to international freedom of navigation and commerce, Iran's Houthi proxies have launched sustained attacks on airports and other infrastructure targets within Saudi Arabia.

In this context, it is clearly in the national interest of the United States to ensure that our partners in the region have the capabilities they need to counter a hostile Iran.

The sweeping scope of this amendment, however, seeks to block all 22 of these arms sales instead of those few that may be of particular concern. For example, it would attempt to prevent the transfer of precision-guided munitions to our ally Jordan, as well as a number of other seemingly non-controversial cases.

Madam Chair, we need to work with our partners in the region to accomplish common objectives on counterterrorism and in deterring Iran, including through timely U.S. defense transfers.

Arbitrarily stopping a large number of arms sales, regardless of their sensitivity, will hinder the ability of our combatant commander to accomplish these goals. It will also undermine the reputation of the United States as a reliable security partner and provide opportunities to China or Russia to erode U.S. influence in the region.

I want to acknowledge that all of us are deeply concerned with the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen. I support the efforts of the executive branch to work with the U.N. Special Envoy toward a political resolution of this conflict.

It is also unfortunate that the Department of State decided to utilize an emergency waiver authority on the arms sales that are the subject of this amendment. Congressional oversight over arms transfers is an important responsibility, and it would have been best had these sensitive matters been handled through the traditional consultative process.

This is not the appropriate vehicle to vindicate those congressional prerogatives. That responsibility rests with the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees, and not in this bill.

Madam Chair, accordingly, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from California.

I simply note that the issue here is not whether we should sell arms to our allies, such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The issue is whether Congress should have a role or we are going to be completely bypassed by this administration.

That is all this amendment seeks to do, to have Congress take a role in the way we have always taken a role in arms sales.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VIS-CLOSKY).

Mr. VIS-CLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the gentleman for offering the amendment.

The operative word here is "bypass." The administration has used an obscure, rarely used provision to skirt congressional review of arms sales with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The administration's lack of justification for using this emergency authority with respect to these sales is troubling, especially when you consider much of the equipment contained in these cases would not be delivered for months, as the gentleman from California rightfully pointed out.

Congress is a coequal branch of government and has oversight responsibilities to review such cases before we sell major weapons systems to other countries. These review requirements are on the books for a reason, and this amendment helps to ensure that the law is adhered to and that Congress is respected and can meet its constitutional requirement.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Chair, I compliment my colleague from California. This is something that is very serious, and obviously, we have been talking about it for a long time now.

We are a coequal branch of government. We want the executive branch, no matter who is in the executive branch, to respect the fact that we are.

That is clear to the people in this House. We have voted that way, and we have talked that way. We believe that what the administration did by calling these weapons "emergency" was not the right thing to do. It is clearly not an emergency. It is clearly a way of skirting around Congress. It is clearly a way of trying to not work with Congress.

I think that it is time that the Congress takes back important things, such as declaring war, such as sending these things to our allies.

I feel very, very strongly, and I think that my colleagues will, too, that Mr. LIEU should be supported in this.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, we need to stand by our allies and oppose Iran. This amendment is not helpful. I encourage all of our colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$96,000,000)".

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$20,000,000)".

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$76,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

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

Last December, in lockstep with our NATO allies, the U.S. determined that Russia is in material breach of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces, or INF, Treaty. This followed determinations by the State Department in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 that Russia has failed to comply with its INF obligations.

As one of only two parties in the agreement, and the only party currently playing by the rules, the U.S. is subject to severe restrictions on our military capabilities faced by no other nation on Earth. This problem is especially acute in Asia, where the U.S. must project power across vast distances and with enormous logistics chains.

While the original treaty was about intermediate-range nuclear weapons, China has seized upon the potential of conventional missiles of intermediate ranges, which are likewise banned under the INF. The Chinese military has invested in thousands of conventional ground-based missiles, roughly 95 percent of which would be prohibited by the treaty if Beijing were a signatory.

This arsenal puts us on the wrong side of the cost competition. As you can see from this chart from the non-partisan Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, the U.S. military is dangerously outranged at intermediate distances.

No matter how capable or affordable, our ships, fighters, and bombers will never be cheaper than ground-based missiles. This is a recipe for disaster, both in war and in peacetime competition.

Two years ago, to remedy this, Congress began R&D funding for ground-based conventional intermediate missiles. Now that the United States is months away from a post-INF world, Congress is threatening to undo this process by zeroing out R&D for these purely conventional missile systems.

Purely clear, early-stage R&D on intermediate missiles is allowable under the treaty. It is why we have been doing it over the past 2 years.

The cuts contained in this bill already go beyond what is mandated by the agreement. It would not only keep us unilaterally tied to a treaty that no one else is honoring, but it would also expand the scope of our commitment by blocking R&D funding.

Madam Chair, this is insanity. No other conventional weapons system would ever be held to this standard. We wouldn't do it for planes. We wouldn't do it for ships. We wouldn't do it for tanks. Yet, we are doing it for missiles that would provide credible, dispersed, and lethal firepower.

I understand that my colleagues, some on both sides of the aisle, have concerns on nuclear weapons. I understand. I appreciate that. I would welcome a conversation with any of my colleagues about prohibiting R&D dollars from going toward intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

But despite the INF name, this amendment has nothing to do with nuclear weapons. This is all about conventional deterrence.

Go talk to the men and women who are downrange in the Indo-Pacific Command who are, on a daily basis, dealing with the real-world ramifications of an increasingly unfavorable

conventional military balance. They will tell Members, and, indeed, they have told us on the Armed Services Committee, that deploying intermediate-range conventional missiles in Asia would help increase our deterrence and, therefore, improve our ability to avoid war, which is what it is all about.

Madam Chair, I cannot be clear enough. By zeroing out R&D funding for intermediate-range conventional missiles, this bill undermines our ability to credibly deter aggression. Whatever we think about nuclear weapons, these cuts make them more important to American defense planning, not less, by reducing our options to restore growing imbalances in conventional power.

This is a mistake that I fear will cost the United States in more ways than one. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which would restore funding for R&D for intermediate-range conventional missiles and provide the Department with the flexibility it needs to pursue this critical capability.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, the Russians are cheating on the INF Treaty. That does not mean we should compound the first problem by creating a second problem. Don't make a bad situation worse.

Our energy and focus should remain on diplomacy and multilateral efforts to bring Russia back into compliance with the INF Treaty.

The INF Treaty, which was signed by President Reagan in 1987, established an agreement between the United States, Russia, and a number of other countries to not field ground-launched cruise and ballistic missiles with ranges between 500 and 5,500 kilometers. This treaty was instrumental in arresting the arms race, defusing tensions, and ultimately, bringing an end to the Cold War.

I find it very concerning that, due to the President's suspension of compliance in February, the INF Treaty will be officially null and void on August 2. This was all done without exhausting all diplomatic efforts and with limited congressional input.

The conditions established in the treaty are crucial to European security.

I find it disingenuous that the statement of administration policy on this bill implies NATO endorses the U.S. developing an intermediate-range cruise missile capability. The Brussels summit declaration by NATO heads of state and government in July 2018 stated that the INF Treaty has been crucial to Euro-Atlantic security and that we remain fully committed to the pres-

ervation of this landmark arms control treaty.

The December 2018 statement by the NATO Foreign Ministers reinforced this by stating that the treaty had been crucial in upholding NATO's security for over 30 years.

The February 2019 statement by the North Atlantic Council continued to call on Russia to return to compliance with the treaty. It did not endorse the development of INF-violating weapons by the U.S. or any other member of the alliance.

NATO's official position on the treaty remains that NATO's focus is to preserve the INF treaty.

There is no question Russia has not upheld its promises as a signatory to the treaty. However, I believe the irresponsible actions of the Russian Government do not require the U.S. to jump headlong into a costly and unnecessary arms race that will promote greater instability, which hearkens back to the policies and actions that defined the most perilous phases of the Cold War.

This amendment would negate previous U.S. nonproliferation and arms control efforts. It is neither prudent nor wise.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I want to quickly say that a treaty that no one else is abiding by is merely a suicide pact with ourselves.

Secondly, even if you disagree with my assessment of the INF, this limits our ability to conduct R&D, which isn't prohibited by the treaty.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I will be very quick.

I am shocked: The Russians are cheating.

Now that our treaty obligations are suspended, the United States needs to move forward with developing ground-launched INF missile capability.

Madam Chair, I support the gentleman's amendment.

□ 1645

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for this spirited debate.

I just would ask that we consider what we want the world to look like in a post-INF environment, because that is where we are headed, and we have multiple options we need to pursue. We are limiting ourselves. We are taking a step backward if we do not approve this amendment.

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

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

Madam Chair, I believe that it is necessary to maintain a credible and effective nuclear deterrence.

I also strongly believe that multilateral diplomatic efforts, including the INF Treaty and other international agreements, that encourage all countries to restrain potentially bad behavior are key elements of U.S. national security.

Beyond this particular amendment, it is my hope that the administration will reconsider its efforts to unilaterally abrogate from our national responsibility to uphold the INF Treaty, and instead, to work with Congress and our allies abroad to address and rectify long-standing arms control concerns with Russia and other global actors.

I will continue to be a strong advocate for diplomacy and remain a willing and available partner to the administration and our colleagues in regard to this treaty and other important issues.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER).

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$19,600,000)".

Page 238, line 2, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$19,600,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, it is my privilege to offer my colleague, Ms. CHENEY's, amendment to restore badly needed funding for Trident II Modifications relating to low-yield submarine-launched ballistic missile warheads.

This amendment seeks to address an urgent operational requirement. Russia has a nuclear doctrine known as escalate to deescalate. This doctrine emphasizes using low-yield nuclear weapons against U.S. and allied forces on the battlefield.

As the logic behind this doctrine goes, destroying large portions of NATO forces with low-yield nuclear weapons would leave allied decision-makers with an unenviable decision between accepting Russian conquest and the effective end of NATO, or launching strategic nuclear weapons and ushering in a nuclear holocaust.

In other words, they put the onus of escalation and all of the attendant international opprobrium on us.

I don't know about you, but that does not sound like a good choice to me.

The Nuclear Posture Review is actually clear on this subject: "Expanding flexible U.S. nuclear options now, to include low-yield options, is important for the preservation of credible deterrence against regional aggression . . . will raise the nuclear threshold and help ensure that potential adversaries perceive no possible advantage in limited nuclear escalation, making nuclear weapons employment less likely."

Critics may argue that we have already had low-yield weapons in our arsenal and we do not need a submarine-launched variant. They also argue against displacing strategic weapons with low-yield options in limited missile SSBN missile tubes.

But as the Nuclear Posture Review finds, sea-launched low-yield weapons provide tangible advantages compared to dual-capable aircraft.

I quote again: "A low-yield SLBM warhead and SLCM will not require or rely on host nation support to provide deterrent effect. They will provide additional diversity in platforms, range, and survivability, and a valuable hedge against future nuclear 'break out' scenarios."

I just would emphasize, to close, the findings from the Nuclear Posture Review are not partisan. This amendment is actually advancing a bipartisan position.

Former Obama Secretary of Defense Ash Carter has gone on record saying: "My views are reflected in the latest Nuclear Posture Review."

Jim Miller, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy during the Obama administration, has argued that "Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis' 2018 Nuclear Posture Review offers continuity with past U.S. policy and plans, including those in the 2010 NPR. It deserves broad bipartisan support. Its proposal for a low-yield SLBM weapon and a new nuclear-tipped sea-launched cruise missile are sensible responses to changed security conditions, especially Russia and North Korea."

We have heard time and again from this body, rightly, that we need to push back on Russian aggression. On this, we are unified as a body. This is a tangible step to do so.

As General Hyten, head of U.S. Strategic Command, has argued, this capability is: ". . . necessary to our strategic deterrence mission and will serve to disabuse any adversary of the mistaken perception they can escalate their way to victory."

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment on a bipartisan basis, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I, again, strongly oppose the gentleman's amendment. This amendment would provide funding for the deployment of the ill-conceived low-yield nuclear warhead on Ohio-class ballistic missile submarines.

I believe that deploying this warhead would amplify the risk of a devastating nuclear conflict with Russia by reducing the threshold of nuclear use and increasing the risk of miscalculation.

Deploying the W76-2 warhead on ballistic missile submarines carries especially great risk.

I would ask the Members of this body to consider, if we deploy a low-yield warhead aboard our nuclear submarines, would Russia regard such weapons as less of a threat than our existing submarine-launched nuclear missiles?

If we were to use such a weapon, even in response to a Russian first use of low-yield weapons, would Russia be likely to act with restraint, or would Russian leaders instead assume that we have initiated a strategic nuclear attack, and respond in kind?

Do we really believe that any nuclear exchange can avoid escalation by using low-yield weapons?

The significant danger of miscalculation is greater than any marginal benefit we might gain from having another low-yield capability in our nuclear arsenal.

I would point out that suggesting that barring the deployment of this is akin to unilateral disarmament is simply not true.

This bill includes robust funding for maintaining and modernizing our nuclear arsenal. The bill includes more than \$712 million for the development of the Long-Range Standoff Weapon. It provides \$1.6 billion for the Columbia-class Submarine and over \$3 billion for the continued development of the B-21 bomber.

This bill does cut excessive, unproven nuclear programs that generate significant risks without appreciably enhancing our security or that of our allies, but those looking for unilateral disarmament in this bill will not find it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, do you trust the Russians? I don't trust the Russians.

Those who think they are making the world safer by refusing to support the programs should remember the ancient Latin adage, "If you want peace, prepare for war."

That has never been more applicable than in regard to this program.

Madam Chair, this amendment is vital to maintaining deterrence and peace. I would urge my colleagues to support it.

I might point out that the Russians are under the perception that this is a strategic imperative from their perspective. So from my perspective, let's remove that misconception and vote in favor of this amendment.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) for his strong words in support.

Madam Chair, I urge all my colleagues to join us in standing up against Russian aggression.

In order to implement the National Defense Strategy, we have to find a way to move to conventional deterrence by denial as opposed to putting all of our eggs in the basket of strategic deterrence by punishment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, in closing, I wish to emphasize that we should not use the most survivable leg of our triad as a tactical warfighting platform.

It is imperative for the House to reaffirm Ronald Reagan's clear-eyed admonition that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER).

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT  
ROCHESTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 50 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Delaware.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my

amendment to the division C Defense appropriations of H.R. 2740.

I applaud my colleagues for including expanded authorities in the fiscal year 2019 National Defense Authorization Act that would allow the Defense Department's Space-Available Flights program to benefit veterans with 100 percent service-connected disability.

As you may know, the Space-A program offers free military air travel to eligible participants if there is available space on a flight heading to a destination within the continental United States.

Prior to the fiscal year 2019 NDAA, the Space-A program provided Active Duty, reservists, retirees, and certain family members with this benefit.

Space-A is an example of programs operated by the military that can and do work for the American people.

Expanding the benefit to include 100 percent disabled veterans was common sense, and will help those veterans visit their family, old friends from the service, and even seek services for medical and mental health treatment with the best possible healthcare providers.

For 100 percent disabled veterans in Delaware, the expansion of Space-A offered an especially convenient travel alternative due to the Dover Air Force Base's central location within the State.

Many such communities across the country are similarly improved thanks to this program.

While the effort to expand access to this program to some of our Nation's veterans was well-intentioned, I have heard from some veterans that there may have been an unintended consequence.

The new authorities do not allow caregivers or spouses to travel with eligible veterans as part of the program. For many veterans that are rated as 100 percent disabled, the inability to have their caregiver or spouse join them on the flight effectively disqualifies them from utilizing this incredible program.

We must ensure that all eligible veterans have equal and fair access to the benefits they have earned.

President Lincoln made it clear that it is our country's duty to care and assist those that had borne the battle on behalf of the country, and it is our duty as a country to follow through on that promise.

That is why I request that the Department of Defense provide to Congress an assessment of feasibility or possible issues in expanding eligible participants to include spouses and caregivers when traveling with 100 percent disabled veterans.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on improving this benefit afforded to these veterans.

□ 1700

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I commend the gentlewoman for her work with the committee to make all of us aware of the lack of support that our veterans are facing on the space-available flights. I am happy to report that, because of congressional actions such as hers and her adamant action on this behalf, the Department is updating their air transportation eligibility requirements to expand space-available privileges in no little reason because of the gentlewoman's actions, and I do support her amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER).

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 51 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for continued research on the Long-Range Standoff missile (LRSO).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Chair, I thank Chairman VISCLOSKY for his leadership on the Defense appropriations bill, as well as Mr. MCGOVERN, our Rules Committee chair, for making this amendment in order.

My amendment deals with one particular piece of the administration's escalation of our nuclear warfighting capability, and that is the long-range standoff weapon, or LRSO. This new nuclear-armed cruise missile does not add to our country's already strong strategic deterrent. Instead, it performs a redundant purpose that can already be accomplished with the stand-off capability of other weapons systems.

The CBO estimates that, over 10 years, canceling the production of this weapon would save us about \$13 billion.

That is \$13 billion that could go into education or infrastructure or healthcare or housing or even investments in foreign assistance and diplomacy that would actually keep us safer.

I am deeply concerned, Madam Chair, that continuing to pour more and more money into building up our nuclear arsenal puts us down a dangerous course. Just this past weekend, we found ourselves in yet another escalation of tensions with Iran, with the Secretary of State saying that the administration is "considering a full range of options," including military options in response to the attack on two tankers in the Gulf of Oman. And just last night, President Trump announced that he is sending another 1,000 American troops to the Middle East.

Meanwhile, let me remind my colleagues that this administration has recklessly torn up former President Reagan's Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces, or INF, Treaty with Russia, pulled out of President Obama's historic nonproliferation accord with Iran, and escalated inflammatory tensions and rhetoric with some of the world's most powerful nuclear-armed states.

The President's agenda outlined in his 2018 nuclear posture review would also resurrect former nuclear capabilities that bipartisan administrations have wisely eliminated. According to many expert observers, some of the upgrades made to our nuclear program in the past few years could be interpreted as plans for a "first strike."

Let me be clear, the Trump administration's plan to develop the LRSO cruise missile is not only wasteful, but potentially dangerous. It will make our country, in my opinion, less safe. The weapon is expected to be significantly more capable than the cruising system it is replacing. It will be likely harder to detect, have a longer range, fly faster, and be more accurate. The weapon will also be deployed on advancing penetrating bombers, which are less detectable and designed to infiltrate enemy air defenses.

In contrast, the system that the LRSO is replacing is only carried by the B-52, which flies relatively slowly and is easily spotted by radar. As a result, the new cruise missile and bomber could allow attacks on an array of targets without being detected first, and that could lead to devastating miscalculation and, potentially, to accidental nuclear war.

Madam Chair, don't just take my word for it. Let me tell you that former Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis stated that he is not sold on the LRSO. Why are we appropriating money to something that the former Secretary of Defense for the Republican administration is not sold on?

In a Washington Post op-ed in 2015, William Perry, Secretary of Defense from 1994 to 1997, and Andy Weber, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense

Programs from 2009 to 2014, wrote about the LRSO: “Some have argued that a new nuclear-capable air-launched cruise missile is necessary to allow future Presidents the ‘flexibility’ to engage Russia or China in limited nuclear war. That is Cold War thinking, and it is dangerous. Such ‘tactical’ use of nuclear weapons would be a grave mistake.”

Our nuclear weapons arsenal is about deterrent capabilities, not warfighting. It is troubling, then, that proponents of the LRSO, including the Defense Department, have said that the missile is needed for capabilities “beyond deterrence.”

The Pentagon argues that the LRSO could be used to respond “proportionately to a limited nuclear attack.” I would argue that this is dangerous Cold War thinking and that there is no such thing as a limited nuclear war.

My amendment is specifically focused on halting development of the LRSO, which wouldn’t be deployed until the early 2030s, but we also have to look at this weapon and the message that it is sending as part of this administration’s dangerous escalation of our nuclear posture. This President has joked about his nuclear button being “bigger and more powerful” than Kim Jong-un’s. This is terrifying, unacceptable, and it is our duty to exert congressional oversight on this issue.

By canceling this weapon, we can send a signal that there is no such thing as limited nuclear annihilation, and instead of promoting weapons that enable nuclear warfighting, we can affirm that a nuclear war can never be won.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit the use of 2020 funds for development of a long-range standoff weapon program.

A long-range standoff missile will be a nuclear-armed air-launched cruise missile that the U.S. Air Force is scheduled to first deploy in the early 2030s.

The LRSO is necessary for maintaining the deterrent capability currently provided by a rapidly aging air-launched cruise missile. According to the Department of Defense, the current air-launched cruise missile is already decades beyond its originally planned service time.

As General John Hayden, Commander of the U.S. Strategic Command, has stated: “The ALCM is encountering sustainability and viability issues from age-related material failures . . . and diminishing manufacturing sources. Parts and materials designed for a 10-year service life are now 35 years old and are obsolete.”

In addition to severe problems with maintenance and reliability, the ALCM

has a significant degraded ability to survive modern air defense systems. We also need the long-range standoff weapon because conventional air-launched cruise missiles are unable to effectively meet the same deterrence requirements.

Madam Chair, sustaining the nuclear standoff capability in the air leg of the U.S. strategic triad strengthens our deterrence. Conventional weapons are not capable of fulfilling the nuclear-armed cruise missile’s contribution to, and role in, an effective deterrence and reassurance of U.S. allies.

Effective deterrence requires that an adversary believes that the United States can and may respond in kind to a nuclear attack.

For these reasons, I urge the defeat of this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to my colleague from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I appreciate the perspective of the gentlewoman as well, and I would point out that, during the day today, I have risen in opposition to two different nuclear policy issues that would increase spending in our bill. I would like to point out I am opposed, however, to the gentlewoman’s amendment, and her bill does take several actions related to the oversight of the administration’s multiple, ongoing nuclear weapon efforts.

First, in the bill, we do reduce the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program by \$108.7 million.

Second, the bill denies \$19.6 million requested by the administration to deploy a low-yield nuclear warhead on submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

Third, it denies nearly \$100 million requested by the administration to develop two new missile systems that would not be compliant with the INF Treaty.

Fourth, it requires the Navy to submit a report on the cost, requirements, and other matters related to a nuclear submarine-launched cruise missile, which is still in the planning stage.

I would emphasize to all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, this bill does not take a reflexive or ideological position. This bill is the result of thorough oversight, and the committee has striven for a balanced policy. I simply believe this amendment goes too far, and I am opposed to it.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further pro-

ceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 59 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$13,000,000)”.

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$13,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

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

I rise today to offer an amendment supporting an additional \$13 million appropriation for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program, known as the REPI Program.

Since 2003, REPI has been tasked with ensuring our military installation readiness by allowing the Department of Defense to enter into cost-sharing partnerships with State and local government to combat encroachment near military installations while simultaneously promoting environmental conservation. The underlying bill appropriates \$87 million for this program, which is a slight increase over last year’s enacted amount.

I am thankful to Chairman VISCLOSKY for his recognition of REPI’s successes, which have established it as a model for intragovernmental and private partnerships, but there is still more work to be done to ensure that our military operations are able to proceed unimpeded and our natural habitats are protected.

Over the past 15 years, the REPI Program has protected over half a million acres in 33 States by working with Federal, State, and local government entities, private conservation groups, and the military services. These partnerships not only lead to thoughtful encroachment mitigation solutions by expanding the landscape buffer around our military installations, but also result in burden sharing across the stakeholders. Over the life of the program, non-DOD REPI partners have shouldered nearly half of the financial burden of these projects, proving the cost-sharing value of the program.

Not too long ago these partnerships were uncommon; however, the successful partnerships created by the REPI Program are lasting, beneficial to all participants, and often foster new arrangements that would not have happened otherwise. In total, the program is making a difference for the military and our installations.

In my district, Buckley Air Force Base is a prime example of the significant win-win impact that the REPI

Program can have on the installations and the community. By working with partners like the Trust for Public Land and the Colorado Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the City of Aurora, the REPI Program was able to preserve nearly 300 acres of land.

The environmental protection and antiencroachment measures undertaken at Buckley have protected agricultural and recreational lands while ensuring that Buckley Air Force Base has the land required to conduct operations and even grow to meet additional needs for decades to come.

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

□ 1715

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am not in opposition to the gentleman's amendment, I just find it unnecessary. There is robust funding in the bill for this activity to fight encroachment on our military bases, and that is really kind of between the local government and local State and local groups.

Madam Chair, I make that point, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding again. I think the gentleman is doing good work here. The gentleman is correct that there was an increase of \$2 million from \$85 million from last year's fiscal year in our bill; however, it was a \$12 million increase from the administration's request, so I do applaud him for his work.

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Chair, I want to take the opportunity to speak about how the REPI program saves taxpayer dollars, supports military readiness, and preserves our environment.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment for an additional \$13 million that is in line with the amount authorized in the NDAA that was marked up last week to ensure its valuable work can benefit more installations and communities.

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

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

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 60 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 248, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$20,000,000)".

Page 249, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$20,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

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

Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to vastly increase funding for ALS research by \$40 million through the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs at the Department of Defense. This is to build on the program's vision to improve treatment and find a cure for this disease, which poses far more questions than answers.

In the United States, 15 people are diagnosed with ALS every day, with an estimated 16,000 Americans living with this degenerative disease. Commonly referred to as Lou Gehrig's disease, the average survival time after diagnosis is only 3 years.

Although an estimated 10 percent of ALS cases are inherited, more than 90 percent are sporadic, and medical research can't yet determine why. It is further complicated for veterans, as research suggests that there is a mutually inclusive relationship between ALS and military service. In fact, veterans who were deployed during the Gulf war are twice as likely to develop ALS.

This disease also hits home for me in many ways. On March 18, our community lost Mike Cimbura to ALS. Mike was, first and foremost, a loving husband and father, but on top of that, he fought ALS ferociously to ensure that ALS will no longer be a hopeless diagnosis. He worked to get right-to-try legislation across the finish line to increase access to experimental treatments that would one day cure this disease.

In my own family, we lost our dear cousin, Jeff Van Brunt, to this disease just last year. Jeff would have just celebrated his 40th birthday. He left behind his wonderful wife, Jill, and kids, Megan, William, Sophia, and Mark.

In short, this disease knows no stranger, impacting communities and families across the country. This disease continues to take loved ones in our communities too early, and we need to continue to fight for funding to find treatments and a cure.

I am extremely grateful to the chairman and his entire team for working to

increase funding this year, but I want to be clear that we need to attack this disease more aggressively.

It costs between \$1 billion and \$2 billion to find a treatment for ALS and can take up to 15 years to bring an effective ALS treatment to market. Furthermore, finding a cure would open up a path to finding cures for other diseases, like Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, multiple sclerosis, and many others.

We owe this to our veterans. We owe this to every member of our community who should not have to face this disease without any hope for a cure.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 61 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. COX of California. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 248, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 249, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from California (Mr. Cox) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. COX of California. Madam Chair, I thank the distinguished chairman as well as the distinguished ranking member for the great work with respect to this legislation.

Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which makes a modest adjustment to H.R. 2740. My amendment would increase funding for the Department of Defense Health Program by \$10 million. This amendment is budget-neutral by reducing the Department of Defense's, the DOD's, Departmentwide operation maintenance fund by the same amount.

The Defense Health Program oversees all medical and healthcare programs for the DOD, and the modification made by my amendment would ensure the Department has sufficient resources to fund vital medical research concerning traumatic brain injury, TBI; post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD; and psychological health. This research would aid servicemembers and civilians alike.

Over the past 10 years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of servicemembers reported to have PTSD, and we see these increases in both active and nonactive servicemembers.

Since 2001, over 2.7 million servicemembers have served in war zones in

Iraq and Afghanistan, and of those, 300,000 have been diagnosed with TBI. And the DOD estimates that 22 percent of all combat casualties in Iraq and Afghanistan are brain injuries.

The cost of war not only harms our servicemembers who have experienced PTSD, but also the spouses, the parents, the children, and the families, who have hoped and prayed for the safe return of their loved ones. Unfortunately, we have discovered that the battle continues when the servicemembers return home with a PTSD, a TBI, or other nonphysical injury.

Furthermore, whether or not PTSD is a greater risk to female veterans than male veterans is still largely unknown, and as women continue to serve in more active roles in the war and are increasingly exposed to combat situations, their likelihood of experiencing a PTSD, naturally, will rise. So more research is better to understand and help clinicians and other care providers to provide the necessary treatment before symptoms of PTSD become chronic.

We must—we must—do more for those who sacrifice their lives for our freedom. We cannot let them fall through the cracks. That is why my amendment is so critical.

With more of our troops returning from deployment over the next several years, we know that the number of PTSD cases in the U.S. is going to increase, but, today, only 40 percent of servicemembers find relief from current treatments.

The Defense Health Programs provide crucial medical research to provide innovative solutions for servicemembers and family members facing PTSD throughout our Nation.

As many may have seen, just on Sunday night, there are a number of innovative solutions, like stellate ganglion block, or SGB, that are currently being investigated and can be considered game changers in PTSD treatment. So, by investing in new groundbreaking technologies and therapies and trials, this will bring help to servicemembers who have tried current treatments but have found that nothing works.

Madam Chair, my amendment would further invest resources to help inform health professionals on how to best treat our military personnel.

Furthermore, the need for increased funding for PTSD is not limited to only the military, but our overall communities at large. PTSD conditions are on the rise in numerous communities and places throughout our Nation where violence is endemic.

This vital research undertaken by the Department of Defense will benefit everyone: individuals, families, and those communities being affected today. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and its critical funding for medical research concerning TBI, PTSD, psychological health that will help our servicemembers and our Nation as a whole.

Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman in this regard, and I share his concerns.

I would simply point out for the RECORD that, in the committee's markup, we have increased funding for this, before the gentleman's amendment, by 24 percent over last year's level.

Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

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

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

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SOTO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) for yielding.

Madam Chair, I want to express my gratitude to the committee for the inclusion of report language in the bill noting the importance of obtaining advanced microelectronics manufacturing, in support of the defense industrial base, from trusted domestic suppliers.

Ensuring quick, reliable, and secure access to leading-edge microelectronics is often a challenge. The changing global semiconductor industry and the increasing sophistication of U.S. adversaries require us to update our domestic microelectronics security framework by establishing a comprehensive, public-private partnership-structured microelectronics cybersecurity center.

This center can provide the defense industrial base with access to manufacturing resources to support antitamper devices, hardware security, and other evolving new concept technologies that support trusted and assured manufacturing, combined with advanced system integration and packaging technologies.

The Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology Program enables the Department of Defense to advance reliable and secure state-of-the-art technologies. The funding increase provided in this legislation, along with the increased funding for advanced manufacturing, will facilitate America's innovative, secure, and domestic foundry operations and greatly contribute to our national defense through the establishment of a microelectronics cybersecurity center structured as a public-private partnership.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Florida for raising this important issue.

The committee recognizes the urgent need to invest in trusted foundries, advanced microelectronics cybersecurity, and manufacturing capabilities that will translate our domestic research into fielded capabilities for the warfighter.

□ 1730

I look forward to working with the gentleman as we move forward on this bill.

I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Chair, I want to begin by thanking the committee for its work on the annual defense spending bill and for the opportunity to speak on issues that are critically important to my constituents in the Lowcountry.

In 2017, Congress mandated that the military service branches consolidate their medical activities under the Defense Health Agency. These reforms were intended to eliminate redundancy and reduce costs while improving access to care.

Unfortunately, the manner in which the Department is implementing these reforms all but guarantees this will not be the case. In my district in South Carolina, we are, unfortunately, already feeling the effects.

Naval Hospital Beaufort provides quality care to an estimated 35,000 servicemembers, retirees, and military families in South Carolina. Just last month, the Department eliminated the naval hospital's urgent care services.

Given the administration's plan to eliminate another 18,000 medical billets nationwide, I am deeply concerned about the effects that further cuts may have on our military and their families.

I am further troubled by the Department's lack of transparency into how they are making decisions with regard to the closure of medical services. In addition, the Department has yet to complete a detailed analysis of how cuts in medical services may impact surrounding communities, especially in rural areas where alternative treatment options may be limited.

As a result, military families in underserved communities face an uncertain future. In Beaufort County, my constituents already face unreasonable wait times to see their doctors. Given the high concentration of veterans in my district, any reduction in services on Naval Hospital Beaufort is certain to further reduce access to care and degrade unit readiness in the Lowcountry.

I thank the committee for its attention to this issue, and I ask that it continues to work with me to ensure servicemembers, retirees, and their families can continue to have access to the care that they need and deserve.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's concern. The committee has been following the implication of the Department's medical reform efforts closely and certainly

shares many of the gentleman's concerns.

The committee has requested the Department provide details of the analysis used to determine changes to medical services at the medical treatment facilities. This analysis would include details on the capacity of the local community, cost impacts on providers, and the risk to the served populations.

I assure the gentleman from South Carolina that the committee will continue to monitor these issues closely.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman very much for acknowledging this problem. Going forward, I will continue to work with the Defense Subcommittee and the Armed Services Committee, as well as the Department, to make sure that military families in the Lowcountry are not left behind as a result of these reforms.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HORSFORD). The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. We are moving very close to the conclusion of debate on this portion of H.R. 2740, and my good friend ranking member Mr. CALVERT and I would not be here without our staff.

They have been exceptional, and I do want to thank them: Ariana Sarar, Jackie Ripke, Jennifer Chartrand, Johnnie Kaberle, Kiya Batmanglij, Walter Hearne, Brooke Boyer, David Bortnick, Matt Bower, Bill Adkins, Hayden Milberg, Paul Kilbride, Shannon Richter, Sherry Young, Kyle McFarland, and Jamie McCormick.

I also thank Joe DeVoght, Preston Rackauskas, Rebecca Keightley, and Christopher Romero, and finally, our two clerks, Becky Leggieri and Leslie Albright.

Again, sincerely, I thank Mr. CALVERT, just a tremendous partner, and all the members of our committee, as well as all the associate staff.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the ranking member from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), and I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. VISCLOSKEY for the great working relationship we have had going through this legislation in detail. We do this for the men and women who serve the United States military. We want to make sure that they have the best quality of life and, obviously, that we procure the best weapons that are available to make sure that if ever we are in unfortunate circumstances, we do not have a fair fight.

It has been a great experience. I also thank all the staff for the great work that they have done on both the majority and the minority.

I do want to point out one thing to the chairman. There is going to be a meeting tomorrow at the White House, hopefully, about a budget agreement. Hope springs eternal, but, hopefully, we can get a budget agreement with the White House, the House, and the Senate so that we don't have to go into sequestration later this year, which, as the gentleman knows, would be a disaster for the United States military. Let's wish them well as they try to work out an agreement.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the motion that the Committee rise.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 317, noes 82, answered "present" 1, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 323]  
AYES—317

Adams	Cooper	Gottheimer
Aguilar	Correa	Graves (LA)
Allen	Costa	Green (TX)
Allred	Courtney	Grothman
Amodei	Cox (CA)	Haaland
Armstrong	Craig	Hagedorn
Bacon	Crawford	Harder (CA)
Baird	Crenshaw	Hartzler
Balderson	Crist	Hayes
Banks	Crow	Heck
Barr	Cuellar	Hern, Kevin
Barragán	Cummings	Higgins (LA)
Bass	Davids (KS)	Higgins (NY)
Beatty	Davis (CA)	Hill (AR)
Bera	Davis, Danny K.	Hill (CA)
Bergman	Davis, Rodney	Himes
Beyer	Dean	Hollingsworth
Bilirakis	DeFazio	Horn, Kendra S.
Bishop (GA)	DelBene	Horsford
Blumenauer	Delgado	Houlahan
Blunt Rochester	Demings	Hoyer
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Huffman
Bost	Deutch	Hurd (TX)
Boyle, Brendan	Dingell	Jayapal
F.	Doyle, Michael	Jeffries
Brady	F.	Johnson (GA)
Brindisi	Dunn	Johnson (OH)
Brown (MD)	Emmer	Johnson (SD)
Bucshon	Engel	Joyce (OH)
Bustos	Escobar	Joyce (PA)
Butterfield	Eshoo	Kaptur
Calvert	Español	Katko
Carbajal	Evans	Keating
Cárdenas	Ferguson	Kelly (IL)
Carson (IN)	Finkenauer	Kelly (PA)
Carter (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Kennedy
Carter (TX)	Fleischmann	Khanna
Cartwright	Fletcher	Kildee
Case	Fortenberry	Kilmer
Casten (IL)	Foster	Kim
Castor (FL)	Fox (NC)	Kind
Chabot	Frankel	King (IA)
Chu, Judy	Fudge	Kirkpatrick
Cicilline	Gabbard	Krishnamoorthi
Clark (MA)	Galleo	Kuster (NH)
Clarke (NY)	Garamendi	Kustoff (TN)
Clyburn	Garcia (IL)	LaHood
Cohen	Garcia (TX)	LaMalfa
Cole	Gianforte	Lamb
Conaway	Gibbs	Langvin
Connolly	Golden	Larsen (WA)
Cook	Gomez	Latta

Lawrence	Pallone	Smith (WA)
Lawson (FL)	Panetta	Soto
Lee (CA)	Pappas	Spanberger
Lee (NV)	Pascrell	Spano
Lesko	Payne	Speier
Levin (CA)	Pence	Stanton
Levin (MI)	Peters	Stauber
Lewis	Peterson	Stefanik
Lieu, Ted	Phillips	Steil
Lipinski	Pingree	Stevens
Loebsock	Pocan	Stivers
Lofgren	Pressley	Swalwell (CA)
Long	Price (NC)	Takano
Loudermilk	Quigley	Thompson (CA)
Lowenthal	Raskin	Thompson (MS)
Lowe	Reschenthaler	Thompson (PA)
Lucas	Rice (NY)	Thornberry
Luetkemeyer	Rice (SC)	Timmons
Luján	Richmond	Tipton
Luria	Riggleman	Titus
Lynch	Rodgers (WA)	Tlaib
Malinowski	Roe, David P.	Tonko
Maloney,	Rogers (AL)	Torres (CA)
Carolyn B.	Rogers (KY)	Torres Small
Maloney, Sean	Rooney (FL)	(NM)
Mast	Rose (NY)	Trahan
Matsui	Rouda	Trone
McAdams	Roybal-Allard	Turner
McBath	Ruiz	Underwood
McCarthy	Ruppersberger	Upton
McCaul	Rush	Van Drew
McClintock	Rutherford	Vargas
McEachin	Ryan	Veasey
McGovern	Sablan	Velázquez
McHenry	Sánchez	Visclosky
McKinley	Sarbanes	Wagner
McNerney	Scanlon	Walberg
Meng	Schakowsky	Schiff
Miller	Schiff	Schneider
Mitchell	Schneider	Schrier
Moolenaar	Schrier	Scott (VA)
Moore	Scott (VA)	Scott, Austin
Morelle	Scott, David	Sensenbrenner
Mucarsel-Powell	Serrano	Serrano
Mullin	Sewell (AL)	Sewell (AL)
Murphy	Shalala	Sherman
Nadler	Sherman	Sherrill
Napolitano	Sherrill	Shimkus
Neal	Shimkus	Simpson
Neguse	Simpson	Norman
Newhouse	Sires	Nunes
Norcross	Slotkin	O'Halleran
Norman	Smith (NE)	Ocasio-Cortez
Nunes	Smith (NJ)	
O'Halleran		
Ocasio-Cortez		

NOES—82

Aderholt	Gallagher	Meuser
Amash	Gohmert	Mooney (WV)
Arrington	Gooden	Olson
Babin	Gosar	Palazzo
Biggs	Granger	Palmer
Brooks (AL)	Graves (GA)	Perlmutter
Brooks (IN)	Graves (MO)	Perry
Buck	Green (TN)	Porter
Budd	Griffith	Ratcliffe
Burchett	Guest	Rose, John W.
Burgess	Guthrie	Rouzer
Byrne	Harris	Roy
Castro (TX)	Hice (GA)	Scalise
Cheney	Hudson	Schweikert
Cisneros	Huizenga	Smith (MO)
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	Steube
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Stewart
Cloud	Johnson (TX)	Suozi
Collins (NY)	Jordan	Taylor
Comer	Keller	Vela
Cunningham	Kelly (MS)	Waters
Davidson (OH)	King (NY)	Weber (TX)
DeGette	Lamborn	Welch
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Wild
Duncan	Marshall	Wittman
Estes	Massie	Wright
Flores	McCollum	
Fulcher	Meadows	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez (OH)

NOT VOTING—38

Abraham	DeLauro	Grijalva
Axne	DesJarlais	Hastings
Bishop (UT)	Doggett	Herrera Beutler
Brownley (CA)	Duffy	Holding
Buchanan	Gaetz	Hunter
Clay	Gonzalez (TX)	Kinzinger
Collins (GA)	Gonzalez-Colón	Larson (CT)
Curtis	(PR)	Meeks

Moulton  
Norton  
Omar  
Plaskett  
Posey

Radewagen  
Reed  
Roby  
San Nicolas  
Schrader

Smucker  
Waltz  
Webster (FL)  
Yoho  
Young

□ 1850

Ms. PORTER, Messrs. GALLAGHER, BYRNE, Ms. DEGETTE, Messrs. CISNEROS, KELLY of Mississippi, JOHNSON of Louisiana, GUEST, COLLINS of New York, ROUZER, BURCHETT, and AMASH changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. HIMES, Mses. GARCIA of Texas, WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COLE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Messrs. LONG, BLUMENAUER, and BUTTERFIELD changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to rise was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LOWENTHAL) having assumed the chair, Mr. HORSFORD, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 431 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1853

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Mr. HORSFORD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 13, 2019, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 98 printed in part B of House Report 116-109 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) had been postponed.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116-

109 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 78 by Mrs. LESKO of Arizona.

Amendment No. 79 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 80 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 81 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 82 by Mr. GRIJALVA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 83 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 84 by Ms. SPEIER of California.

Amendment No. 85 by Mr. MEADOWS of North Carolina.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 by Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

#### RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 225, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 324]

AYES—188

Aderholt	Cook	Hern, Kevin	McClintock	Roe, David P.	Taylor
Allen	Crawford	Hice (GA)	McHenry	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (PA)
Amash	Crenshaw	Higgins (LA)	McKinley	Rogers (KY)	Thornberry
Amodei	Davidson (OH)	Hill (AR)	Meadows	Rooney (FL)	Timmons
Armstrong	Davis, Rodney	Hollingsworth	Meuser	Rose, John W.	Tipton
Arrington	Diaz-Balart	Hudson	Miller	Rouzer	Turner
Babin	Duffy	Huizenga	Mitchell	Roy	Upton
Bacon	Duncan	Hunter	Moolenaar	Rutherford	Wagner
Baird	Dunn	Hurd (TX)	Mooney (WV)	Scalise	Walberg
Balderson	Emmer	Johnson (LA)	Mullin	Schweikert	Walden
Banks	Estes	Johnson (OH)	Newhouse	Scott, Austin	Walker
Barr	Ferguson	Johnson (SD)	Norman	Sensenbrenner	Walorski
Bergman	Fitzpatrick	Jordan	Nunes	Shimkus	Watkins
Biggs	Fleischmann	Joyce (OH)	Olson	Simpson	Weber (TX)
Bilirakis	Flores	Joyce (PA)	Palazzo	Smith (MO)	Wenstrup
Bishop (UT)	Portenberry	Katko	Palmer	Smith (NE)	Westerman
Bost	Poxx (NC)	Keller	Pence	Smith (NJ)	Williams
Brady	Fulcher	Kelly (MS)	Perry	Smucker	Wilson (SC)
Brooks (AL)	Gallagher	Kelly (PA)	Peterson	Spano	Wittman
Brooks (IN)	Gianforte	King (IA)	Ratcliffe	Stauber	Womack
Buchanan	Gibbs	King (NY)	Reschenthaler	Stefanik	Woodall
Buck	Gohmert	Kinzinger	Rice (SC)	Steil	Wright
Bucshon	Gonzalez (OH)	Kustoff (TN)	Riggelman	Steube	Young
Budd	González-Colón	LaHood	Rodgers (WA)	Stivers	Zeldin
Burchett	(PR)	LaMalfa			
Burgess	Gooden	Lamborn			
Byrne	Gosar	Latta			
Calvert	Granger	Lesko			
Carter (GA)	Graves (GA)	Lipinski			
Carter (TX)	Graves (LA)	Long			
Chabot	Graves (MO)	Loudermilk			
Cheney	Green (TN)	Lucas			
Cline	Griffith	Luetkemeyer			
Cloud	Grothman	Marchant			
Cole	Guest	Marshall			
Collins (GA)	Guthrie	Massie			
Collins (NY)	Hagedorn	Mast			
Comer	Harris	McCarthy			
Conaway	Hartzler	McCaul			
			Adams	Gallego	Murphy
			Aguilar	Garamendi	Nadler
			Allred	Garcia (IL)	Napolitano
			Barragán	Garcia (TX)	Neal
			Bass	Golden	Neguse
			Beatty	Gomez	Norton
			Bera	Gottheimer	O'Halleran
			Beyer	Green (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
			Bishop (GA)	Grijalva	Pallone
			Blumenauer	Haaland	Panetta
			Blunt Rochester	Harder (CA)	Pappas
			Bonamici	Hayes	Pascrell
			Boyle, Brendan	Heck	Payne
			F.	Higgins (NY)	Perlmutter
			Brindisi	Hill (CA)	Peters
			Brown (MD)	Himes	Phillips
			Brownley (CA)	Horn, Kendra S.	Pingree
			Bustos	Horsford	Plaskett
			Butterfield	Houlahan	Pocan
			Carbajal	Hoyer	Porter
			Cárdenas	Huffman	Price (NC)
			Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Quigley
			Cartwright	Jayapal	Raskin
			Case	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
			Casten (IL)	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
			Castor (FL)	Johnson (TX)	Rose (NY)
			Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Rouda
			Chu, Judy	Keating	Roybal-Allard
			Cicilline	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
			Cisneros	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
			Clark (MA)	Khanna	Rush
			Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Sablan
			Clay	Kilmer	Sánchez
			Cleaver	Kim	Sarbanes
			Clyburn	Kind	Scanlon
			Cohen	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
			Connolly	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
			Cooper	Kuster (NH)	Schneider
			Correa	Lamb	Schrader
			Costa	Langevin	Schrier
			Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
			Cox (CA)	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
			Craig	Lawrence	Serrano
			Crist	Lawson (FL)	Sewell (AL)
			Crow	Lee (CA)	Shalala
			Cuellar	Lee (NV)	Sherman
			Cummings	Levin (CA)	Sherrill
			Cunningham	Levin (MI)	Sires
			Davids (KS)	Lewis	Slotkin
			Davis (CA)	Lieu, Ted	Smith (WA)
			Davis, Danny K.	Loeback	Soto
			Dean	Lofgren	Spanberger
			DeFazio	Lowenthal	Speier
			DeGette	Lowe	Stanton
			DelBene	Luján	Stevens
			Delgado	Luria	Suozi
			Demings	Lynch	Swalwell (CA)
			DeSaulnier	Malinowski	Takano
			Deutch	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
			Dingell	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
			Doyle, Michael	Maloney, Sean	Titus
			F.	Matsui	Tlaib
			Engel	McAdams	Tonko
			Escobar	McBath	Torres (CA)
			Eshoo	McCollum	Torres Small
			Espallat	McEachin	(NM)
			Evans	McGovern	Trahan
			Finkenauer	McNerney	Trone
			Fletcher	Meeks	Underwood
			Foster	Meng	Van Drew
			Frankel	Moore	Vargas
			Fudge	Morelle	Veasey
			Gabbard	Mucarsel-Powell	Vela

Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wasserman  
Schultz

Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton

Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—25

Abraham  
Axne  
Curtis  
DeLauro  
DesJarlais  
Doggett  
Gaetz  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Hastings

Herrera Beutler  
Holding  
Moulton  
Norcross  
Omar  
Posey  
Pressley  
Radewagen  
Reed

Roby  
Ryan  
San Nicolas  
Stewart  
Waltz  
Webster (FL)  
Yoho

□ 1909

Mr. HORSFORD changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Chair, on June 18, 2019, I was unavoidably detained during the vote on the Lesko Amendment number 78 to H.R. 2740. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 324.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Chair, I arrived from committee late. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 324.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON  
LEE

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. UNDERWOOD). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 414, noes 6, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 325]

AYES—414

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan  
Boyle, Brendan  
Brady  
Brindisi

Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay

Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Connolly  
Cook  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette

DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españolat  
Estes  
Evans  
Ferguson  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy (NC)  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Fulcher  
Gabbard  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
González-Colón  
(PR)  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Heck  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (AR)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller

Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Reed  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lesko  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meeke  
Meng  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moelenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Moore  
Murrelle  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Mullin  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norman  
Norton  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Olson  
Omar  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarella  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry

Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Plaskett  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose (NY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sablan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Stanton

Watkins  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters

Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

NOES—6

Arrington  
Davidson (OH)

Massie  
McClintock

Rice (SC)  
Rooney (FL)

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham  
Axne  
Curtis  
DeLauro  
Doggett  
Gaetz

Gonzalez (TX)  
Radewagen  
Roby  
San Nicolas  
Waltz  
Webster (FL)  
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1915

Mr. NORMAN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON  
LEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 339, noes 79, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 326]

AYES—339

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan  
Boyle, Brendan  
Brady  
Brindisi

Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (NY)  
Connolly  
Cook  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist

Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Duncan  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españolat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster



Torres (CA) Vargas  
Torres Small Veasey  
(NM) Vela  
Trahan Velázquez  
Trone Visclosky  
Underwood Wasserman  
Upton Schultz  
Van Drew Waters

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham Gaetz Radewagen  
Axne Gonzalez (TX) Roby  
Bishop (GA) Hastings San Nicolas  
Cheney Herrera Beutler Waltz  
Curtis Holding Webster (FL)  
DeLauro Moulton Yoho  
Doggett Posey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1924

Mr. CUMMINGS and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”  
So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 310, noes 109, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 328]

AYES—310

Adams	Cicilline	Doyle, Michael
Aguilar	Cisneros	F.
Allred	Clark (MA)	Dunn
Amash	Clarke (NY)	Engel
Amodei	Clay	Escobar
Armstrong	Cleaver	Eshoo
Barragán	Clyburn	Españillat
Bass	Cohen	Estes
Beatty	Cole	Evans
Bera	Collins (NY)	Finkenauer
Bergman	Connolly	Fitzpatrick
Beyer	Cook	Fleischmann
Bilirakis	Cooper	Fletcher
Bishop (GA)	Correa	Flores
Blumenauer	Costa	Fortenberry
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Foster
Bonamici	Cox (CA)	Foxx (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Craig	Frankel
F.	Crist	Fudge
Brady	Crow	Fulcher
Brooks (IN)	Cuellar	Gabbard
Brown (MD)	Cummings	Gallagher
Brownley (CA)	Cunningham	Gallego
Buchanan	Dauids (KS)	Garamendi
Bucshon	Davis (CA)	García (IL)
Bustos	Davis, Danny K.	García (TX)
Butterfield	Davis, Rodney	Gianforte
Calvert	Dean	Gianforte
Carbajal	DeFazio	Gomez
Cárdenas	DeGette	González-Colón
Carson (IN)	DelBene	(PR)
Cartwright	Delgado	Gottheimer
Case	Demings	Granger
Casten (IL)	DeSaulnier	Graves (LA)
Castor (FL)	DesJarlais	Graves (MO)
Castro (TX)	Deutch	Green (TX)
Chu, Judy	Dingell	Grijalva

Guest	Matsui	Schiff
Guthrie	McBath	Schneider
Haaland	McCaul	Schrader
Hagedorn	McCollum	Schrier
Harder (CA)	McEachin	Schweikert
Hayes	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Heck	McHenry	Scott, David
Higgins (NY)	McKinley	Serrano
Hill (CA)	McNerney	Sewell (AL)
Himes	Meadows	Shalala
Hollingsworth	Meeks	Sherman
Horsford	Meng	Sherrill
Houlihan	Moolenaar	Shimkus
Hoyer	Mooney (WV)	Simpson
Huffman	Moore	Sires
Huizenga	Morelle	Smith (NJ)
Hurd (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell	Smith (WA)
Jackson Lee	Murphy	Soto
Jayapal	Nadler	Spano
Jeffries	Napolitano	Speier
Johnson (GA)	Neal	Stanton
Johnson (TX)	Neguse	Staubert
Joyce (OH)	Newhouse	Stefanik
Kaptur	Norcross	Stevens
Katko	Norton	Suozzi
Keating	Nunes	Swalwell (CA)
Kelly (IL)	O'Halleran	Takano
Kennedy	Ocasio-Cortez	Taylor
Khanna	Omar	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Panetta	Thompson (PA)
Kim	Pappas	Tipton
Kind	Pascrell	Titus
King (IA)	Payne	Tlaib
King (NY)	Pence	Tonko
Kinziger	Perlmutter	Torres (CA)
Kirkpatrick	Peters	Torres Small
Krishnamoorthi	Peterson	(NM)
Kuster (NH)	Phillips	Trahan
LaHood	Pingree	Trone
LaMalfa	Plaskett	Turner
Lamb	Pocan	Underwood
Langevin	Porter	Upton
Larsen (WA)	Pressley	Van Drew
Larson (CT)	Price (NC)	Vargas
Latta	Quigley	Veasey
Lawrence	Raskin	Vela
Lawson (FL)	Reed	Velázquez
Lee (CA)	Reschenthaler	Visclosky
Lee (NV)	Rice (NY)	Walberg
Lesko	Richmond	Walden
Levin (CA)	Riggleman	Walden
Levin (MI)	Rodgers (WA)	Wasserman
Lewis	Rogers (KY)	Schultz
Lieu, Ted	Rooney (FL)	Waters
Lipinski	Rose (NY)	Watkins
Loeb sack	Rouda	Watson Coleman
Lofgren	Rouzer	Welch
Lowenthal	Roybal-Allard	Wenstrup
Lowe y	Ruiz	Wexton
Lucas	Ruppersberger	Wild
Lujan	Rush	Williams
Luria	Rutherford	Wilson (FL)
Lynch	Ryan	Womack
Malinowski	Sablan	Woodall
Maloney,	Sánchez	Yarmuth
Carolyn B.	Sarbanes	Young
Maloney, Sean	Scanlon	Zeldin
Mast	Schakowsky	

NOES—109

Aderholt	Crenshaw	Jordan
Allen	Davidson (OH)	Joyce (PA)
Arrington	Diaz-Balart	Keller
Babin	Duffy	Kelly (MS)
Bacon	Duncan	Kelly (PA)
Baird	Emmer	Kustoff (TN)
Balderson	Ferguson	Lamborn
Banks	Gibbs	Long
Barr	Gohmert	Loudermilk
Biggs	Gonzalez (OH)	Luetkemeyer
Bishop (UT)	Gooden	Marchant
Bost	Gosar	Marshall
Brindisi	Graves (GA)	Massie
Brooks (AL)	Green (TN)	McAdams
Buck	Griffith	McCarthy
Budd	Grothman	McClintock
Burchett	Harris	Meuser
Burgess	Hartzler	Miller
Byrne	Hern, Kevin	Mitchell
Carter (GA)	Hice (GA)	Mullin
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Norman
Chabot	Hill (AR)	Olson
Chabot	Horn, Kendra S.	Palazzo
Cline	Hudson	Palmer
Cloud	Hunter	Perry
Collins (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Ratcliffe
Comer	Johnson (OH)	Rice (SC)
Conaway	Johnson (SD)	Roe, David P.
Crawford		

Rogers (AL)	Smucker	Walker
Rose, John W.	Spanberger	Walorski
Roy	Stell	Weber (TX)
Scalise	Steube	Westerman
Scott, Austin	Stewart	Wilson (SC)
Sensenbrenner	Stivers	Wittman
Slotkin	Thornberry	Wright
Smith (MO)	Timmons	
Smith (NE)	Wagner	

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham	Gonzalez (TX)	Roby
Axne	Hastings	San Nicolas
Cheney	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
Curtis	Holding	Webster (FL)
DeLauro	Moulton	Yoho
Doggett	Posey	
Gaetz	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1928

Mr. MCADAMS changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 170, noes 248, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 329]

AYES—170

Aderholt	Cook	Hern, Kevin
Allen	Crawford	Hice (GA)
Amash	Crenshaw	Higgins (LA)
Amodei	Davidson (OH)	Hill (AR)
Armstrong	DesJarlais	Hudson
Arrington	Diaz-Balart	Huizenga
Babin	Duffy	Hunter
Baird	Duncan	Johnson (LA)
Balderson	Dunn	Johnson (OH)
Banks	Emmer	Johnson (SD)
Barr	Estes	Jordan
Bergman	Ferguson	Joyce (OH)
Biggs	Fleischmann	Joyce (PA)
Bilirakis	Flores	Keller
Bishop (UT)	Foxx (NC)	Kelly (MS)
Bost	Fulcher	Kelly (PA)
Brady	Gallagher	King (IA)
Brooks (AL)	Gianforte	Kustoff (TN)
Buck	Gibbs	LaHood
Bucshon	Gohmert	LaMalfa
Budd	Gonzalez (OH)	Lamborn
Burchett	Gooden	Latta
Burgess	Gosar	Lesko
Byrne	Granger	Long
Calvert	Graves (GA)	Loudermilk
Carter (GA)	Graves (LA)	Lucas
Carter (TX)	Graves (MO)	Luetkemeyer
Chabot	Green (TN)	Marchant
Cline	Griffith	Marshall
Cloud	Grothman	Massie
Cole	Guest	Mast
Collins (GA)	Guthrie	McCarthy
Collins (NY)	Hagedorn	McCaul
Comer	Harris	McClintock
Conaway	Hartzler	McHenry





Lipinski	Perlmutter	Sires
Loeb sack	Peters	Slotkin
Lofgren	Peterson	Smith (WA)
Lowenthal	Phillips	Soto
Lowey	Pingree	Spanberger
Luján	Plaskett	Speier
Luria	Pocan	Stanton
Lynch	Porter	Stevens
Malinowski	Pressley	Suoizzi
Maloney,	Price (NC)	Swalwell (CA)
Carolyn B.	Quigley	Takano
Maloney, Sean	Raskin	Thompson (CA)
Matsui	Rice (NY)	Thompson (MS)
McBath	Richmond	Titus
McCollum	Rose (NY)	Tlaib
McEachin	Rouda	Tonko
McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Torres (CA)
McNerney	Ruiz	Torres Small
Meeks	Ruppersberger	(NM)
Meng	Rush	Trahan
Moore	Ryan	Trone
Morelle	Sablan	Underwood
Mucarsel-Powell	Sánchez	Van Drew
Murphy	Sarbanes	Vargas
Nadler	Scanlon	Veasey
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Vela
Neal	Schiff	Velázquez
Neguse	Schneider	Visclosky
Norcross	Schrader	Wasserman
Norton	Schrier	Schultz
O'Halleran	Schweikert	Waters
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Watson Coleman
Omar	Scott, David	Welch
Pallone	Serrano	Wexton
Panetta	Sewell (AL)	Wild
Pappas	Shalala	Wilson (FL)
Pascrell	Sherman	Yarmuth
Payne	Sherrill	

## NOES—187

Aderholt	Gibbs	McHenry
Allen	Gohmert	McKinley
Amash	Gonzalez (OH)	Meuser
Amodei	González-Colón	Miller
Armstrong	(PR)	Mitchell
Arrington	Gooden	Moolenaar
Babin	Gosar	Mooney (WV)
Bacon	Granger	Mullin
Baird	Graves (GA)	Newhouse
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Norman
Banks	Graves (MO)	Nunes
Barr	Green (TN)	Olson
Bergman	Griffith	Palazzo
Biggs	Grothman	Palmer
Bilirakis	Guest	Pence
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Perry
Bost	Hagedorn	Ratcliffe
Brady	Harris	Reed
Brooks (AL)	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Brooks (IN)	Hern, Kevin	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Hice (GA)	Riggleman
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Hill (AR)	Roe, David P.
Budd	Hollingsworth	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Huizenga	Rooney (FL)
Byrne	Hunter	Rose, John W.
Calvert	Hurd (TX)	Rouzer
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Roy
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Rutherford
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Cheney	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Shimkus
Cole	Katko	Simpson
Collins (GA)	Keller	Smith (MO)
Collins (NY)	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Conaway	King (IA)	Smucker
Cook	King (NY)	Spano
Crawford	Kinzinger	Stauber
Crenshaw	Kustoff (TN)	Stefanik
Davidson (OH)	LaHood	Steil
Davis, Rodney	LaMalfa	Steube
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Stewart
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Stivers
Duffy	Lesko	Taylor
Duncan	Long	Thompson (PA)
Dunn	Loudermilk	Thornberry
Emmer	Lucas	Timmons
Estes	Luetkemeyer	Tipton
Ferguson	Marchant	Turner
Fleischmann	Marshall	Upton
Flores	Massie	Wagner
Fortenberry	Mast	Walberg
Foxx (NC)	McAdams	Walden
Fulcher	McCarthy	Walker
Gallagher	McCaul	Walorski
Gianforte	McClintock	Watkins

Weber (TX)	Wilson (SC)	Wright
Wenstrup	Wittman	Young
Westerman	Womack	Zeldin
Williams	Woodall	

## NOT VOTING—20

Abraham	Gonzalez (TX)	Radewagen
Axne	Hastings	Roby
Blumenauer	Herrera Beutler	San Nicolas
Curtis	Holding	Waltz
DeLauro	Meadows	Webster (FL)
Doggett	Moulton	Yoho
Gaetz	Posey	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1946

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HIGGINS of New York) having assumed the chair, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 436 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1950

## IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Ms. UNDERWOOD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 61, printed in part A of House Report 116-111, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) had been postponed.

## AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 63 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Each amount made available by this Division is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

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

This amendment would reduce appropriations in the Energy and Water Development division by 5 percent. The programs in this division have wide bipartisan support. This includes Federal spending on water infrastructure, basic science research, storm and flood damage reduction activities, and more.

These critical programs are necessary for the safety and health of our citizens and the continued growth of the economy. However, this legislation's top-line spending is out of sync with the Federal Government's ongoing fiscal predicament.

Congress must balance these initiatives with fiscal realism. Our national debt is over \$22 trillion and climbing, and the majority's legislation is only adding to this debt.

Let's work to improve this legislation in a bipartisan, bicameral effort to ensure that we fund the programs that we need today but not have our children pay for them tomorrow.

Madam Chair, I urge support of this amendment and a return to fiscal sanity, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment and point out that our country really can't neglect vital investments for the safety and welfare of the American people.

Our bill funds water resource projects that are critical, including in Texas; supports science and energy technology research activities necessary to build the future and our future competitiveness; and responsibly funds a credible nuclear deterrent and important non-proliferation efforts.

This amendment will harm all of these. It will harm job creation and reduce protections against flooding and natural disasters that all parts of our country have been facing.

One can be penny-wise and pound-foolish, and not making these investments will make the costs in the future even greater.

This amendment will also result in fewer investments in water resource infrastructure and energy research and development programs, all of which

create good jobs, have substantial returns on investment, and position our Nation for future needs.

We must continue investing in these areas to ensure our national security on many levels and to remain the global leader in energy and in science.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, it is actually a pretty easy equation. The Federal Government, under the budget caps agreement of 2011, is required to perform under budget caps.

For whatever reason, we have chosen to ignore that difficult fact of life while these appropriations bills were written. Top-line numbers were—well, back in math class in the eighth grade, we used to talk about imaginary numbers and irregular numbers. These numbers are certainly imaginary and irregular because they are not based on reality.

All I am asking for is that we make a good faith effort to save 5 cents out of every dollar that we spend in this appropriations bill. I don't think that is too much to ask. I don't think any one of us believes that every dollar that is spent by the Federal Government in the agencies is well spent and there are not savings to be had.

That is all this amendment is asking for: a limitation, across-the-board cut, 5 percent. Let's get it passed. Then let's get back to the table and decide, really, what the priorities are.

Because, you know what, Madam Chair, at some point, if we proceed down this path, the sequester is going to kick in, and it will not be pretty, and it will not be an easy path at that point. It will actually be dictated to us, not something where we have negotiation room.

Madam Chair, I urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 64 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, I call up amendment No. 64 to division E of H.R. 2740.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 620, strike lines 1 through 8.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, this amendment would strike section 108 of this bill that prohibits any funding used for border security infrastructure.

Let me say that again because I can't believe it myself.

This would strike section 108 of the bill that prohibits any funding being used for border security infrastructure.

There is a very clear humanitarian and security crisis on our southern border. Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement are strained by the enormous number of border crossings each and every day. In the month of May, over 144,000 individuals crossed our border without permission. Over 96,000 are unaccompanied children or family units.

But, instead of providing desperately needed aid to take care of these children and families, this bill only includes a provision to prohibit funding to secure our border. It is appalling that we have not considered supplemental funding to deal with this crisis.

As long as the doors remain wide open, irregular migration will continue, and the American taxpayer will have to foot the bill to care for another country's children.

We can no longer do nothing. I urge support of this amendment to allow security along our southern border, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, which really doesn't belong in this bill.

Section 108 prevents the President from siphoning off funds from critical Army Corps projects to build a border wall. These include important flood control projects to protect and restore communities from natural disasters and navigation projects to keep our ports moving commerce.

Our bill protects more than \$20 billion in disaster funding appropriated since February of last year to rebuild damaged Corps projects and speed up flood control projects all over the country, including in my colleague's home State of Texas, which has been so hard hit.

□ 2000

It also protects funding for Corps projects that are currently underway, or soon will be, including projects in every district across America. Without this language, the President can raid funding from any Corps water infrastructure project he wants and divert those funds to a border wall.

Earlier this year, when it became public that the President was consid-

ering using the Corps' Civil Works fund to pay for a border wall, the backlash was swift and strong, with bipartisan opposition.

In fact, a number of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, including those from Texas, tweeted that they had secured the commitment of the White House that the President would not raid disaster funding for their Harvey relief projects. If approved, this amendment would strike the language in the bill that protects those projects.

So I remind my colleagues that a "yes" vote on this amendment is a vote signaling that they are fine with the President raiding Corps water infrastructure projects in their district to build a border wall.

The President, on hundreds of occasions, may I remind you, promised that Mexico would pay for any border security necessary to restore order at our shared border. We cannot allow the President to dip into accounts with infrastructure funds to assist ravaged communities across our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

And I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), my esteemed colleague, chair of the Transportation and Infrastructure Water Subcommittee.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

His amendment would strike from the underlying bill a provision in Section 108 that blocks the Trump administration from transferring existing funds from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, known as the Corps, for the construction of a wall or barrier along the U.S./Mexico border.

I have been a very vocal opponent of this President's never-ending political stunt to construct a wall along our southern border with Mexico.

Through emergency supplemental bills, Congress provided billions of dollars to help American families rebuild their lives after recent storms and natural disasters, as well as prepare our country for future disasters. This emergency money in the Corps budget is not a slush fund to be raided by the President for his political purposes.

Americans have seen their lives upended, their homes and towns destroyed, and havoc wreaked upon their local economies. Our government should not abandon them in their hour of need.

I support Section 108 of the Energy and Water Appropriations title of this bill that prohibits the President from transferring any funds appropriated in this or earlier bills from being used for the construction of this wall.

I was also pleased to join with the chairs of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Mr. DEFAZIO, the Committee on Appropriations, Mrs. LOWEY, and the Subcommittee on Energy and Water, Ms. KAPTUR, in

challenging, in a letter, the underlying legal authority for the President to reallocate existing appropriated funds of the Corps' Civil Works program for the construction of a physical barrier along the southern border.

Madam Chair, I insert a copy of the letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, January 16, 2019.

Hon. DONALD J. TRUMP,  
*The President, The White House,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: You have publicly indicated several times that you may seek to declare a national emergency in order to fund the construction of a physical barrier along the southern border of the United States. Also, a number of news reports suggest you are considering utilizing a previously unused statutory authority to reallocate existing funds of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for this construction.

We believe that any suggestion that you could use this statutory authority for this purpose is misinformed. Simply put, this authority does not authorize you to reallocate existing Corps funds—including, but not limited to, approximately \$14 billion in disaster funds for communities impacted by the 2017 and 2018 hurricanes or other natural disasters—for the construction of the physical barrier. In addition, we oppose the reallocation of existing Corps funds from communities that are just starting to rebuild from the devastation they faced, and for which Congress provided emergency funds to help the lives and livelihoods of our citizens.

Section 923(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2293(a)) states that:

In the event of a declaration of war or a declaration by the President of a national emergency in accordance with the National Emergencies Act (90 Stat. 1255; 50 U.S.C. 1601) that requires or may require use of the Armed Forces, the Secretary, without regard to any other provision of law, may (1) terminate or defer the construction, operation, maintenance, or repair of any Department of the Army civil works project that he deems not essential to the national defense, and (2) apply the resources of the Department of the Army's civil works program, including funds, personnel, and equipment, to construct or assist in the construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of authorized civil works, military construction, and civil defense projects that are essential to the national defense.

As you know, this authority has never been used by the Corps since its enactment in 1986. Therefore, there is no historical precedent on its use by any Presidential administration. However, we believe that a plain reading of this statutory provision does not provide legal authority to reallocate existing appropriated funds of the Corps' civil works program for the construction of the physical barrier along the southern border you have called for.

First, section 923 unequivocally states that actions funded by this provision "require or may require use of the Armed Forces" (emphasis added). In our opinion, there is nothing uniquely related to the planning, design, or construction of the physical barrier that would suggest the Armed Forces' (in this case, the Corps) involvement in these activities is required. We understand that the Corps has, on previous occasions and through its Support for Others authority, participated in prior design and construction activities related to existing barriers along with the southern border. But, it is also our understanding that these activities were, at

best, supportive roles to other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and that none of these activities were paid for using the Corps' civil works funds.

The legislative history of section 923 further highlights Congress' intent that there be a military nexus as a prerequisite to use of this authority. In contemporaneous hearings before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the then-Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) testified on the limited scope of this authority—noting that this authority "would be available only in two limited situations: in time of war declared by Congress, or in time of national emergency, *military in nature*, declared by the President in accordance with the National Emergencies Act" (emphasis added).

It is our belief that construction of a physical barrier along the southern border fails to meet either of these limited situations. On the former, there is no active declaration of war related to the border crossing. On the latter, there is no justification that construction of the physical barrier is military in nature. The term "military in nature," again, implies that the situation requires the unique presence or involvement of the Department of Defense in its military (Armed Forces) capacity. While the Corps is a component of the Department of Defense, its civil works mission is focused on water resources development activities and emergency response to natural disasters. It is in that capacity that the Corps provides domestic construction-related assistance through its authorized civil works activities, or through its Support for Others authority. Yet, these authorities are solely distinct from the Corps' role in supporting the combat and installation readiness needs of the Department of Defense. In our view, because construction of a physical barrier does not necessitate the actions of the Department of Defense in its military capacity, the use of the Corps for construction of the barrier would not fall within the limited scope of section 923.

Second, section 923 also requires that any project, for which construction, operation, maintenance, and repair work is funded under this authority, be specifically *authorized* by Congress. As noted in the *Congressional Record* during Senate consideration of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, "[this] section does not provide authority to construct any project not authorized by law." Yet, the proposed physical barrier that you are contemplating is not specifically authorized by Congress—not as a civil works project, not as a military construction project, and not as a civil defense project. Therefore, your potential use of this authority for the proposed physical barrier would fail a second test of applicability.

Even if you were to ignore the plain text of section 923, and continue to pursue this authority to reallocate existing funds from the Corps, we want to be very clear who would be impacted by your decision.

It is our understanding that the administration has identified potentially \$14 billion in construction funds from the 2018 Supplemental Appropriations related to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, as well as other disasters (Pub. L. 115-123) and an additional \$2.9 billion in supplemental appropriations related to Superstorm Sandy that remain unobligated. These funds were specifically appropriated by Congress to help communities in impacted states and territories recover from devastating natural disasters.

In July 2018, the Corps released its list of specific projects for which the 2018 Supplemental funds are planned to be utilized. This list includes, approximately: \$4.5 billion for

the State of Texas; \$2.4 billion for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; \$2.4 billion for the State of California; \$1.2 billion for the State of Louisiana; and \$700 million for the State of Florida.

Each of the states and territories that received an allocation of emergency supplemental funds by Congress were uniquely impacted by natural disasters.

For example, in the City of Houston, Texas, officials believe that 82 people were killed, 13,000 people were rescued, and more than 42,000 people were forced into shelters by Hurricane Harvey (in addition to the 6 million Texans who were otherwise impacted by the storm). Similarly, in 2017, Puerto Rico faced Hurricanes Irma and Maria, with Maria now designated as the third deadliest hurricane in U.S. history, killing thousands of citizens, and disabling the entire power grid of the Commonwealth for months. While these are just two examples of the devastating impacts of recent natural disasters, they are indicative of why Congress decided to provide robust emergency funding to these and similarly impacted communities that are only now starting to rebuild.

In our view, it would be the height of irresponsibility to take away vital reconstruction funds from communities impacted by recent natural disasters, leaving these communities at continued vulnerability to future disasters, and future loss of life.

Again, we believe that section 923 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 does not provide you with legal authority to reallocate existing Corps funds to the construction of a physical barrier along the southern border. In addition, we oppose the transfer of Corps funds away from communities that have already suffered enough from the impacts of recent natural disasters, and strongly urge you not to utilize these allocated recovery dollars for any purpose related to the construction of the physical barrier.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFazio,  
*Chairman, Committee*  
*on Transportation*  
*and Infrastructure.*

GRACE F. NAPOLITANO,  
*Member of Congress.*

NITA M. LOWEY,  
*Chairwoman, Committee*  
*on Appropriations.*

MARCY KAPTUR,  
*Chairwoman-designate,*  
*Subcommittee on Energy*  
*and Water Development*  
*and Related Agencies.*

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Chair, the construction of the President's wall is the wrong way to address our Nation's immigration challenges. This amendment would allow the President to abandon families in California, Texas, Puerto Rico, Florida, the Midwest, and elsewhere, that were impacted by recent natural disasters, in their hour of need.

I thank Chairwoman KAPTUR for including much-needed funding in this bill for the Army Corps of Engineers to do their job, and for including Section 108 that protects the Army Corps from the political stunt of building a border wall.

Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, may I ask as to the time remaining on my side.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, the truth is the President of the United States shouldn't be forced to have to make the tough decisions of figuring out how to secure our border without support from this institution, but that is precisely what is happening. The President of the United States is having to look at a crisis on our border that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle just simply straight up refuse to acknowledge exists.

When I was down at the border in McAllen in January, I was told of about 200,000 people that would be apprehended; maybe 200,000 that would not be apprehended. And I was told 90 percent of that was going to come through McAllen, as opposed to Brownsville. Why? Because there is fencing in Brownsville.

I would ask my colleagues whether they have ever been to the border, in the cane, along the river, talking to Border Patrol when they are there at 11:00 at night, and they have radios that don't work; cell signals that don't work. They can't see the river because the cane is too thick. They have no roads that are lateral that run along the river, so they can move up and down the river to protect our border. They are down there by themselves, and the cartels have operational control of the river.

The Reynoso faction of the Gulf Cartel, they own it. They are making hundreds of millions of dollars moving people through McAllen right now. And right now, little girls are going to be abused on the journey because we bury our heads in the sand.

The President is trying to secure the border, and the Democrats, in another cynical attempt to stop security, are putting provisions and poison pills in this legislation to prevent the kind of security that is needed for our border. I, for the life of me, don't understand it.

I appreciate my colleague from Texas standing up and making this point that we should be preserving the ability of the President to be able to do his job in the absence of a Congress willing to do its job.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I would just like to remind the gentleman—I think he is new to this body—that the President said he was going to get Mexico to pay for everything. He said that 1,000 times. Didn't happen.

He is not going to raid our accounts. The gentleman has communities in his State. Unfortunately, he held up the money for a long time about a week and a half ago; and so now he comes to the floor and talks this way.

He is not going to raid the Corps budget under my watch; that is for sure. Communities across this country need this money.

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

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

It is a pretty simple equation. A “no” vote on this amendment is, in fact, a vote for open borders. As Mr. ROY correctly pointed out, there are far too many stretches of our border in Texas with Mexico, where there is no barrier at all. Carrizo cane and mesquite trees will not stop people who have it in their hearts to come across.

The operational control has been ceded to criminal gangs and cartels on the Mexican side of the border. This needs to stop.

This amendment simply removes a cynical obstruction to the President being able to do his job when the Congress will not do our job.

I urge an “aye” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR OF OHIO

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 436, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 65, 71, 73, 83, 88, 94, 105, 106, and 108 printed in part B of House Report 116–111, offered by Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio:

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MS. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ OF FLORIDA

At the end of division E (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue a permit under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for the discharge of dredged or fill material from a project located within Water Conservation Areas 3A and 3B in the State of Florida.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 640, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA OF ARIZONA

Page 631, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,400,000)”.

Page 637, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

At the end of division E (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize the pro-

posed rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Lamps” published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on February 11, 2019 (84 Fed. Reg. 3120).

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000) (decreased by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. BRENDAN F. BOYLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of division E (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to reject any application for a grant available under funds appropriated by this Act because of the use of the term “global warming” or the term “climate change” in the application.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

At the end of division E (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Energy to make a guarantee under section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513) for a project that does not avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF NEVADA

Page 635, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 108 OFFERED BY MR. GARCÍA OF ILLINOIS

Page 631, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 629, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, this en bloc includes amendments from Representatives WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, LANGEVIN, GRIJALVA, CASTOR, BERA, BOYLE, OMAR, LEE of Nevada, and GARCÍA of Illinois. This includes a number of ideas that were not included in the original bill, and that we support.

Madam Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chair of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I rise to support the en bloc amendment, which includes my amendment to protect Water Conservation Areas in the Everglades from oil wells.

It is important to point out that as of last year, the Federal Government and the State of Florida had spent more than \$3.7 billion to restore the Florida Everglades, the river grass. I am here to say, by offering this amendment, I want to ensure that we not roll back that progress.

My amendment would ensure that avaricious oil companies who care for

nothing but profit, cannot turn our famed river of grass into an industrial oil field.

An investment company has applied to drill an oil well just west of the city of Miramar in Broward County, my home county, much of which I represent.

Drilling an oil well in the middle of a Water Conservation Area that is 20,000 acres wide, between two canals, when you have 8 million people who rely, for their drinking water, on the aquifer beneath the Florida Everglades, is the definition of insanity.

My amendment would ensure that the Army Corps of Engineers could not issue this heinous permit when it is applied for.

We have, under the Federal and State Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, water managers who want to connect two conservation areas that are part of southern Florida's hydrological system. A lawsuit that is pending in Federal court argues that drilling violates the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, and I agree, and this amendment would ensure that the Army Corps must deny the permit.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. I would like to address what the gentlewoman just said in just a minute.

While I may have been able to support some of the amendments that have been considered individually—and I noticed that as we listed the Members that have offered amendments they were all Democratic amendments; none of them were Republican amendments—the majority's decision to package them together like this means I must oppose an en bloc amendment.

I have concerns with multiple pieces of this en bloc amendment, but I would like to focus on two of them; one that was just spoken about by the gentlewoman from Florida.

First, this amendment includes language that would prohibit the Army Corps of Engineers from issuing a section 404 permit for any project in a specific geographical location.

Legislatively deciding individual permit outcomes is something the Energy and Water Subcommittee, under both Republican and Democrat leadership, have previously avoided. That restraint was not because we were never asked to legislate the outcome of a permit. We were asked many, many times.

Rather, it was in recognition that Congress has established a process by which the technical experts within the Federal agencies would evaluate projects to determine whether environmental impacts could be avoided or minimized such that the project could move forward.

Injecting politics into the process by inserting language into an appropriation bill sets the wrong precedent. It suggests that any future permit decision could be decided by the whim of a majority of Congress.

The second issue I would like to discuss is the language prohibiting the

Department of Energy from finalizing the rule relating to the efficiency standards of light bulbs.

I know there are some parties who have characterized the proposed rule as a roll back of efficiency standards. What it really does, though, is ensure the Department is following the law.

The previous rule, a rule promulgated at the very last minute of the Obama administration, revised certain definitions contrary to statutory language. That rule was challenged legally, and the settlement acknowledged the mistake.

The current proposed rule reduces the regulatory uncertainty by making clear that several types of light bulbs will continue to be sold. It also shows DOE's commitment to following the law, a novel concept. We should all support following the laws that Congress passes.

For these reasons, I must oppose this en bloc amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Chair, my amendment shifts \$5 million in funding for fossil fuel research and development to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Research.

Increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, like wind and solar, are the most cost-effective ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These funds can also fund research in more fuel-efficient passenger vehicles for transit options.

The Trump administration's 2020 budget proposed cutting over \$2 billion from energy efficiency programs, and authorized an additional \$116 million to fund new oil, gas, and coal projects.

□ 2015

As climate change continues to threaten our future economic prosperity and the lives of billions worldwide, we should be focusing our efforts on clean, renewable energy.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleagues on the Rules Committee for making this important amendment in order. I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment to further promote energy efficiency and renewable energy research and development.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, tribal energy resources are vast, largely untapped, and critical in our fight to move towards a secure and sustainable energy future. Despite this potential, many tribal homes lack access to electricity and affordable heating sources.

Our amendment increases the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs by \$2 mil-

lion and reduces Fossil Energy Research and Development by \$2.4 million. This increase should be allocated specifically for renewable energy.

This amendment ensures that we place a higher priority on energy needs and capabilities within tribal lands and communities, by slightly reducing a growing and outdated fossil fuel account.

The funding will provide financial and technical assistance to enable tribes to evaluate and develop their renewable energy resources and to reduce their energy costs through efficiency and weatherization.

Funds may be used to offer education and training opportunities designed to foster clean energy technology adoption, promote green jobs and growth, and strengthen overall native communities' self-determination.

Through these projects, tribes can continue to build the capacity to manage their energy needs. Many tribes' energy costs are higher than the national average, making installation of renewable energy a permanent improvement in their finances and lives.

Investing in renewable energy technologies provides many benefits for tribes:

It creates economic stability by protecting these communities from fluctuations of conventional energy sources and by providing steady revenue into the future.

It creates employment in manufacturing, operations, and maintenance. Installing wind turbines, solar heaters, and solar panels in the communities provide opportunities for hands-on education and training.

Onsite renewable power can contribute to tribal energy self-sufficiency by providing electricity in rural areas underserved by the existing power grid and save tribes revenues.

Developing local renewable energy resources can improve local air quality and health conditions, as well as improve the communities' response to climate change impacts and extreme weather disruptions.

This amendment will help Indian Country by moving a small amount of funding away from old energy sources that are leaving us reliant on out-date and harmful energy sources.

Despite the need to transition to a clean energy future, the Fossil Energy Research and Development account has increased \$72 million since 2017.

Currently there are 573 recognized tribes, yet the Office Indian Energy is appropriated at only \$25 million.

The longer we postpone an orderly transition away from fossil fuels the more vulnerable we become as a society—what better way to move forward than to present our Native nations with the opportunity to be leaders of our energy future.

This amendment will make a difference in the quality of life of American Indians and Alaska Natives by bringing renewable energy and energy efficiency options to their sovereign nations.

I would like to thank the chairman and the committee for their work on this bill. I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this amendment, and I would urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR OF OHIO

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 436, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113 printed in part A of House Report 116-111, offered by Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio:

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. FLEISCHMANN OF TENNESSEE

Page 639, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$123,000,000) (reduced by \$123,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Page 610, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 641, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,500,000)".

Page 641, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$6,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$45,000,000) (increased by \$45,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

Page 610, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,000,000)".

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG OF MICHIGAN

Page 630, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. RICHMOND OF LOUISIANA

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,000,000)".

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. RICHMOND OF LOUISIANA

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$75,000,000) (reduced by \$75,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. RICHMOND OF LOUISIANA

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI OF ILLINOIS

Page 635, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,000,000) (increased by \$15,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 631, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. LOEBSACK OF IOWA

Page 629, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$40,000,000) (reduced by \$40,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

Page 659, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 629, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 637, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1)".

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1)".

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. HUDSON OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,317,808,000)".

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,317,808,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$ 3,000,000)".

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$ 3,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000) (increased by \$2,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR. ROUZER OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 616, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. ESTES OF KANSAS

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000)".

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MISS RICE OF NEW YORK

Page 629, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$16,308,000)".

Page 629, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$16,308,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$100,000,000) (increased by \$100,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. CLOUD OF TEXAS

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

Page 637, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MR. CLOUD OF TEXAS

Page 631, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

Page 637, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT OF ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Page 610, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 629, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 107 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 611, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 109 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 649, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$500,000) (increased by \$500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MRS. CRAIG OF MINNESOTA

Page 610, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MRS. CRAIG OF MINNESOTA

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$7,500,000) (increased by \$7,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MR. MCADAMS OF UTAH

Page 620, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,000,000)".

Page 625, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$30,000,000) (increased by \$30,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio.

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

Madam Chair, this amendment includes a number of bipartisan and non-controversial ideas that were not included in the original bill.

Madam Chair, I support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Chair, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment. I thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Chairwoman KAPTUR for working with our side to include many provisions important to our Members. I appreciate the decision to offer this bipartisan en bloc amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK), a highly capable member of the committee.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I appreciate that very much.

My amendment will ensure level funding for distributed wind technologies and research within the Department of Energy's wind energy program.

Distributed wind is the use of typically smaller wind turbines owned primarily by rural and local entities, such as homes, farms, businesses, and public facilities, to offset all or a portion of onsite energy consumption. This type of energy production strengthens American communities by helping them become more energy independent while lowering costs for consumers.

Distributed wind also strengthens domestic manufacturing, as 90 percent of all small wind turbines sold in the U.S. last year were made in America.

The funding provided over the past few fiscal years has helped unleash distributed wind power's vast potential, but continued investment is needed to support the critical research and development that will reduce costs and maximize the benefits of distributed wind power throughout the United States.

Madam Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I think Mr. LAMB is going to have a statement here coming up, and I thank Chairman LAMB in advance for his remarks. He has a jam-up amendment.

Nuclear energy has been one of my top priorities during my time on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee. America has a long history of leadership in nuclear science. It is critical that we maintain that leadership, but our existing fleet of reactors is aging.

Many of our nuclear plants are nearing the end of their 40-year licenses and must reapply with the NRC to continue operation. While license renewals are important to ensure nuclear safety, the process requires robust analysis, planning, and science- and technology-based solutions to modernize nuclear plants.

Fortunately, the DOE is carrying out this critical R&D through its Light Water Reactor Sustainability Program. This program funds research in materials, modeling, and system analytics to support extending the operating life of the existing fleet.

By developing a science-based approach to understanding and predicting the ways materials and nuclear plants behave over time, DOE can help plant operators find ways to safely operate existing systems while mitigating potential damage to reactor components.

DOE also funds R&D to support plant modernization efforts. This includes developing ways to safely incorporate digital controls into existing plant de-

signs to help improve reactor efficiency, as well as efforts to help existing plants operate with more flexibility.

I believe advanced reactor designs are the future of emissions-free power around our world, but we cannot afford to throw away decades of investment in the safe, reliable, clean power produced by our existing light-water nuclear power plants. Through research to safely extend the life of our existing nuclear fleet, DOE can ensure we maximize this clean energy source.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairman LAMB in advance for working with me on this amendment, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support it once he does his fabulous presentation.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), the indefatigable gentleman on our committee.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I thank the chair and ranking member for including and supporting my amendment in this bloc, and I thank Mr. FOSTER for his support.

The amendment redirects an additional \$15 million to the Leadership Computing Facility at Argonne National Lab. This facility will be home to Aurora, the first exascale computer in the U.S., if not the world.

We are currently in a race with China to build the first computer that can perform 1 billion billion operations per second. This will enable advanced simulations, such as climate modeling. It will also aid in the discovery of new therapeutic drugs and the development of new materials for solar energy production, batteries, and other advanced technologies.

It is an economic and national security imperative that the U.S. maintains leadership in supercomputing by developing a well-supported exascale computer, and this amendment will help do that.

Madam Chair, I thank the chair and ranking member for their support.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, I thank my good friend from Idaho and my good colleagues from the other side of the aisle for allowing this amendment to receive consideration.

Hydropower is one of the Nation's most affordable and reliable renewable electricity resources. With over 100 gigawatts of installed capacity, hydro makes up nearly 7 percent, on average, of all U.S. annual electricity generation. As a matter of fact, hydro is the single largest source of renewable electricity, representing over one-half of all renewable energy generation in 2018.

This is due to the significant advantage hydropower generation, as a base-load source of energy, has over intermittent sources, like wind and solar. It provides predictable, continuous generation 24-7-365 without the need to hold backup generation in standby to

power the lights when the Sun goes down or the wind stops. Because of this important distinction, additional hydropower generation results in increased generation rather than just capacity.

If we want to be serious about increasing renewable energy, we need to focus on what works best. More can and must be done to significantly expand this vital energy resource. Only 3 percent of the 80,000 dams in the U.S. currently generate electricity, leaving substantial potential for additional generation from unpowered dams. As a matter of fact, in my home State of Pennsylvania, there is an estimated 678 megawatts of untapped hydropower.

The recent trend of closures among baseload power generation facilities threatens our Nation's ability to meet our energy needs. Unleashing the full potential of hydropower provides a remedy that is proven, reliable, and renewable.

Critical to realizing this potential is DOE's Water Power Technologies Office. This amendment increases funding for the office by \$2 million to continue their important mission.

Madam Chair, I ask the support of my colleagues for this amendment.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER), probably one of the top scientists who has ever served in this Chamber.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, first, I am a proud cosponsor of Representative LIPINSKI's amendment, which would direct an increase of \$15 million to Argonne National Laboratory's Leadership Computing Facility.

The ALCF is a national scientific user facility that provides supercomputing resources and expertise to the scientific and engineering community to accelerate the pace of discovery and innovation in a broad range of disciplines. This money will be well spent.

A second amendment, offered by myself, instructs the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to include accelerator-driven systems in its evaluation of future nuclear technology and fuel.

There is a bipartisan and bicameral interest in accelerating investment in advanced nuclear reactors, which are walkaway safe and proliferation-resistant and have the potential to burn or minimize nuclear waste.

One proposed system uses a proton accelerator, a neutron spallation target, and molten salt fuel, but it remains subcritical, thereby greatly reducing the safety and security risks.

It can, without redesign, burn spent nuclear fuel, natural uranium, thorium, or surplus weapons material, such as surplus plutonium. It operates without the need for enrichment or reprocessing and may be used to produce the tritium needed to maintain our stockpile.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleagues for their support.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER), my good friend.

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Chair, I appreciate the courtesy of my good friend from Idaho. I certainly appreciate his help and support with this amendment that is included in this package.

Put very plainly, my amendment is designed to get the attention of the Army Corps of Engineers and for a very good reason.

In the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016, language was included requiring the Army Corps of Engineers to work with localities that request a no-wake zone if there is a safety concern caused by speeding boats generating large wakes in stretches of federally maintained waters that run adjacent to a marina.

Southport, North Carolina, a beautiful waterfront community, has been waiting nearly 3 years to have a no-wake zone established. That is 3 years of speeding boats creating wakes that have caused fuel spills at Southport Marina and, thankfully, at least so far, only minor injuries to date.

Everyone back home knows this poses a significant safety concern. We just need for some who work in an agency known as the Army Corps of Engineers to understand it just as well.

Common sense tells us that at some point, there is going to be a major accident. This is a very high traffic area of recreational boats. Doing nothing, as the Corps appears to favor, is not an option.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleagues for their support of this amendment.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ).

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Chair, I rise today to express my support for this block of amendments to H.R. 2740.

Included is my amendment to provide \$2 million in critical funding for Bureau of Reclamation projects with a public health benefit, such as the Salton Sea in southern California.

The Salton Sea is a danger to Californian residents. Dust from the exposed lake bed contains harmful particulate matter that blows into communities and is inhaled by residents as far away as Los Angeles.

If we do not take decisive action now, the Salton Sea's decline will accelerate, exacerbating this public health crisis and leading more children and seniors to develop respiratory illnesses like asthma.

After Congress passed this amendment last year, the Bureau devoted \$2.5 million to mitigation projects at the Salton Sea. My amendment would continue this essential funding to invest in the health of families who live near the Salton Sea and beyond.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for my amendment to support the public health of children, seniors, and families across southern California, and I thank Chair KAPTUR for her support and interest in helping us with the Salton Sea.

□ 2030

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB), a veteran.

Mr. LAMB. Madam Chair, I also rise to support these en bloc amendments, particularly my amendment to increase and emphasize the support for research in the Office of Nuclear Energy Light Water Sustainability Program.

In my district in Shippingport, Pennsylvania, we gave birth to the civilian nuclear fleet. President Eisenhower launched that plant in 1958, and many other plants have come up around the Nation providing carbon-free, safe, reliable energy, and many of them have served long past their useful life.

Tens of thousands of American workers keep these plants running today. They keep us safe. We have to protect these plants, protect these jobs, and, most importantly, protect our energy grid. We can do that with better research into how to make these plants run more efficiently, more cheaply, and more competitively.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Chair, I want to thank Chairwoman KAPTUR and Ranking Member SIMPSON, and now I want to say thank you to my colleague, who has got an excellent amendment, and I applaud it very much. I want to say to all of my colleagues: Support it. It is a great amendment, and we look forward to passing it.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), a hardworking Member from the Wolverine State.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Chair, I am proud to support this bill, and I thank Chairwoman KAPTUR for her leadership.

I am especially pleased to see this bill's increased investment in the important work of the Army Corps of Engineers to advance key water infrastructure construction priorities.

My amendment prioritizes \$30 million of that funding for critically needed projects that improve the quality of freshwater bodies like Lake St. Clair in my district.

To make urgent water quality improvements to Lake St. Clair, to the Great Lakes, and to freshwater bodies across our country, we must prioritize Federal funding for improving Macomb County's Chapaton Retention Basin and other such sewer overflow systems that help us protect the water sources our communities rely on every day.

I would like to point out that I am working on this with the now director of public works in Macomb County, former Member of this body, Candice Miller.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise to ask for support of this amendment. Thirty-four of our Members, many have come to speak on their particular

interest. I have reached agreement on a bipartisan basis. I think that speaks for itself, and I ask the membership to support this amendment en bloc.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ESTES. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of an amendment to the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Division that seeks to increase support for water reclamation projects.

Millions of people and businesses throughout our country are able to enjoy a stable water supply thanks to this vital infrastructure.

One example is the Equus Beds Aquifer Recharge, Storage and Recovery project in Wichita, Kansas.

Equus Beds provides the main water supply for nearly 500,000 people in Wichita and the surrounding region.

In addition to servicing citizens, it is also vital for businesses and farms throughout the entire area that includes cities such as Wichita, Halstead, Newton, Hutchinson, McPherson, Valley Center and others.

Equus Beds became a key component of Wichita's Integrated Local Water Supply Plan in 1993, when it was determined that the city's water supply would not meet demand by the year 2015.

Thankfully since its implementation, the Equus Beds Aquifer has recharged 2.5 billion gallons of water to continue meeting the region's needs.

Clearly, water reclamation projects like Equus Beds are critical to sustaining the economy and quality of life in Wichita and throughout our country.

Today I urge support for amendment 95 to H.R. 2740 to increase support in the bill for water reclamation projects like the Equus Beds Aquifer.

I ask my colleagues to approve this amendment en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 80 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. MULLIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 89 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division E (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to prepare, propose,

or promulgate any regulation or guidance that references or relies on the analysis contained in—

(1) “Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866”, published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, in February 2010;

(2) “Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866”, published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, in May 2013 and revised in November 2013;

(3) “Revised Draft Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change in NEPA Reviews”, published by the Council on Environmental Quality on December 24, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 77802);

(4) “Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866”, published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, in July 2015;

(5) “Addendum to the Technical Support Document on Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866: Application of the Methodology to Estimate the Social Cost of Methane and the Social Cost of Nitrous Oxide”, published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, United States Government, in August 2016; or

(6) “Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866”, published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, United States Government, in August 2016.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Chair, my amendment would prohibit funds for implementing the social cost of carbon rule.

Congress and the American people have repeatedly rejected cap-and-trade proposals. The Obama administration continuously used social cost of carbon models, which can easily be manipulated in order to attempt to justify new job-killing regulations.

I believe in efficiently using the Nation’s vast energy resources while protecting the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land we live on.

The House has a clear, strong record of opposition to the social cost of carbon, voting at least 12 times to block, defund, or oppose the proposal. A carbon tax would inevitably be passed along to consumers, undermining the success of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act we passed last Congress.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, the amendment offered by my colleague

from Oklahoma prohibits the use of funds to prepare, to propose, or to promulgate any regulation or guidance that references or relies on analysis of the cost of social carbon.

It is really unfortunate that the Republican flat Earth faction is at it again. This amendment tells the agencies funded in this bill to ignore the latest climate change science. Astonishingly, the amendment denies that carbon pollution is harmful. Wow.

According to this amendment, there is zero cost of carbon pollution. That is denial at its worst. Ask any power plant operator who is retired who contracted emphysema because of their work on those power plants—and these people exist in our society if they haven’t died already—or heavy truck diesel mechanics who worked on retooling engines when those fumes were in the garages when they gave their lives to the public sector and they now have COPD, pulmonary disease.

This amendment is tantamount to saying that pollution caused climate change, has no cost, and no one will ever get hurt. That is simply not true.

Tell the American citizens who lost businesses, homes, and loved ones to hurricanes, wildfires, and other recent natural disasters, and those who continue to face unrelenting flooding in the Midwest that there are no costs from climate change.

In the latest National Climate Assessment, our Nation’s leading climate scientists reiterated what we have known for years: Climate change is real. It is evidenced by the climate-related indicators we have observed, including longer seasons, extreme drought, flooding, sea level rise, and more violent storms.

This amendment tells agencies funded in this bill to ignore reality and these scientific findings. This is not only irresponsible, but a blatant disregard to the well-being and security of this Nation and our people, whom we are sworn to protect and defend.

The truth is that climate change is having catastrophic social and economic impacts here in the United States and across our globe. These are real. Ask the nearest farmer—and I just have been with them this past week—who can’t plant their fields in the Midwest. And those who are less fortunate face the heaviest impact.

Now is not the time. In fact, that group of citizens who live in the ninth ward in New Orleans below sea level comes to mind. Now is not the time to pretend that extreme weather events, rising seas, and more frequent storms do not have a cost.

Before the Trump administration abandoned common sense, the social cost of carbon was a very conservative calculation. The full costs of a rapidly changing climate are almost certainly significantly higher, but measuring the social cost of carbon is a much better way than believing the costs are zero. Unfortunately, that is what this amendment would require the govern-

ment to assume: zero harm and zero cost from carbon pollution and climate change.

Pretending that climate change doesn’t exist won’t make it go away. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Chair, there is a lot to unpack there, and we can debate that all day, especially when you start bringing the farmers into it, because you are looking at one. I don’t have to be with them because I am one of them, and I am from the Midwest.

But when you start saying that everything is the fault and everything is to blame because of climate change, it has been changing for quite some time, and we could go ahead and talk about that, too. However, I am not going to change her mind, so we are going to agree to disagree.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN).

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 90 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division E (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize the environmental impact statement for the proposed Pebble Project (POA-2017-271).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Chair, my amendment would stop the Army Corps of Engineers from moving forward with their flawed environmental impact statement for the proposed Pebble Mine.

Now, the Pebble Mine is a massive project that would be located in the headwaters of the Bristol Bay watershed in southeast Alaska. It threatens the entire Bristol Bay region: its people, its salmon, and its multimillion-dollar economy.

The Bristol Bay watershed supports 25 federally recognized Tribes that depend on salmon for food and their local economy and on a healthy watershed for their clean water.

Bristol Bay's wild salmon have sustained Alaska's indigenous communities for thousands of years by providing subsistence food, subsistence-based livelihoods, and the foundation for their culture and community. Salmon are the economic driver in Bristol Bay, and the region supplies half of the world's sockeye salmon and 83 percent of the country's salmon overall.

At about this time each year, commercial fishermen go to Bristol Bay to harvest that amazing sockeye salmon run. The commercial harvest results in more than \$1 billion in economic impact, \$500 million in direct income, and 14,000 jobs.

Bristol Bay is also one of the most sought after sportsmen's destinations. Hunting and recreational fishing draws visitors from around the world, resulting in over a thousand jobs and nearly \$80 million in direct spending.

The EPA has previously said the impacts of mining on fish populations in the region could be catastrophic and irreversible. Over 3,500 acres of wetlands and over 80 miles of stream, which are all connected to salmon habitat, would be directly impacted by this mine and its infrastructure.

The proposed project would also generate an average of 6.8 billion gallons per year of wastewater during operations, 11.8 billion gallons during closure, and all of it would require capture and treatment.

This is unprecedented. There is no other U.S. hard rock mining operation that captures and treats such a massive volume of contaminated mine water, which is harmful to fish and to public health.

We know that mines are not invincible. Things go wrong. And if any of the negative impacts on waterways and ecosystems that have resulted from other mine failures were to happen in Bristol Bay, the way of life for Alaska Tribes, fishermen, businesses, and residents would be devastated.

Bristol Bay already provides enough for a thriving economy and supports a way of life that is sustainable for future generations. The Pebble Mine puts all of that at risk, at risk of significant irreversible damage. That is why the majority of Bristol Bay residents and Alaskans oppose the project. It is why 53 other Members of Congress have joined me in telling the Army Corps they should not permit this mine.

While a thorough and rigorous review would clearly show that it is the wrong mine and the wrong place, the Federal permitting process for the Pebble Mine has been wholly insufficient. Tribal input is not being incorporated, nor are Tribal governments being meaningfully consulted. The Army Corps, itself, acknowledges numerous data gaps, and the review fails to analyze economic

feasibility and disaster scenarios or provide comprehensive reclamation and mitigation plans.

□ 2045

The rushed environmental review process has sparked wide-scale opposition from throughout the country.

Fishermen, Tribes, sportsmen groups, businesses, conservation organizations, all of them have weighed in in opposition to this shoddy, wrongheaded Corps project.

My amendment would stop the Pebble Mine. It would stop this flawed process. It prohibits funding to complete the process because there are fundamental flaws with the Army Corps' current analysis.

Bristol Bay is a national treasure. We have to do this right or risk losing an incredible resource. I urge support for my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, let me just say, first of all, that everything you have heard from the former attorney for the NRDC is just nonsense, and the reason it is nonsense is because he doesn't know. Nobody knows. That is why we have a review of these procedures. That is why we have NEPA.

That is why the National Environmental Policy Act is in place, which many of my friends across the aisle view as the foundational environmental law. It requires Federal agencies to evaluate the environmental impacts of projects before the project can be approved. The Corps is in the process of doing that.

Now, I don't know if he is worried that the outcome might not be like he likes, but if everything he said is true, then they certainly won't permit it.

To be clear, I am not advocating for or against this particular project; I don't know enough about it. But what I am saying is Congress should stay out of the process of individual reviews. Setting the precedent of injecting political opinions into the NEPA process simply means that any project in the future will be subject to the whims of the majority party at the time.

Such a scenario should be a concern for all Members, Republicans and Democrats alike. Perhaps next time the interest will be in legislatively approving a specific project. This amendment would serve as a precedent.

What I am saying is let the process work. We have put in place the process. So all of the scenarios that he claims are going to be true, we don't know if that is true or not because nobody knows yet. They are just opinions.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Chair, what we do know about this process is that the Army Corps, itself, has acknowledged serious data gaps.

What we do know is that Tribal input has not been seriously incorporated into this process, and we know that the National Marine Fishery Services, which is the agency that should be there at the table as a participating agency to protect this iconic fishery, is not participating in this process.

So what this amendment would do is stop this deeply flawed process. If the administration wants to try to start over and get it right, I have just identified some of the ways in which this terribly flawed process could be repaired and they could move forward in the next budget.

But there are too many red flags waving. Bristol Bay and its salmon are too important to the people of that region and to this country.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, if those are flaws in the process, then I am sure that a court challenge by the NRDC will actually bring those out.

Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), my friend.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), ranking member of the committee, and I was interested in listening to this conversation.

I would really respectfully ask the Member to respect the district which I represent. I am not talking about the mine. I am talking about the process.

This is State land. They gave it to us, the Congress—State land. They put it up for discovery. It was discovered. And under the clause of the discovery, you have the right for exploration. Under the right for exploration, you have a right for production, if it is possible to process.

And the chairman, the ranking member put it very clearly: Let's go through the process. What this gentleman from California is saying: We are going to make a decision what is right for everything here, and they don't know a damn thing about it, nothing, because they are promoting people saying: This shouldn't be done. There is no science behind it yet.

Science is what they talk about all the time. It is the bedrock. EIS is the bedrock. And yet they are ignoring it, expecting this Congress that doesn't know squat about the mining in Alaska.

It is our land, not their land. It is not Federal land. It is our land.

I am saying, let the process work. Let the process go through. That is what we are here for. Not for us to make decisions.

The ranking member put it very clearly. What are we going to do next time? They will not be in the majority forever, and we will have some things they do not want, and we will say we are going to do it.

They are ignoring the science, and they brag about the science all the time. Let the science prove us right or wrong. That should be their responsibility, not saying they are for or

against a mine and give all these doomsday things there. They may happen. If that happens, it will not happen because it will not issue the permits.

I want everybody to think about this a moment. What is happening here tonight is for the interest of some environmental groups—which you used to be head of, by the way—environmental groups to stop a project that is not any of their business until science has not been proven. I am saying let's look for it. Let's look for proven. I am saying let's look for it. Let's look for the science. If that happens, then we will do it.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Madam Chair, this amendment also makes a mockery of our laws that govern the permitting process for mining operations and is a complete violation of basic fairness.

Specifically, this amendment supersedes the Democrats' supposed flagship environmental regulatory law, NEPA—unbelievable.

Currently, the Army Corps of Engineers is doing exactly what Congress intended it to do under NEPA with regard to the proposed Pebble Mine project. It is analyzing the environmental and socioeconomic consequences of the proposed mine.

A wonderful adage is good process builds good policy, builds good politics. We ought to embrace that. And if we really want to put our nose in other places, maybe what we ought to do, as I challenge my good friend from California, is, instead of focusing on this project, to look at his State in his own district. Maybe he ought to be focusing on the illegal marijuana farms in his district that are using pesticides and polluting local waters and damaging national forests and our plants.

This is something that is pertinent to Alaska, to the Member from Alaska. The Tribes have been consulted. It is just that the one Tribe that he is talking about, no process followed. But the people closest to this that are most involved have been for this mine. They want good process, and I oppose the amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, as the designee of Chairwoman LOWEY, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), my dear colleague.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio may not yield blocks of time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for this opportunity.

I rise today in support of the funding in this appropriations bill for flood and storm damage reduction in economically disadvantaged areas.

Included in this bill, thank goodness, is \$15 million for Army Corps of Engineers projects in communities that have previously experienced devastating floods and where the per capita income is less than half of the State and national averages.

This type of funding, as we can tell, is critical for economically disadvantaged communities across our country to not only recover from, but prevent, destructive and deadly floods.

One of these areas is the Pajaro Valley in my district on the central coast of California, an area where flooding has consistently hit it for the past 25 years and caused millions of dollars of damage to the surrounding agriculture crops. But it has also displaced hundreds and hundreds of residents, many of whom work in those fields.

That is why this bill is very important, because it can provide important funding for projects that protect the people who need it the most, for businesses that need it the most, in my community and in communities all across this country.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this funding bill, and I thank Chairwoman KAPTUR for this time.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 91 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In division E, strike section 106.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chair, I appreciate the opportunity to bring up this amendment today.

This amendment is pretty simple. In division E, section 106 has a provision that says that no funds in this act or

any other act may be used to carry out any activities that would include transferring or effectively modifying the mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I understand that it is pretty clear plain language, section 106, division E.

The problem is this: If the performance of the agency were stellar, I would understand that, and perhaps we would try and protect it, but let me throw out a few statistics painting a picture of what it is that we are dealing with.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, today, has a \$100 billion backlog in authorized projects—\$100 billion. These projects are projects like sustaining communities, resilience projects, flood protection, ecological restoration, deepening navigation channels.

Let me tell a little about the performance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Madam Chair.

You can look at ports in other countries. They have been able to facilitate the Post-Panamax, the larger vessels.

In the United States, we are years or decades behind where we should be, putting our ports at a disadvantage, resulting in our consumers paying higher prices for those goods that are being shipped.

In regards to ecological restoration in my home State of Louisiana, we lost 2,000 square miles of our coastal wetlands, had billions of dollars in restoration projects authorized, and none of them are moving forward—not even starting, in most cases.

We have hurricane and flood protection projects. I don't have to remind anyone here. Hurricanes Irma, Maria, Michael, Florence; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands. These places were pounded. People died because of the lack of resilience, the lack of these projects being carried out.

Lastly, Madam Chair, my home State of Louisiana, going back to 2005, I heard a little while ago somebody talking about Hurricane Katrina. What people don't realize or don't understand, the project that was designed to stop that flooding, that devastation, the loss of 1,200 to 1,500 of my brothers, sisters, friends, relatives, neighbors, fellow Louisianians, that project was authorized, dates back to the 1970s, and it wasn't finished. It wasn't finished in 2005.

I am not asking to move the cord. I am asking to look at how to improve, how to modify this. Let's look at a better result to where we are not spending as we have in recent years, \$1.7 trillion responding to countless disasters across this country that have cost our Nation over \$1 billion a pop.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

I share the gentleman's frustration, but I would like to say that I think the answer is that so many projects within the Corps have never had the infrastructure funding that they have needed to move forward, and our bill does provide a leap forward in that direction.

I think it is an understatement to say that the Army Corps today has its hands full, and I don't think we need to add any confusion by trying to tinker around breaking up agencies and so forth at this moment.

□ 2100

Section 106 of the underlying bill was included in the bill after the administration proposed breaking up the Army Corps and transferring parts of it—arms, legs, heads—to other Federal agencies.

I don't really think that is in the Nation's interest. That plan was met with wide bipartisan opposition from both sides of the Capitol. Such a plan would require a plan to authorize that proposal, but of course, the administration never presented Congress with draft legislation.

Nevertheless, the administration doubled down on its shortsighted and misguided plan and was set to begin planning efforts until Congress stepped in last fall. The fiscal year 2019 Energy and Water Development bill authored by my colleagues from across the aisle, included this same provision which enjoyed bipartisan, bicameral support.

The Corps is responsible for the management of complex, multipurpose projects, some vast, requiring expertise in many areas. Instead of trying to break up and fragment the agency's responsibilities, I would suggest that the administration focus on how it can make the Corps successful in its current organizational structure, including deferring to the technical judgment of the Corps instead of the constant interference from OMB bureaucrats who have never laid a foundation, nor operated spillways along the Mississippi or the Missouri, and so many other responsibilities that the Corps holds across this country.

The Army Corps literally holds the lives and communities of the American people in its jurisdiction. Let them do their job. And if they are listening, they are cheering around this country.

I strongly oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same thing.

I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I appreciate my friend from Louisiana's passion on this issue.

Saying that the Corps has \$100 billion backlog, it is not really the Corps' fault for that. It is our fault in that we haven't appropriated money. And if you look back through the years, the Bush administration, the Obama administration, and, currently, the Trump administration, always propose

a budget that slashes and burns the Corps' budget. And it is the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee that won't let them do that and keeps putting money back into it.

Last year, the Office of Management and Budget issued a plan for reorganization of the Federal agencies that included moving the Civil Works program from the Army Corps of Engineers to multiple other agencies. Yet, very few details were provided to Congress. Congress was not consulted, and no statutory changes were enacted. Yet, some in the administration took steps to try to begin implementing the reorganization proposal.

In response, that is why the language was put in last year's act, and that is why it is in this year's act. I will tell the gentleman that we have had this discussion many times with General Semonite, and he is a go-get-'em guy. When he is given a mission, he will do whatever it takes to get that mission accomplished. I like what he is doing.

I wouldn't want to go with OMB in saying we are going to reorganize the Corps and not know exactly what they are going to do and have Congress have no input. But I appreciate the passion that the gentleman has for this, and I understand his frustration. And I think that it is better placed on the Transportation Committee in seeing if there are some reorganizations that can be done within the Corps and done legislatively that make sense.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairwoman, I would like to thank the gentleman for those remarks and to say that I share his deep concern about the way that OMB, in particular, has a tennis match with Congress when it comes to the Army Corps of Engineers.

There is not a more important infrastructure agency at this moment in our country than the Army Corps. The administration said it was going to come forward with an infrastructure bill. Well, if they can't do whatever they are calling an infrastructure bill, this is the infrastructure bill for this country at this time.

The needs are enormous. I can't imagine. We have 8 divisions and 38 districts. I want to thank every single individual out there sworn to protect and defend the American people who work for the Army Corps of Engineers and give their lives to this profession across this country.

General Semonite is a great patriot, and as were his predecessors. It has a long history, and we really need to have more attention devoted to Corps funding by various administrations that sit over there in the executive branch and underfund these projects around the country. That is why Louisiana had so much trouble and that is why other places in the country have so much trouble.

So I do not support the gentleman's amendment. I urge opposition, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chairwoman, I just heard comments from folks saying that Congress needs to step in. The Transportation Committee should look at this and act, and perhaps propose reorganization legislation or studies, and other things. And I hate to bring this up, but Congress did just that.

Let me say it again. Congress did just that. Section 1102 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018, which you both supported, included language which actually says that the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, and the Corps of Engineers should enter into an agreement to look at more efficient delivery of Corps of Engineers' projects.

This amendment doesn't move the Corps of Engineers out. What it does is, it says, clearly, there is a problem. And if the problem is Congress and the funding, then that is what the study will determine. Let them go. Let them do the analysis, just like we did on a bipartisan basis.

Congresswoman Esty and I offered the amendment. It was unanimously accepted. It passed in this House twice, and it is law today. That is all I am asking for. I am baffled that folks are afraid of information, perhaps better ideas, on how to deliver these projects.

I understand that people have their perception of where the problems are. Madam Chairwoman, if I bring anything to this Chamber, I have spent more time working on Corps of Engineers projects than anybody else and, in fact, I am going to go so far as to say than everybody else in this Chamber combined.

I would be happy to throw the stats out. This is what I used to do. I used to work with the Corps of Engineers on a daily basis doing billions and billions of dollars' worth of projects.

This is a flawed process. We routinely were able to build projects that the Corps of Engineers designed for one-half to one-third the cost. Madam Chairwoman, what that does is, it allows it to build double or triple the amount of projects for the same cost.

If we need to get this backlog broken then, certainly, that is an efficiency that we can bring to the table. Why are people afraid of information? This status quo is not working. I shudder to think about what everyone is going to do and say next time we have a catastrophic disaster in an area where there is a Corps of Engineers project that sat there for decades.

This is a flawed process. The status quo has failed. I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. SHALALA). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 97 printed in part A of House Report 116-111.

Mr. BANKS. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division E (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_. Each amount made available in division E, except those amounts made available to the Department of Defense, is hereby reduced by 14 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chairwoman, in total, the Energy and Water Development division cost the American taxpayers \$46.4 billion.

That is a 4 percent increase above the fiscal year 2019-enacted level. Specifically, the division includes \$23.3 billion for nondefense activities, which is an increase of \$1.1 billion above the fiscal year 2019-enacted level.

My amendment would apply a 14 percent reduction across the board to the nondefense activities included in this division. Without it, we are on track toward sequestration, which would have devastating effects on our national security.

This amendment is necessary because we are at a \$22 trillion national debt. That is trillion, with a T. Even before my friends across the aisle offered this reckless spending package, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that we were on track to spend \$1 trillion on interest payments in 2029. That means one-fifth of the entire budget would go to paying off previous years of irresponsible spending.

Madam Chairwoman, we simply cannot continue down this path. We must balance our books before writing new checks for this fiscal year.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting Chair. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 Minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in opposition to this amendment because really, it takes us backwards. The gentleman is from Indiana. I am from Ohio. I think both of us have seen individuals that we represent go off to war. How many wars have we gotten into over the issue of oil and the oil supply of the globe?

The Department of Energy has been inventing the future to a point where now, we are 90 percent self-sufficient inside the boundaries of this country.

This department helps to invent the future and helps America be more secure. Every one of us has some sense of what is happening with cyberattacks in our energy systems.

Over the weekend, a major retailer, Target, for whatever reason, all the cash registers went dead around the country. Was it just a satellite problem? Was it an attack by a foreign aggressor? I simply don't know. But I know this department isn't a place where we should be cutting.

Climate change, whether one wishes to admit it or not, is going to require a change in our way of life. This department is essential to help us move in that direction in a very organized manner. Every penny counts and every step we take to help the American people be more secure is needed.

This bill funds critical water resource projects and supports science and energy technology. It helps our businesses be more competitive. It funds a credible nuclear deterrent where we have commitments and also nonproliferation, which is important not just to our country, but to the world.

I think the gentleman's amendment will actually harm all of these fronts and reduce protections against what the American people are facing from coast to coast right now.

I think that the gentleman's objectives on balancing the budget are correct, but I don't think it should be taken out of the hide of these programs. There are other ways to do that—some of the giveaways to the billionaire class in this country who have had the privilege of living a good life and earning a great deal of money in this country. Everybody has got to pitch in. But I don't think where we are inventing the future and helping the American people become more secure in our way of life is the place to hack away.

I urge a continued investment in these areas for purposes of our national security and to remain a global leader in energy, water, and science. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chairwoman, I was proud this year to lead the Republican Study Committee's effort in creating and drafting our own budget as part of the Budget and Spending Task Force.

I gathered together with several of my colleagues, coming from different States and different views, and we worked tirelessly for months to produce a budget that would cut wasteful government spending by \$12.6 trillion over a 6-year time period.

This is not just the only budget offered in this body that balances. It is the only budget that has been offered at all. The fact that my friends on the other side of the aisle refuse to even offer a budget shows a stunning lack of leadership.

This is my third amendment to cut across the board 14 percent in each of the divisions of these minibuses.

□ 2115

My amendment reflects the values of the RSC budget and is a necessary first step toward eventually achieving a balanced budget.

Madam Chair, I will continue to come back to this floor and offer this amendment time and time again because I refuse to condemn my daughters to a less prosperous America than the one that every Member of this Chamber has been blessed to know.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I urge opposition to this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS).

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Chair understands that amendment No. 103 will not be offered.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) having assumed the chair, Ms. SHALALA, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 3056, BORDER CRISIS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider a measure that I would like to speak about for 1 minute.

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. ROY. Madam Speaker, to be clear, my request was to call up H.R. 3056, a measure to make sure we have the funding necessary to end the border security crisis that the President and his Office of Management and Budget sent to the Congress. It is Mr. ROGERS from Alabama's bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair has noted, 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.

**EMPOWERING BENEFICIARIES, ENSURING ACCESS, AND STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY 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. 3253) to provide for certain extensions with respect to the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 46, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 333]  
YEAS—371

Adams Cole  
Aguilar Collins (GA)  
Allred Collins (NY)  
Amodoi Comer  
Armstrong Conaway  
Axne Connolly  
Bacon Cook  
Baird Cooper  
Balderson Correa  
Barr Costa  
Barragan Courtney  
Bass Cox (CA)  
Beatty Craig  
Bera Crawford  
Bergman Crenshaw  
Beyer Crist  
Bilirakis Crow  
Bishop (GA) Cuellar  
Bishop (UT) Cummings  
Blumenauer Cunningham  
Blunt Rochester Davids (KS)  
Bonamici Davis (CA)  
Bost Davis, Danny K.  
Boyle, Brendan Davis, Rodney  
F. Dean  
Brady DeFazio  
Brindisi DeGette  
Brooks (IN) DelBene  
Brown (MD) Delgado  
Brownley (CA) Demings  
Buchanan DeSaulnier  
Buchson DesJarlais  
Burgess Deutch  
Bustos Diaz-Balart  
Butterfield Dingell  
Calvert Doyle, Michael  
Carbajal F.  
Cárdenas Duffy  
Carson (IN) Duncan  
Carter (GA) Dunn  
Carter (TX) Emmer  
Cartwright Engel  
Case Escobar  
Casten (IL) Eshoo  
Castor (FL) Espallat  
Castro (TX) Estes  
Chabot Evans  
Cheney Ferguson  
Chu, Judy Finkenauer  
Cicilline Fitzpatrick  
Cisneros Fleischmann  
Clark (MA) Fletcher  
Clarke (NY) Flores  
Clay Fortenberry  
Cleaver Foster  
Clyburn Frankel  
Cohen Fudge

Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Lowenthal  
Lowe y  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Moore  
Morelle  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Mullin  
Murphy  
Nadler

**NAYS—46**

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Babin  
Banks  
Biggs  
Brooks (AL)  
Buck  
Budd  
Burchett  
Byrne  
Cline  
Cloud  
Davidson (OH)  
Foxy (NC)  
Gohmert  
Abraham  
Arrington  
Curtis  
DeLauro  
Doggett

Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Olson  
Omar  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose (NY)  
Rouda  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Sires

**NAYS—46**

Gooden  
Gosar  
Graves (GA)  
Green (TN)  
Grothman  
Harris  
Hice (GA)  
Jordan  
Kelly (MS)  
King (IA)  
Lamborn  
Lesko  
Loudermilk  
Massie  
McCaul  
McClintock  
Meadows  
Norman  
Palmer  
Ratcliffe  
Rice (SC)  
Roby  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Steube  
Weber (TX)  
Williams  
Wright  
LaHood  
Moulton  
Waltz  
Westerman  
Yoho

**NOT VOTING—15**

Gaetz  
Gallego  
Hastings  
Herrera Beutler  
Holding

□ 2148

Messrs. MEADOWS, WILLIAMS, BANKS, and Mrs. ROBY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. CUELLAR, LIPINSKI, DUNCAN, TONKO, and GRIFFITH 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.

**CONGRESSIONAL WOMEN'S SOFTBALL GAME**

(Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, in the beginning of the 116th Congress, we elected more than 80 new Members; and so, in order to welcome you to the 116th Congress, the women of the Congressional Women's Softball team want to make sure that everyone knows that the game is finally here.

The 11th Annual Congressional Women's Softball Game is tomorrow night at 7 p.m. It is at Watkins Recreation Center, 420 12th Street, Southeast.

The reason I refer to the 80-plus new Members is that many of you may not know that we began playing this game 11 years ago, after I made an announcement, a public announcement that I had been through breast cancer at 41 years old. I was diagnosed, at 41 after doing a self-exam in the shower.

One day I was the picture of health; the next day I was a cancer patient. And, subsequently found that I was also BRCA2 positive, meaning that I had a genetic mutation that made it infinitely more likely that I would have a recurrence, and that I would very likely get ovarian cancer at some point.

So, after a year, 15 months really, of hell, and seven surgeries, not sharing it until I was all the way through the other side, I shared my story.

We introduced the EARLY Act, the Education and Awareness Requires Learning Young Act, which has been law since 2010, which is a law that now raises awareness in young women, an education and awareness campaign that has been funded every year with \$5 million, to make sure that we can help young women be aware of their breast health.

So many young women work for us on our staffs. We have a team that we play against, the common adversary of all of us, the press corps, the female press corps, and they generally are much younger.

So, Madam Speaker, we raise money for the Young Survival Coalition at this game. It is an organization that helps young women who deal with the challenges that they face when they have breast cancer.

We encourage you all to come out and cheer on Team Congress so we can beat the press and beat cancer.

I am a founding cocaptain of the Congressional Women's Softball team. Jo Ann Emerson, our former Republican colleague, was my cocaptain.

MARTHA ROBY is one of our cocaptains this year and, unfortunately, ladies, the only Republican currently playing on the House side. So there is always next year.

But I would like to turn over the podium, briefly, to my cocaptain, MARTHA ROBY. I encourage everyone to wear pink, and come out and cheer on Team Congress tomorrow.

Mrs. ROBY. Just very quickly, I just want to say please, please, please come out and support this event. Go Congress. Beat the press. Beat cancer.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 431 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) kindly resume the chair.

□ 2155

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Mr. HORSFORD, (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 13, 2019, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 98 printed in part B of House Report 116-109 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116-109 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 87 by Mr. GROTHMAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 89 by Mr. WALKER of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 91 by Mr. PALMER of Alabama.

Amendment No. 94 by Mr. ARRINGTON of Texas.

Amendment No. 98 by Mr. BANKS of Indiana.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 131, noes 292, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

AYES—131

- Allen
- Amash
- Amodei
- Arrington
- Babin
- Bacon
- Balderson
- Banks
- Bergman
- Biggs
- Bilirakis
- Bishop (UT)
- Bost
- Brady
- Brooks (AL)
- Buchanan
- Buck
- Bucshon
- Budd
- Burgess
- Byrne
- Carter (GA)
- Chabot
- Cline
- Cloud
- Collins (GA)
- Comer
- Conaway
- Cook
- Crawford
- Davidson (OH)
- DesJarlais
- Duffy
- Duncan
- Dunn
- Estes
- Ferguson
- Flores
- Foxx (NC)
- Fulcher
- Gianforte
- Gibbs
- Gohmert
- Gooden
- Gosar
- Graves (GA)
- Graves (LA)
- Graves (MO)
- Green (TN)
- Griffith
- Grothman
- Guthrie
- Harris
- Hartzler
- Hern, Kevin
- Hice (GA)
- Higgins (LA)
- Hill (AR)
- Hudson
- Huizenga
- Hunter
- Johnson (LA)
- Johnson (OH)
- Johnson (SD)
- Jordan
- Joyce (PA)
- Keller
- Kelly (MS)
- Kelly (PA)
- King (IA)
- Kustoff (TN)
- LaMalfa
- Lamborn
- Latta
- Lesko
- Long
- Loudermilk
- Lucas
- Massie
- Mast
- McCarthy
- McClintock
- McHenry
- Meuser
- Miller
- Mitchell
- Moelenaar
- Mooney (WV)
- Mullin
- Norman
- Nunes
- Olson
- Palazzo
- Palmer
- Perry
- Posey
- Ratcliffe
- Rice (SC)
- Riggleman
- Rodgers (WA)
- Roe, David P.
- Rogers (AL)
- Rose, John W.
- Rouzer
- Roy
- Scalise
- Schweikert
- Scott, Austin
- Sensenbrenner
- Shimkus
- Smith (MO)
- Smith (NE)
- Smucker
- Steil
- Steube
- Stewart
- Taylor
- Timmmons
- Tipton
- Tipton
- Toussaint
- Walberg
- Walker
- Watkins
- Weber (TX)
- Webster (FL)
- Wenstrup
- Williams
- Wilson (SC)
- Wittman
- Woodall
- Zeldin

NOES—292

- Adams
- Aderholt
- Aguilar
- Allred
- Armstrong
- Axne
- Baird
- Barr
- Barragán
- Bass
- Beatty
- Bera
- Beyer
- Bishop (GA)
- Blumenauer
- Blunt Rochester
- Bonamici
- Boyle, Brendan F.
- Brindisi
- Brooks (IN)
- Brown (MD)
- Brownley (CA)
- Burchett
- Bustos
- Butterfield
- Calvert
- Carbajal
- Cárdenas
- Carson (IN)
- Carter (TX)
- Cartwright
- Case
- Casten (IL)
- Castor (FL)
- Castro (TX)
- Cheney
- Chu, Judy
- Cicilline
- Cisneros
- Clarke (MA)
- Clarke (NY)
- Clay
- Cleaver
- Clyburn
- Cohen
- Cole
- Collins (NY)
- Connolly
- Cooper
- Correa
- Costa
- Courtney
- Cox (CA)
- Craig
- Crenshaw
- Crist
- Crow
- Cuellar
- Cummings
- Cunningham
- Davids (KS)
- Davis (CA)
- Davis, Danny K.
- Davis, Rodney
- Dean
- DeFazio
- DeGette
- DelBene

- Delgado
- Demings
- DeSaulnier
- Deutch
- Diaz-Balart
- Dingell
- Doyle, Michael F.
- Emmer
- Engel
- Escobar
- Eshoo
- Española
- Evans
- Finkenauer
- Fitzpatrick
- Fleischmann
- Fletcher
- Fortenberry
- Foster
- Frankel
- Fudge
- Gabbard
- Gallagher
- Gallego
- Garamendi
- Garcia (IL)
- Garcia (TX)
- Golden
- Gomez
- Gonzalez (OH)
- Gonzalez (TX)
- González-Colón (PR)
- Gottheimer
- Granger
- Green (TX)
- Grijalva
- Guest
- Haaland
- Hagedorn
- Harder (CA)
- Hayes
- Heck
- Higgins (NY)
- Hill (CA)
- Himes
- Hollingsworth
- Horn, Kendra S.
- Horsford
- Houlahan
- Hoyer
- Huffman
- Hurd (TX)
- Jackson Lee
- Jayapal
- Jeffries
- Johnson (GA)
- Johnson (TX)
- Joyce (OH)
- Kaptur
- Katko
- Keating
- Kelly (IL)
- Kennedy
- Khanna
- Kildee
- Kilmer
- Kim
- Kind
- King (NY)
- Kinzinger
- Kirkpatrick
- Krishnamoorthi
- Kuster (NH)
- Lamb
- Langevin
- Larsen (WA)
- Larson (CT)
- Lawrence
- Lawson (FL)
- Lee (CA)
- Lee (NV)
- Levin (CA)
- Levin (MI)
- Lewis
- Lieu, Ted
- Lipinski
- Loeb
- Lofgren
- Lowenthal
- Lowe
- Luetkemeyer
- Lujan
- Luria
- Lynch
- Malinowski
- Maloney
- Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean
- Marshall
- Matsui
- McAdams
- McBath
- McCaul
- McCollum
- McEachin
- McGovern
- McKinley
- McNerney
- Meadows
- Meeks
- Meng
- Moore
- Morelle
- Mucarsel-Powell
- Murphy
- Nadler
- Napolitano
- Neguse
- Newhouse
- Norcross
- Norton
- O'Halleran
- Ocasio-Cortez
- Omar
- Pallone
- Panetta
- Pappas
- Pascarella
- Payne
- Pence
- Perlmutter
- Peters
- Peterson
- Phillips
- Pingree
- Plaskett
- Pocan
- Porter
- Pressley
- Price (NC)
- Quigley
- Raskin
- Reed
- Reschenthaler
- Rice (NY)
- Richmond
- Roby
- Rogers (KY)
- Rooney (FL)
- Rose (NY)
- Rouda
- Roybal-Allard
- Ruiz
- Ruppersberger
- Rush
- Rutherford
- Ryan
- Sablan
- San Nicolas
- Sánchez
- Sarbanes
- Scanlon
- Schakowsky
- Schiff
- Schneider
- Schrader
- Schrier
- Scott (VA)
- Scott, David
- Serrano
- Sewell (AL)
- Shalala
- Sherman
- Sherrill
- Simpson
- Sires
- Slotkin
- Smith (NJ)
- Smith (WA)
- Soto
- Spanberger
- Spano
- Speier
- Stanton
- Staubert
- Stefanik
- Stevens
- Stivers
- Suozzi
- Swalwell (CA)
- Takano
- Thompson (CA)
- Neal Thompson (MS)
- Thompson (PA)
- Thornberry
- Titus
- Tlaib
- Tonko
- Torres (CA)
- Torres Small (NM)
- Trahan
- Trone
- Turner
- Underwood
- Van Drew
- Vargas
- Veasey
- Vela
- Velázquez
- Vislousky
- Wagner
- Walden
- Walorski
- Wasserman
- Schultz
- Waters
- Watson Coleman
- Welch
- Wexton
- Wild
- Wilson (FL)
- Womack
- Wright
- Yarmuth
- Young

NOT VOTING—15

- Abraham
- Curtis
- DeLauro
- Doggett
- Gaetz
- Hastings
- Herrera Beutler
- Holding
- LaHood
- Marchant
- Moulton
- Radewagen
- Waltz
- Westerman
- Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (Ms. DEGETTE) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2154

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. WALKER  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 110, noes 315, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 335]

AYES—110

Allen	Gosar	Nunes
Amash	Graves (GA)	Olson
Amodei	Graves (MO)	Palazzo
Arrington	Green (TN)	Palmer
Babin	Griffith	Perry
Bacon	Grothman	Posey
Baird	Guthrie	Ratcliffe
Balderson	Harris	Rice (SC)
Banks	Hern, Kevin	Riggleman
Biggs	Hice (GA)	Roe, David P.
Bishop (UT)	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Brady	Hudson	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Huizenga	Rouzer
Buck	Johnson (LA)	Roy
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Scalise
Budd	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Burgess	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Byrne	Joyce (PA)	Sensenbrenner
Carter (GA)	Keller	Shimkus
Chabot	Kelly (MS)	Smith (MO)
Cline	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NE)
Cloud	King (IA)	Steube
Collins (GA)	Kustoff (TN)	Taylor
Comer	Lamborn	Thompson (PA)
Conaway	Latta	Walberg
Davidson (OH)	Lesko	Walker
DesJarlais	Long	Watkins
Duncan	Loudermilk	Weber (TX)
Estes	Luetkemeyer	Webster (FL)
Ferguson	Marchant	Wenstrup
Flores	Massie	Williams
Foxx (NC)	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	Meadows	Wittman
Gianforte	Miller	Woodall
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Wright
Gohmert	Mullin	Young
Gooden	Norman	

NOES—315

Adams	Carter (TX)	Daivs (KS)
Aderholt	Cartwright	Davis (CA)
Aguilar	Case	Davis, Danny K.
Allred	Casten (IL)	Davis, Rodney
Armstrong	Castor (FL)	Dean
Axne	Castro (TX)	DeFazio
Barr	Cheney	DeGette
Barragán	Chu, Judy	DelBene
Bass	Cicilline	Delgado
Beatty	Cisneros	Demings
Bera	Clark (MA)	DeSaulnier
Bergman	Clarke (NY)	Deutch
Beyer	Clay	Diaz-Balart
Bilirakis	Cleaver	Dingell
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Doyle, Michael
Blumenauer	Cohen	F.
Blunt Rochester	Cole	Duffy
Bonamici	Collins (NY)	Dunn
Bost	Connolly	Emmer
Boyle, Brendan	Cook	Engel
F.	Cooper	Escobar
Brindisi	Correa	Eshoo
Brooks (IN)	Costa	Espallat
Brown (MD)	Courtney	Evans
Brownley (CA)	Cox (CA)	Finkenauer
Buchanan	Craig	Fitzpatrick
Burchett	Crawford	Fleischmann
Bustos	Crenshaw	Fletcher
Butterfield	Crist	Fortenberry
Calvert	Crow	Foster
Carbajal	Cuellar	Frankel
Cárdenas	Cummings	Fudge
Carson (IN)	Cunningham	Gabbard

Gallagher	Lowey	Ryan
Gallego	Lucas	Sablan
Garamendi	Luján	San Nicolas
Garcia (IL)	Luria	Sánchez
Garcia (TX)	Lynch	Sarbanes
Golden	Malinowski	Scanlon
Gomez	Maloney,	Schakowsky
Gonzalez (OH)	Carolyn B.	Schiff
Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Schneider
González-Colón	Marshall	Schrader
(PR)	Mast	Schrier
Gottheimer	Matsui	Scott (VA)
Granger	McAdams	Scott, David
Graves (LA)	McBath	Serrano
Green (TX)	McCarthy	Sewell (AL)
Grijalva	McCaul	Shalala
Guest	McCollum	Sherman
Haaland	McEachin	Sherrill
Hagedorn	McGovern	Simpson
Harder (CA)	McHenry	Sires
Hartzler	McKinley	Slotkin
Hayes	McNerney	Smith (NJ)
Heck	Meeke	Smith (WA)
Higgins (NY)	Meng	Smucker
Hill (AR)	Meuser	Soto
Hill (CA)	Mitchell	Spanberger
Himes	Moolenaar	Spano
Hollingsworth	Moore	Speier
Horn, Kendra S.	Morelle	Stanton
Horsford	Mucarsel-Powell	Stauber
Houlahan	Murphy	Stefanik
Hoyer	Nadler	Steil
Huffman	Napolitano	Stevens
Hunter	Neal	Stewart
Hurd (TX)	Negue	Stivers
Jackson Lee	Newhouse	Suozzi
Jayapal	Norcross	Swalwell (CA)
Jeffries	Norton	Takano
Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran	Thompson (CA)
Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Joyce (OH)	Omar	Thornberry
Kaptur	Pallone	Timmons
Katko	Panetta	Tipton
Keating	Pappas	Titus
Kelly (IL)	Pascrell	Tlaib
Kennedy	Payne	Tonko
Khanna	Pence	Torres (CA)
Kildee	Perlmutter	Torres Small
Kilmer	Peters	(NM)
Kim	Peterson	Trahan
Kind	Phillips	Trone
King (NY)	Pingree	Turner
Kinzinger	Plaskett	Underwood
Kirkpatrick	Pocan	Upton
Krishnamoorthi	Porter	Van Drew
Kuster (NH)	Pressley	Vargas
LaHood	Price (NC)	Veasey
LaMalfa	Quigley	Vela
Lamb	Raskin	Velázquez
Langevin	Reed	Visclosky
Larsen (WA)	Reschenthaler	Wagner
Larson (CT)	Rice (NY)	Walden
Lawrence	Richmond	Walorski
Lawson (FL)	Roby	Wasserman
Lee (CA)	Rodgers (WA)	Schultz
Lee (NV)	Rogers (KY)	Waters
Levin (CA)	Rooney (FL)	Watson Coleman
Levin (MD)	Rose (NY)	Welch
Lewis	Rouda	Wexton
Lieu, Ted	Roybal-Allard	Wild
Lipinski	Ruiz	Wilson (FL)
Loeb sack	Ruppersberger	Womack
Lofgren	Rush	Yarmuth
Lowenthal	Rutherford	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—13

Abraham	Hastings	Waltz
Curtis	Herrera Beutler	Westerman
DeLauro	Holding	Yoho
Doggett	Moulton	
Gaetz	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2202

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. PALMER  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER) on which further proceedings were

postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 184, noes 241, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 336]

AYES—184

Aderholt	Gooden	Newhouse
Allen	Gosar	Norman
Amash	Granger	Nunes
Amodei	Spano	Olson
Armstrong	Graves (LA)	Palazzo
Arrington	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Babin	Green (TN)	Pence
Bacon	Griffith	Perry
Baird	Grothman	Posey
Balderson	Guest	Ratcliffe
Banks	Guthrie	Reed
Barr	Hagedorn	Reschenthaler
Bergman	Harris	Rice (SC)
Biggs	Hartzler	Riggleman
Bilirakis	Hern, Kevin	Roby
Bishop (UT)	Hice (GA)	Rodgers (WA)
Bost	Higgins (LA)	Roe, David P.
Brady	Hill (AR)	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (AL)	Hollingsworth	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Rose, John W.
Buck	Huizenga	Rouzer
Bucshon	Hunter	Roy
Budd	Hurd (TX)	Rutherford
Burgess	Jordan	Scalise
Byrne	Joyce (OH)	Schweikert
Calvert	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Carter (GA)	Katko	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Keller	Shimkus
Cline	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Cloud	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Collins (GA)	King (IA)	Smith (NE)
Comer	King (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Conaway	Kinzinger	Smith (NY)
Cook	Kustoff (TN)	Spano
Crawford	LaHood	Stauber
Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Steu
Davidson (OH)	Lamborn	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Latta	Taylor
DesJarlais	Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Duffy	Long	Thornberry
Duncan	Loudermilk	Timmons
Dunn	Lucas	Tipton
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Turner
Estes	Marchant	Wagner
Ferguson	Marshall	Walberg
Fleischmann	Massie	Walden
Flores	McCarthy	Walker
Fortenberry	McCaul	Walorski
Foxx (NC)	McClintock	Watkins
Fulcher	McHenry	Weber (TX)
Gallagher	McKinley	Webster (FL)
Gianforte	Meadows	Wenstrup
Gibbs	Meuser	Williams
Gohmert	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Gonzalez (OH)	Mitchell	Wittman
González-Colón	Moolenaar	Womack
(PR)	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
	Mullin	Wright
		Young
		Zeldin

NOES—241

Adams	Bonamici	Cartwright
Aguilar	Boyle, Brendan	Case
Allred	F.	Casten (IL)
Axne	Brindisi	Castor (FL)
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Castro (TX)
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Chu, Judy
Beatty	Buchanan	Cicilline
Bera	Bustos	Cisneros
Beyer	Butterfield	Clark (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Carbajal	Clarke (NY)
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Clay
Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)	Cleaver

Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gotthelmer  
Green (TX)  
Grijalva  
Haaland  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Heck  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (TX)  
Kaptur  
Keating

## NOT VOTING—13

Abraham  
Curtis  
DeLauro  
Doggett  
Gaetz

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2205

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 251, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 337]

## AYES—174

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks (AL)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Cook  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Foxx (NC)  
Fulcher  
Gallagher  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert

## NOES—251

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Axne  
Bacon  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brindisi  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)

DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gotthelmer  
Green (TX)  
Grijalva  
Haaland  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Heck  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (TX)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loebach  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Caroline B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moore  
Morelle  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
Norton  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Plaskett  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley

## NOT VOTING—13

Abraham  
Curtis  
DeLauro  
Doggett  
Gaetz

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2209

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 123, noes 303, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 338]

AYES—123

Allen	Gibbs	Mullin
Amash	Gohmert	Norman
Amodel	Gooden	Nunes
Arrington	Gosar	Olson
Babin	Graves (GA)	Palazzo
Bacon	Graves (LA)	Palmer
Baird	Graves (MO)	Perry
Balderson	Green (TN)	Posey
Banks	Griffith	Ratcliffe
Bergman	Grothman	Rice (SC)
Biggs	Guthrie	Riggleman
Bilirakis	Harris	Roe, David P.
Bishop (UT)	Hern, Kevin	Rogers (AL)
Brady	Hice (GA)	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Higgins (LA)	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Roy
Buck	Huizenga	Scalise
Bucshon	Hunter	Schweikert
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Burchett	Johnson (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Burgess	Johnson (SD)	Shimkus
Byrne	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Carter (TX)	Kelly (MS)	Smucker
Chabot	Kelly (PA)	Steil
Cline	King (IA)	Steube
Cloud	Kustoff (TN)	Stewart
Collins (GA)	LaMalfa	Taylor
Comer	Lamborn	Timmons
Conaway	Latta	Walberg
Cook	Lesko	Walker
Crawford	Long	Walorski
Davidson (OH)	Loudermilk	Watkins
DesJarlais	Massie	Weber (TX)
Duffy	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Duncan	McHenry	Wenstrup
Estes	Meadows	Williams
Ferguson	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Flores	Mitchell	Wittman
Fulcher	Moolenaar	Woodall
Gianforte	Mooney (WV)	Wright

NOES—303

Adams	Cleaver	Evans
Aderholt	Clyburn	Finkenauer
Aguilar	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Allred	Cole	Fleischmann
Armstrong	Collins (NY)	Fletcher
Axne	Connolly	Fortenberry
Barr	Cooper	Foster
Barragán	Correa	Foxx (NC)
Bass	Costa	Frankel
Beatty	Courtney	Fudge
Bera	Cox (CA)	Gabbard
Beyer	Craig	Gallagher
Bishop (GA)	Crenshaw	Gallego
Blumenauer	Crist	Garamendi
Blunt Rochester	Crow	García (IL)
Bonamici	Cuellar	García (TX)
Bost	Cummings	Golden
Boyle, Brendan	Cunningham	Gomez
F.	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez (OH)
Brindisi	Davis (CA)	Gonzalez (TX)
Brown (MD)	Davis, Danny K.	González-Colón
Brownley (CA)	Davis, Rodney	(PR)
Buchanan	Dean	Gottheimer
Bustos	DeFazio	Granger
Butterfield	DeGette	Green (TX)
Calvert	DelBene	Grijalva
Carbajal	Delgado	Guest
Cárdenas	Demings	Haaland
Carson (IN)	DeSaulnier	Hagedorn
Cartwright	Deutch	Harder (CA)
Case	Diaz-Balart	Hartzler
Casten (IL)	Dingell	Hayes
Castor (FL)	Doggett	Heck
Castro (TX)	Doyle, Michael	Higgins (NY)
Cheney	F.	Hill (AR)
Chu, Judy	Dunn	Hill (CA)
Cicilline	Emmer	Himes
Cisneros	Engel	Hollingsworth
Clark (MA)	Escobar	Horn, Kendra S.
Clarke (NY)	Eshoo	Horsford
Clay	Espallat	Houlahan

Hoyer	McGovern	Schrader
Huffman	McKinley	Schrier
Hurd (TX)	McNerney	Scott (VA)
Jackson Lee	Meeks	Scott, David
Jayapal	Meng	Serrano
Jeffries	Meuser	Sewell (AL)
Johnson (GA)	Moore	Shalala
Johnson (TX)	Morelle	Sherman
Joyce (OH)	Mucarsel-Powell	Sherrill
Kaptur	Murphy	Simpson
Katko	Nadler	Sires
Keating	Napolitano	Slotkin
Keller	Neal	Smith (NJ)
Kelly (IL)	Neguse	Smith (WA)
Kennedy	Newhouse	Soto
Khanna	Norcross	Spanberger
Kildee	Norton	Spano
Kilmer	O'Halleran	Speier
Kim	Ocasio-Cortez	Stanton
Kind	Omar	Stauber
King (NY)	Pallone	Stefanik
Kinzinger	Panetta	Stevens
Kirkpatrick	Pappas	Stivers
Krishnamoorthi	Pascrell	Suozi
Kuster (NH)	Payne	Swalwell (CA)
LaHood	Pence	Takano
Lamb	Perlmutter	Thompson (CA)
Langevin	Peters	Thompson (MS)
Larsen (WA)	Peterson	Thompson (PA)
Larson (CT)	Phillips	Thornberry
Lawrence	Pingree	Tipton
Lawson (FL)	Plaskett	Titus
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Tlaib
Lee (NV)	Porter	Tonko
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Torres (CA)
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Torres Small
Lewis	Quigley	(NM)
Lieu, Ted	Raskin	Trahan
Lipinski	Reed	Trone
Loeb sack	Reschenthaler	Turner
Lofgren	Rice (NY)	Underwood
Lowenthal	Richmond	Upton
Lowe y	Roby	Van Drew
Lucas	Rodgers (WA)	Vargas
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)	Veasey
Luján	Rooney (FL)	Vela
Luria	Rose (NY)	Velázquez
Lynch	Rouda	Visclosky
Malinowski	Roybal-Allard	Wagner
Maloney,	Ruiz	Walden
Carolyn B.	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Maloney, Sean	Rush	Schultz
Marchant	Rutherford	Waters
Marshall	Ryan	Watson Coleman
Mast	Sablan	Welch
Matsui	San Nicolas	Wexton
McAdams	Sánchez	Wild
McBath	Sarbanes	Wilson (FL)
McCarthy	Scanlon	Womack
McCaul	Schakowsky	Yarmuth
McCollum	Schiff	Young
McEachin	Schneider	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—12

Abraham	Hastings	Radewagen
Curtis	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
DeLauro	Holding	Westerman
Gaetz	Moulton	Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2212

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HORSFORD) having assumed the chair, Ms. DEGETTE, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 436 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) kindly take the chair.

□ 2215

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Ms. DEGETTE (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 97 printed in part A of House Report 116-111 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 116-111 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendments en bloc No. 1 by Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. ALLEN of Georgia.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 by Mr. VISCLOSKY of Indiana.

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. LANGEVIN of Rhode Island.

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. LANGEVIN of Rhode Island.

Amendment No. 21 by Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

Amendment No. 24 by Mr. AMASH of Michigan.

Amendment No. 34 by Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

Amendment No. 38 by Mr. VISCLOSKY of Indiana.

Amendment No. 40 by Mr. VISCLOSKY of Indiana.

Amendment No. 44 by Mr. TED LIEU of California.

Amendment No. 45 by Mr. GALLAGHER of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 47 by Mr. GALLAGHER of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 50 by Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER of Delaware.

Amendment No. 51 by Ms. JAYAPAL of Washington.

Amendment No. 59 by Mr. CROW of Colorado.

Amendment No. 61 by Mr. COX of California.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.



Delgado Lamb  
 Demings Langevin  
 DeSaulnier Larsen (WA)  
 Deutch Larson (CT)  
 Diaz-Balart Lawrence  
 Dingell Lawson (FL)  
 Doggett Lee (CA)  
 Doyle, Michael Lee (NV)  
 F. Levin (CA)  
 Emmer Levin (MI)  
 Engel Lewis  
 Escobar Lieu, Ted  
 Eshoo Lipinski  
 Espallat Loeb sack  
 Evans Lofgren  
 Finkenauer Lowenthal  
 Fitzpatrick Lowey  
 Fleischmann Luetkemeyer  
 Fletcher Lujan  
 Fortenberry Luria  
 Foster Lynch  
 Frankel Malinowski  
 Fudge Maloney,  
 Gabbard Carolyn B.  
 Gallagher Maloney, Sean  
 Gallego Marshall  
 Garamendi Mast  
 Garcia (IL) Matsui  
 Garcia (TX) McAdams  
 Gianforte McBath  
 Golden McCaul  
 Gomez McCollum  
 Gonzalez (OH) McEachin  
 Gonzalez (TX) McGovern  
 González-Colón McKinley  
 (PR) Mc Nerney  
 Gottheimer Meadows  
 Granger Meeks  
 Green (TN) Meng  
 Green (TX) Meuser  
 Grijalva Moore  
 Haaland Morelle  
 Hagedorn Mucarsel-Powell  
 Harder (CA) Murphy  
 Hayes Nadler  
 Heck Napolitano  
 Higgins (NY) Neal  
 Hill (CA) Neguse  
 Himes Newhouse  
 Hollingsworth Norcross  
 Horn, Kendra S. Norton  
 Horsford O'Halleran  
 Houlahan Ocasio-Cortez  
 Hoyer Omar  
 Huffman Pallone  
 Hurd (TX) Panetta  
 Jackson Lee Pappas  
 Jayapal Pascrell  
 Jeffries Payne  
 Johnson (GA) Pence  
 Johnson (TX) Perlmutter  
 Joyce (OH) Peters  
 Kaptur Peterson  
 Katko Phillips  
 Keating Pingree  
 Kelly (IL) Plaskett  
 Kennedy Pocan  
 Khanna Porter  
 Kildee Pressley  
 Kilmer Price (NC)  
 Kim Quigley  
 Kind Raskin  
 King (NY) Reed  
 Kinzinger Reschenthaler  
 Kirkpatrick Rice (NY)  
 Krishnamoorthi Richmond  
 Kuster (NH) Roby  
 LaHood Rogers (KY)

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham Hastings Radewagen  
 Curtis Herrera Beutler Waltz  
 DeLauro Holding Yoho  
 Gaetz Moulton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2221

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR.  
 VISCLOSKY OF INDIANA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
 business is the demand for a recorded

vote on amendments en bloc offered by  
 the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VIS-  
 CLOSKY) on which further proceedings  
 were postponed and on which the ayes  
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
 amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
 ments en bloc.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-  
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
 vice, and there were—ayes 381, noes 46,  
 not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 341]

AYES—381

Adams Crenshaw Hartzler  
 Aderholt Crist Hayes  
 Aguilar Crow Heck  
 Allen Cuellar Higgins (NY)  
 Allred Cummings Hill (AR)  
 Amodei Cunningham Hill (CA)  
 Armstrong Davids (KS) Himes  
 Axne Davis (CA) Hollingsworth  
 Bacon Davis, Danny K. Horn, Kendra S.  
 Baird Davis, Rodney Horsford  
 Balderson Dean Houlahan  
 Banks DeFazio Hoyer  
 Barr DeGette Hudson  
 Barragán DeBene Huffman  
 Bass Delgado Huizenga  
 Beatty Demings Hunter  
 Bera DeSaulnier Hurd (TX)  
 Bergman DesJarlais Jackson Lee  
 Beyer Deutch Jayapal  
 Bilirakis Diaz-Balart Jeffries  
 Bishop (GA) Dingell Johnson (GA)  
 Blumenauer Doggett Johnson (LA)  
 Blunt Rochester Doyle, Michael Johnson (OH)  
 Bonamici F. Johnson (SD)  
 Bost Duffy Johnson (TX)  
 Boyle, Brendan Dunn Joyce (OH)  
 F. Emmer Joyce (PA)  
 Brady Engel Kaptur  
 Brindisi Escobar Katko  
 Brooks (AL) Eshoo Keating  
 Brooks (IN) Espallat Keller  
 Brown (MD) Estes Kelly (IL)  
 Brownley (CA) Evans Kelly (MS)  
 Buchanan Finkenauer Kelly (PA)  
 Bucshon Fitzpatrick Kennedy  
 Bustos Fleischmann Khanna  
 Butterfield Fletcher Kildee  
 Calvert Flores Kilmer  
 Carbajal Fortenberry Kim  
 Cárdenas Foster Kind  
 Carson (IN) Foxx (NC) King (IA)  
 Carter (GA) Frankel King (NY)  
 Carter (TX) Fudge Kinzinger  
 Cartwright Fulcher Kirkpatrick  
 Case Gabbard Krishnamoorthi  
 Casten (IL) Gallagher Kuster (NH)  
 Castor (FL) Gallego Kustoff (TN)  
 Castro (TX) Garamendi LaHood  
 Chabot Garcia (IL) LaMalfa  
 Cheney Garcia (TX) Lamb  
 Chu, Judy Gianforte Lamborn  
 Cicilline Gibbs Langevin  
 Cisneros Gohmert Larsen (WA)  
 Clark (MA) Golden Larson (CT)  
 Clarke (NY) Gomez Latta  
 Clay Gonzalez (OH) Lawrence  
 Cleaver Gonzalez (TX) Lawson (FL)  
 Clyburn González-Colón Lee (CA)  
 Cohen (PR) Lee (NV)  
 Cole Gottheimer Lesko  
 Collins (GA) Granger Levin (CA)  
 Collins (NY) Graves (GA) Levin (MI)  
 Comer Graves (LA) Lewis  
 Conaway Graves (MO) Lieu, Ted  
 Connolly Green (TN) Lipinski  
 Cook Green (TX) Loeb sack  
 Cooper Grijalva Lofgren  
 Correa Grothman Long  
 Costa Guest Loudermilk  
 Courtney Guthrie Lowenthal  
 Cox (CA) Haaland Lowey  
 Craig Hagedorn Lucas  
 Crawford Harder (CA) Luetkemeyer

Lujan Porter  
 Luria Pressley Stanton  
 Lynch Price (NC) Stauber  
 Malinowski Quigley Stefanik  
 Maloney, Raskin Steil  
 Carolyn B. Reed Stevens  
 Maloney, Sean Reschenthaler Stewart  
 Marshall Rice (NY) Stivers  
 Mast Rice (SC) Suozzi  
 Matsui Richmond Swalwell (CA)  
 McAdams Rigglesman Takano  
 McBath Roby Taylor  
 McCarthy Rodgers (WA) Thompson (CA)  
 McCaul Roe, David P. Thompson (MS)  
 McCollum Rogers (AL) Thompson (PA)  
 McEachin Rogers (KY) Thornberry  
 McGovern Rouda Timmons  
 McHenry Rouzer Tipton  
 McKinley Roybal-Allard Titus  
 Mc Nerney Ruiz Tlaib  
 Meeks Ruppertsberger Tonko  
 Meng Rush Torres (CA)  
 Meuser Rutherford Torres Small  
 Miller Ryan (NM)  
 Mitchell Sablan Trahan  
 Moolenaar San Nicolas Trone  
 Mooney (WV) Sánchez Turner  
 Moore Sarbanes Underwood  
 Morelle Scalise Upton  
 Mucarsel-Powell Scanlon Van Drew  
 Mullin Schakowsky Vargas  
 Murphy Schiff Veasey  
 Nadler Schneider Vela  
 Napolitano Schrader Velázquez  
 Neal Schrier Visclosky  
 Neguse Schweikert Wagner  
 Newhouse Scott (VA) Walberg  
 Norcross Scott, Austin Walden  
 Norton Scott, David Walker  
 Nunes Scott, David Walorski  
 O'Halleran Serrano Wasserman  
 Palazzo Sewell (AL) Schultz  
 Pallone Shalala Waters  
 Palmer Sherman Watkins  
 Panetta Shimkus Watson Coleman  
 Pappas Simpson Welch  
 Pascrell Sires Wenstrup  
 Payne Slotkin Westerman  
 Pence Smith (MO) Weston  
 Perlmutter Smith (NJ) Wild  
 Peters Smith (WA) Wilson (FL)  
 Peterson Smucker Wittman  
 Phillips Soto Womack  
 Pingree Spanberger Woodall  
 Plaskett Spano Yarmuth  
 Pocan Speier Young  
 Zeldin

NOES—46

Amash Gosar Posey  
 Arrington Griffith Ratcliffe  
 Babin Harris Rooney (FL)  
 Biggs Hern, Kevin Rose (NY)  
 Bishop (UT) Hice (GA) Rose, John W.  
 Buck Higgins (LA) Roy  
 Budd Jordan Sensenbrenner  
 Burchett Marchant Smith (NE)  
 Burgess Massie Steube  
 Byrne McClintock Weber (TX)  
 Cline Meadows Webster (FL)  
 Cloud Norman Williams  
 Davidson (OH) Ocasio-Cortez Wilson (SC)  
 Duncan Olson Wright  
 Ferguson Omar  
 Gooden Perry

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham Hastings Radewagen  
 Curtis Herrera Beutler Waltz  
 DeLauro Holding Yoho  
 Gaetz Moulton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2225

So the en bloc amendments were  
 agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
 business is the demand for a recorded  
 vote on the amendment offered by the  
 gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr.

LANGEVIN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 355, noes 73, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 342]

AYES—355

Adams Davids (KS) Huffman  
 Aguilar Davis (CA) Huizenga  
 Allred Davis, Danny K. Hunter  
 Amodei Davis, Rodney Hurd (TX)  
 Armstrong Dean Jackson Lee  
 Axne DeFazio Jayapal  
 Babin DeGette Jeffries  
 Baird DeLauro Johnson (GA)  
 Balderson DelBene Johnson (LA)  
 Banks Delgado Johnson (OH)  
 Barr Demings Johnson (SD)  
 Barragán DeSaulnier Joyce (TX)  
 Bass DesJarlais Joyce (OH)  
 Beatty Deutch Kaptur  
 Bera Diaz-Balart Katko  
 Bergman Dingell Keating  
 Beyer Doggett Keller  
 Biggs Doyle, Michael Kelly (IL)  
 Bilirakis F. Kelly (PA)  
 Bishop (GA) Duffy Kennedy  
 Blumenauer Engel Khanna  
 Blunt Rochester Escobar Kildee  
 Bost Eshoo Kilmer  
 Boyle, Brendan Espallat Kim  
 F. Estes Kind  
 Brindisi Evans King (NY)  
 Brooks (AL) Ferguson Kinzinger  
 Brooks (IN) Finkenauer Kirkpatrick  
 Brown (MD) Fitzpatrick Krishnamoorthi  
 Brownley (CA) Fleischmann Kuster (NH)  
 Buchanan Fletcher Lamb  
 Bucshon Flores Lamborn  
 Bustos Foster Langevin  
 Butterfield Foxx (NC) Larson (CT)  
 Byrne Frankel Latta  
 Calvert Fudge Lawrence  
 Carbajal Gabbard Lawson (FL)  
 Cárdenas Gallagher Lee (CA)  
 Carson (IN) Gallego Lee (NV)  
 Carter (TX) Garamendi Levin (CA)  
 Cartwright Garcia (IL) Levin (MI)  
 Case Garcia (TX) Lewis  
 Casten (IL) Gianforte Lieu, Ted  
 Castor (FL) Gohmert Loeb sack  
 Castro (TX) Golden Long  
 Chabot Gomez Lowenthal  
 Cheney Gonzalez (OH) Lowey  
 Chu, Judy Gonzalez (TX) Lucas  
 Cicilline González-Colón Luetkemeyer  
 Cisneros (PR) Luján  
 Clark (MA) Gottheimer Lynch  
 Clarke (NY) Granger Malinowski  
 Clay Graves (LA) Maloney,  
 Cleaver Graves (MO) Carolyn B.  
 Cline Green (TX) Maloney, Sean  
 Cloud Griffith Marchant  
 Clyburn Grijalva Marshall  
 Cohen Guthrie Mast  
 Cole Haaland Matsui  
 Collins (NY) Hagedorn McAdams  
 Conaway Harder (CA) McBath  
 Connolly Hartzler McCarthy  
 Cook Hayes McCaul  
 Cooper Heck McCollum  
 Correa Hern, Kevin McEachin  
 Costa Higgins (LA) McGovern  
 Courtney Higgins (NY) McHenry  
 Cox (CA) Hill (AR) McKinley  
 Crawford Hill (CA) McNeerney  
 Crenshaw Himes Meeks  
 Crist Horn, Kendra S. Meng  
 Crow Horsford Miller  
 Cuellar Houlihan Mitchell  
 Cummings Hoyer Mooney (WV)  
 Cunningham Hudson Moore

Morelle Mucarsel-Powell  
 Mullin  
 Murphy  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse  
 Newhouse  
 Norton  
 Nunes  
 O'Halleran  
 Ocasio-Cortez  
 Olson  
 Pallone  
 Palmer  
 Panetta  
 Pappas  
 Pascrell  
 Pence  
 Perlmutter  
 Perry  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Phillips  
 Pingree  
 Plaskett  
 Pocan  
 Porter  
 Posey  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Raskin  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Reschenthaler  
 Rice (NY)  
 Richmond  
 Riggleman  
 Roby  
 Rodgers (WA)  
 Roe, David P.  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rooney (FL)  
 Rouda

NOES—73

Aderholt Graves (GA)  
 Allen Green (TN)  
 Amash Grothman  
 Arrington Guest  
 Bacon Harris  
 Bishop (UT) Hice (GA)  
 Bonamici Hollingsworth  
 Brady Jordan  
 Buck Joyce (PA)  
 Budd Kelly (MS)  
 Burchett King (IA)  
 Burgess Kustoff (TN)  
 Carter (GA) LaHood  
 Collins (GA) LaMalfa  
 Comer Larsen (WA)  
 Craig Lesko  
 Davidson (OH) Lipinski  
 Duncan Lofgren  
 Dunn Loudermilk  
 Emmer Luria  
 Fortenberry Massie  
 Fulcher McClintock  
 Gibbs Meadows  
 Gooden Meuser  
 Gosar Moolenaar

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham Herrera Beutler  
 Curtis Holding  
 Gaetz Moulton  
 Hastings Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2229

So the amendment was agreed to.  
 The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN  
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
 business is the demand for a recorded  
 vote on the amendment offered by the  
 gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr.  
 LANGEVIN) on which further pro-  
 ceedings were postponed and on which  
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

Stivers  
 Suozzi  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Taylor  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Timmons  
 Tipton  
 Titus  
 Tonko  
 Torres (CA)  
 Torres Small  
 (NM)  
 Trahan  
 Trone  
 Turner  
 Underwood  
 Upton  
 Van Drew  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Wagner  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watkins  
 Watson Coleman  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Weston  
 Wild  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Young  
 Zeldin

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 277, noes 151, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 343]

AYES—277

Adams Evans Lynch  
 Aguilar Finkenauer Malinowski  
 Allred Fitzpatrick Maloney,  
 Amodei Fleischmann Carolyn B.  
 Axne Fletcher Maloney, Sean  
 Barr Flores Matsui  
 Barragán Foster McBath  
 Bass Frankel McCauly  
 Beatty Fudge McCollum  
 Bera Gabbard McEachin  
 Bergman Gallagher McGovern  
 Beyer Garamendi McHenry  
 Bilirakis Garcia (IL) McNeerney  
 Bishop (GA) Garcia (TX) Meeks  
 Blumenauer Blunt Rochester Meng  
 Blunt Rochester Gomez  
 Bonamici Gonzalez (OH) Mitchell  
 Bost Gottheimer Moore  
 Boyle, Brendan Granger Moller  
 F. Graves (LA) Mucarsel-Powell  
 Brown (MD) Green (TX) Murphy  
 Brownley (CA) Grijalva Nadler  
 Buchanan Guthrie Napolitano  
 Bustos Haaland Neal  
 Butterfield Harder (CA) Neguse  
 Calvert Hayes Newhouse  
 Carbajal Heck Norcross  
 Cárdenas Higgins (NY) Norton  
 Carson (IN) Hill (CA) O'Halleran  
 Cartwright Himes Ocasio-Cortez  
 Case Horn, Kendra S. Omar  
 Casten (IL) Horsford Pallone  
 Castor (FL) Houlihan Panetta  
 Castro (TX) Hoyer Pappas  
 Chu, Judy Huffman Pascrell  
 Cicilline Hurd (TX) Payne  
 Cisneros Jackson Lee Perlmutter  
 Clark (MA) Jayapal Peters  
 Clarke (NY) Jeffries Peterson  
 Clay Johnson (GA) Phillips  
 Cleaver Johnson (LA) Pingree  
 Clyburn Johnson (TX) Plaskett  
 Cohen Joyce (OH) Pocan  
 Cole Kaptur Porter  
 Connolly Katko Pressley  
 Cooper Keating Price (NC)  
 Correa Kelly (IL) Quigley  
 Costa Kelly (PA) Raskin  
 Courtney Kennedy Reed  
 Cox (CA) Khanna Reschenthaler  
 Craig Kildee Rice (NY)  
 Crist Kilmer Richmond  
 Crow Kim Riggleman  
 Cuellar Kind Rogers (KY)  
 Cummings King (NY) Rose (NY)  
 Davids (KS) Kinzinger Rouda  
 Davis (CA) Kirkpatrick Roybal-Allard  
 Davis, Danny K. Krishnamoorthi Ruiz  
 Davis, Rodney Kuster (NH) Ruppertsberger  
 Dean Lamb Rush  
 DeFazio Langevin Ryan  
 DeGette Larsen (WA) Sablan  
 DeLauro Larson (CT) San Nicolas  
 DelBene Lawrence Sánchez  
 Delgado Lawson (FL) Sarbanes  
 Demings Lee (CA) Scanlon  
 DeSaulnier Lee (NV) Schakowsky  
 Deutch Levin (CA) Schiff  
 Diaz-Balart Levin (MI) Schneider  
 Dingell Lewis Schrader  
 Doggett Lieu, Ted Schrier  
 Doyle, Michael Lipinski Scott (VA)  
 F. Loeb sack Scott, David  
 Duffy Lofgren Serrano  
 Dunn Long Sewell (AL)  
 Engel Lowenthal Shalala  
 Escobar Sherman Sherrill  
 Eshoo Luján Shimkus  
 Espallat Luria

Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Stevens  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano

NOES—151

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Biggs  
Bishop (UT)  
Brady  
Brindisi  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Cook  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Cunningham  
Davidson (OH)  
DesJarlais  
Duncan  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fortenberry  
Foxx (NC)  
Fulcher  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gonzalez (TX)

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham  
Curtis  
Gaetz  
Hastings

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2232

So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Woodall  
Yarmuth  
Zeldin

Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perry  
Posey  
Ratcliffe  
Rice (SC)  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Schalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Spano  
Steil  
Steube  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Taylor  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Watkins  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Westerman  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Wright  
Young

Waltz  
Yoho  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Emmer  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espaillat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 183, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 344]

AYES—243

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Amash  
Axne  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brindisi  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Emmer  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espaillat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego

Watson Coleman  
Welch

Wexton  
Wild

NOES—183

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Cook  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fleischmann  
Fortenberry  
Foxx (NC)  
Fulcher  
Gallagher  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
González-Colón  
(PR)  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Granger

NOT VOTING—12

Abraham  
Curtis  
Flores  
Gaetz

Hastings  
Herrera Beutler  
Holding  
Moulton

Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill (AR)  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Keller  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2235

So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 175, noes 253, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 345]

AYES—175

Adams	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Amash	Gonzalez (OH)	Omar
Barragán	Gooden	Pallone
Bass	Gosar	Pappas
Beyer	Graves (GA)	Payne
Biggs	Graves (LA)	Perlmutter
Bishop (UT)	Green (TX)	Perry
Blunt Rochester	Griffith	Phillips
Bonamici	Grothman	Pingree
Boyle, Brendan	Haaland	Plaskett
F.	Harder (CA)	Pocan
Brooks (AL)	Harris	Porter
Buck	Hayes	Posey
Budd	Hern, Kevin	Pressley
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Price (NC)
Burgess	Horsford	Raskin
Byrne	Huffman	Rodgers (WA)
Castro (TX)	Hunter	Roe, David P.
Chabot	Jackson Lee	Rose, John W.
Chu, Judy	Jayapal	Roy
Ciциlline	Jeffries	Royal-Ballard
Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Rush
Clarke (NY)	Jordan	San Nicolas
Clay	Keller	Sánchez
Cline	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Scanlon
Clyburn	Kennedy	Schakowsky
Comer	Khanna	Schrader
Connolly	Kildee	Schweikert
Correa	Kuster (NH)	Scott (VA)
Courtney	LaMalfa	Sensenbrenner
Davidson (OH)	Lamborn	Serrano
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Davis, Danny K.	Larson (CT)	Smith (MO)
Davis, Rodney	Lee (CA)	Smith (NE)
Dean	Levin (MI)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Lieu, Ted	Speier
DeGette	Lieu, Ted	Stanton
DeLauro	Lofgren	Steube
DelBene	Loudermilk	Takano
DeSaulnier	Lowenthal	Thompson (PA)
DesJarlais	Lujan	Titus
Dingell	Lynch	Tlaib
Doggett	Maloney,	Tonko
	Carolyn B.	Vargas
Doyle, Michael	Marchant	Velázquez
F.	Massie	Walker
Duncan	Mast	Watson Coleman
Emmer	Matsui	Weber (TX)
Engel	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Escobar	McCollum	Welch
Eshoo	McGovern	Wild
Estes	Meadows	Wilson (FL)
Evans	Meeks	Wittman
Foster	Meng	Woodall
Fulcher	Mooney (WV)	Wright
Gabbard	Moore	Neal
Gallego	Mullin	Neguse
Gianforte	Nadler	
Gohmert	Neal	
Golden	Neguse	

NOES—253

Aderholt	Brindisi	Cole
Aguilar	Brooks (IN)	Collins (GA)
Allen	Brown (MD)	Collins (NY)
Allred	Brownley (CA)	Conaway
Amodei	Buchanan	Cook
Armstrong	Bucshon	Cooper
Arrington	Bustos	Costa
Axne	Butterfield	Cox (CA)
Babin	Calvert	Craig
Bacon	Carbajal	Crawford
Baird	Cárdenas	Crenshaw
Balderson	Carson (IN)	Crist
Banks	Carter (GA)	Crow
Barr	Carter (TX)	Cuellar
Beatty	Cartwright	Cummings
Bera	Case	Cunningham
Bergman	Casten (IL)	Davids (KS)
Billirakis	Castor (FL)	Delgado
Bishop (GA)	Cheney	Demings
Blumenauer	Cisneros	Deutch
Bost	Cleaver	Diaz-Balart
Brady	Cohen	Duffy

Dunn	Latta	Rutherford
Espallat	Lawrence	Ryan
Ferguson	Lawson (FL)	Sablan
Finkenauer	Lee (NV)	Scalise
Fitzpatrick	Lesko	Schiff
Fleischmann	Levin (CA)	Schneider
Fletcher	Lewis	Schrier
Flores	Lipinski	Scott, Austin
Fortenberry	Loeb sack	Scott, David
Foxx (NC)	Long	Sewell (AL)
Frankel	Lowey	Shalala
Fudge	Lucas	Sherman
Gallagher	Luetkemeyer	Sherrill
Garamendi	Luria	Shimkus
García (IL)	Malinowski	Simpson
García (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Slotkin
Gibbs	Marshall	Smith (NJ)
Gonzalez (TX)	McAdams	Smucker
González-Colón	McBath	Soto
(PR)	McCarthy	Spanberger
Gottheimer	McCaul	Spano
Granger	McEachin	Staubert
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Stefanik
Green (TN)	McKinley	Steil
Grijalva	McNerney	Stevens
Guest	Meuser	Stewart
Guthrie	Miller	Stivers
Hagedorn	Mitchell	Suozzi
Hartzler	Moolenaar	Swalwell (CA)
Heck	Morelle	Taylor
Higgins (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Thompson (CA)
Higgins (NY)	Murphy	Thompson (MS)
Hill (AR)	Napolitano	Thornberry
Hill (CA)	Newhouse	Timmons
Himes	Norcross	Tipton
Hollingsworth	Norman	Torres (CA)
Horn, Kendra S.	Norton	Torres Small
Houlahan	Nunes	(NM)
Hoyer	O'Halleran	Trahan
Hudson	Olson	Trone
Huizenga	Palazzo	Turner
Hurd (TX)	Palmer	Underwood
Johnson (LA)	Panetta	Upton
Johnson (OH)	Pascrell	Van Drew
Johnson (SD)	Pence	Veasey
Johnson (TX)	Peters	Vela
Joyce (OH)	Peterson	Visclosky
Joyce (PA)	Quigley	Wagner
Kaptur	Ratcliffe	Walberg
Katko	Reed	Walden
Keating	Reschenthaler	Walorski
Kelly (PA)	Rice (NY)	Wasserman
Kilmer	Rice (SC)	Schultz
Kim	Richmond	Waters
Kind	Riggleman	Watkins
King (IA)	Roby	Wenstrup
King (NY)	Rogers (AL)	Westerman
Kinzinger	Rogers (KY)	Wexton
Kirkpatrick	Rooney (FL)	Williams
Krishnamoorthi	Rose (NY)	Wilson (SC)
Kustoff (TN)	Rouda	Womack
LaHood	Rouzer	Young
Lamb	Ruiz	
Langevin	Ruppersberger	

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
Curtis	Holding	Yoho
Gaetz	Moulton	
Hastings	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2240

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SANCHEZ, and PLASKETT changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 34, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY

MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 327, noes 101, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 346]

AYES—327

Adams	Dingell	Krishnamoorthi
Aguilar	Doggett	Kuster (NH)
Allred	Doyle, Michael	LaMalfa
Amodei	F.	Lamb
Armstrong	Engel	Langevin
Axne	Escobar	Larsen (WA)
Baird	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Banks	Espallat	Lawrence
Barragán	Estes	Lawson (FL)
Bass	Evans	Lee (CA)
Beatty	Finkenauer	Lee (NV)
Bera	Fitzpatrick	Levin (CA)
Beyer	Fleischmann	Levin (MI)
Billirakis	Fletcher	Lewis
Bishop (GA)	Flores	Lieu, Ted
Blumenauer	Foster	Lipinski
Blunt Rochester	Foxx (NC)	Loeb sack
Bonamici	Frankel	Lofgren
Bost	Fudge	Long
Boyle, Brendan	Fulcher	Loudermilk
F.	Gabbard	Lowenthal
Brindisi	Gallagher	Lowe y
Brooks (IN)	Gallego	Lucas
Brown (MD)	Garamendi	Luetkemeyer
Brownley (CA)	García (IL)	Lujan
Buchanan	García (TX)	Lynch
Burchett	Gianforte	Malinowski
Burgess	Golden	Maloney,
Bustos	Gomez	Carolyn B.
Butterfield	Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney, Sean
Calvert	Gonzalez (TX)	Matsui
Carbajal	González-Colón	McAdams
Cárdenas	(PR)	McBath
Carson (IN)	Gottheimer	McCarthy
Cartwright	Graves (LA)	McCaul
Case	Graves (MO)	McCollum
Casten (IL)	Green (TX)	McEachin
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	McGovern
Castro (TX)	Haaland	McHenry
Chabot	Haaland	McKinley
Chu, Judy	Harder (CA)	McNerney
Ciциlline	Hayes	Meadows
Cisneros	Heck	Meeks
Clark (MA)	Hern, Kevin	Meng
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Miller
Clay	Hill (AR)	Mitchell
Cleaver	Hill (CA)	Moolenaar
Cline	Himes	Moore
Cloud	Hollingsworth	Morelle
Clyburn	Horn, Kendra S.	Mucarsel-Powell
Cohen	Horsford	Mullin
Collins (NY)	Houlahan	Murphy
Connolly	Hoyer	Nadler
Cook	Huffman	Napolitano
Cooper	Hunter	Neal
Correa	Hurd (TX)	Neguse
Costa	Jackson Lee	Newhouse
Courtney	Jayapal	Norcross
Cox (CA)	Jeffries	Norton
Crawford	Johnson (GA)	Nunes
Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	O'Halleran
Crist	Johnson (SD)	Ocasio-Cortez
Crow	Johnson (TX)	Omar
Cuellar	Joyce (OH)	Pallone
Cummings	Kaptur	Panetta
Cunningham	Katko	Pappas
Davids (KS)	Keating	Pascrell
Davis (CA)	Keller	Payne
Davis, Danny K.	Kelly (IL)	Pence
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (PA)	Perlmutter
Dean	Kennedy	Peters
DeFazio	Khanna	Peterson
DeGette	Kildee	Phillips
DeLauro	Kilmer	Pingree
DelBene	Kim	Plaskett
Delgado	Kind	Pocan
Demings	King (NY)	Porter
DeSaulnier	Kinzinger	Pressley
Deutch	Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)

Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Riggelman  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rose (NY)  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sablan  
San Nicolas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner

NOES—101

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Balderson  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bishop (UT)  
Brady  
Brooks (AL)  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Byrne  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cheney  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Craig  
Davidson (OH)  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Ferguson  
Fortenberry

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham  
Curtis  
Gaetz  
Hastings

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2243

So the amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 389, noes 39, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 347]

AYES—389

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragan  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan  
Brady  
Brindisi  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Buchanan  
Buchson  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Cارباجال  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Connolly  
Cook  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings

Meeks  
Meng  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Moore  
Morelle  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Mullin  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norton  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Plaskett  
Pocan  
Porter  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose (NY)

NOES—39

Amash  
Arrington  
Bishop (UT)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buck  
Budd  
Burchett  
Craig  
Davidson (OH)  
Fulcher  
Gianforte  
Gohmert  
Griffith

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham  
Curtis  
Gaetz  
Hastings

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2247

So the amendment was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY  
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 254, noes 174, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]

AYES—254

Adams	Golden	Norton
Aguilar	Gomez	O'Halleran
Allred	Gonzalez (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Axne	Gottheimer	Omar
Barragan	Graves (LA)	Pallone
Bass	Green (TX)	Panetta
Beatty	Grijalva	Pappas
Bera	Haaland	Pascrell
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bilirakis	Hayes	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Heck	Peters
Blumenauer	Higgins (NY)	Peterson
Blunt Rochester	Hill (CA)	Phillips
Bonamici	Himes	Pingree
Boyle, Brendan F.	Hollingsworth	Plaskett
Brindisi	Horn, Kendra S.	Pocan
Brown (MD)	Horsford	Porter
Brownley (CA)	Houlahan	Pressley
Bustos	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Butterfield	Huffman	Quigley
Carbajal	Hurd (TX)	Raskin
Cárdenas	Jackson Lee	Reed
Carson (IN)	Jayapal	Rice (NY)
Cartwright	Jeffries	Richmond
Case	Johnson (GA)	Rooney (FL)
Casten (IL)	Johnson (TX)	Rose (NY)
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Rouda
Castro (TX)	Katko	Roybal-Allard
Chu, Judy	Keating	Ruiz
Ciçilline	Kelly (IL)	Ruppersberger
Cisneros	Kennedy	Rush
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Ryan
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Sablan
Clay	Kilmer	San Nicolas
Cleaver	Kim	Sánchez
Clyburn	Kind	Sarbanes
Cohen	Kirkpatrick	Scanlon
Connolly	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Cooper	Kuster (NH)	Schiff
Correa	Lamb	Schneider
Costa	Langevin	Schrader
Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Schrier
Cox (CA)	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Craig	Lawrence	Scott, David
Crist	Lawson (FL)	Serrano
Crow	Lee (CA)	Sewell (AL)
Cuellar	Lee (NV)	Shalala
Cummings	Levin (CA)	Sherman
Cunningham	Levin (MI)	Sherrill
Davids (KS)	Lewis	Sires
Davis (CA)	Lieu, Ted	Slotkin
Davis, Danny K.	Lipinski	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Rodney	Loebstack	Smith (WA)
Dean	Lofgren	Soto
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Spanberger
DeGette	Lowe	Speier
DeLauro	Lujan	Stanton
DelBene	Luria	Stefanik
Delgado	Lynch	Stevens
Demings	Malinowski	Suozzi
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Swalwell (CA)
Deutch	Carolyn B.	Takano
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	Mast	Thompson (MS)
Doyle, Michael F.	Matsui	Thompson (PA)
Engel	McAdams	Titus
Escobar	McBath	Tlaib
Eshoo	McCaul	Tonko
Espallat	McCollum	Torres (CA)
Evans	McEachin	Torres Small
Finkenauer	McGovern	(NM)
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Trahan
Fletcher	McNerney	Trone
Fortenberry	Meeks	Underwood
Foster	Meng	Upton
Frankel	Moore	Van Drew
Fudge	Morelle	Vargas
Gabbard	Mucarsel-Powell	Veasey
Gallego	Murphy	Vela
Garamendi	Nadler	Velázquez
Garcia (IL)	Napolitano	Visclosky
Garcia (TX)	Neal	Wasserman
	Neguse	Schultz
	Norcross	Waters

Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton

Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

Zeldin

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 237, noes 191, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 349]

AYES—237

Aderholt	González-Colón	Nunes
Allen	(PR)	Olson
Amash	Gooden	Palazzo
Amodei	Gosar	Palmer
Armstrong	Granger	Pence
Arrington	Graves (GA)	Perry
Babin	Graves (MO)	Posey
Bacon	Green (TN)	Ratcliffe
Baird	Griffith	Reschenthaler
Balderson	Grothman	Rice (SC)
Banks	Guest	Riggleman
Barr	Guthrie	Roby
Bergman	Hagedorn	Rodgers (WA)
Biggs	Harris	Roe, David P.
Bishop (UT)	Hartzler	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hern, Kevin	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Hice (GA)	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Higgins (LA)	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Hill (AR)	Roy
Buchanan	Hudson	Rutherford
Buck	Huizenga	Scalise
Bucshon	Hunter	Schweikert
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Burchett	Johnson (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Burgess	Johnson (SD)	Shimkus
Byrne	Jordan	Simpson
Calvert	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Carter (TX)	Keller	Smucker
Chabot	Kelly (MS)	Spano
Cheney	Kelly (PA)	Staubert
Cline	King (IA)	Stea
Cloud	King (NY)	Steube
Cole	Kinzinger	Stewart
Collins (GA)	Kustoff (TN)	Stivers
Collins (NY)	LaHood	Taylor
Comer	LaMalfa	Thornberry
Conaway	Lamborn	Timmons
Cook	Latta	Tipton
Crawford	Lesko	Turner
Crenshaw	Long	Wagner
Davidson (OH)	Loudermilk	Walberg
DesJarlais	Lucas	Walden
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Walker
Duffy	Marchant	Walorski
Duncan	Marshall	Watkins
Dunn	Massie	Weber (TX)
Emmer	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Estes	McClintock	Wenstrup
Ferguson	McKinley	Westerman
Fleischmann	Meadows	Williams
Flores	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Foxx (NC)	Miller	Wittman
Fulcher	Mitchell	Womack
Gallagher	Moolenaar	Woodall
Gianforte	Mooney (WV)	Wright
Gibbs	Mullin	Young
Gohmert	Newhouse	
Gonzalez (OH)	Norman	

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
Curtis	Holding	Yoho
Gaetz	Moulton	
Hastings	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2250

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

Adams	Golden	Omar
Aguilar	Gomez	Pallone
Allred	Gonzalez (TX)	Panetta
Amash	Gottheimer	Pappas
Axne	Green (TX)	Pascrell
Barragan	Grijalva	Payne
Bass	Haaland	Perlmutter
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Peterson
Bera	Hayes	Phillips
Beyer	Heck	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Plaskett
Blumenauer	Hill (CA)	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Himes	Porter
Bonamici	Hollingsworth	Pressley
Boyle, Brendan F.	Horn, Kendra S.	Price (NC)
Brindisi	Horsford	Quigley
Brown (MD)	Houlahan	Raskin
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Huffman	Richmond
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Rose (NY)
Carbajal	Jayapal	Rouda
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Ruppersberger
Case	Kaptur	Rush
Casten (IL)	Keating	Ryan
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Sablan
Castro (TX)	Kennedy	San Nicolas
Chu, Judy	Khanna	Sánchez
Ciçilline	Kildee	Sarbanes
Cisneros	Kilmer	Scanlon
Clark (MA)	Kim	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schiff
Clay	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider
Cleaver	Kuster (NH)	Schrader
Clyburn	Lamb	Schrier
Cohen	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Scott, David
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Serrano
Correa	Lawrence	Sewell (AL)
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Shalala
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Sherman
Cox (CA)	Lee (NV)	Sherrill
Craig	Levin (CA)	Sires
Crist	Levin (MI)	Slotkin
Crow	Lewis	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lieu, Ted	Soto
Cummings	Lipinski	Spanberger
Cunningham	Loebstack	Speier
Davids (KS)	Lofgren	Stanton
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Stevens
Davis, Danny K.	Lowe	Suozzi
Dean	Lujan	Swalwell (CA)
DeFazio	Luria	Takano
DeGette	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Malinowski	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
Delgado	Carolyn B.	Titus
Demings	Maloney, Sean	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	Massie	Tonko
Deutch	Matsui	Torres (CA)
Dingell	McAdams	Torres Small
Doggett	McBath	(NM)
Doyle, Michael F.	McCollum	Trahan
Engel	McEachin	Trone
Escobar	McGovern	Underwood
Espallat	McNerney	Van Drew
Evans	Meeks	Vargas
Finkenauer	Meng	Veasey
Fletcher	Moore	Vela
Fortenberry	Morelle	Velázquez
Foster	Mucarsel-Powell	Visclosky
Frankel	Murphy	Wasserman
Fudge	Nadler	Schultz
Gabbard	Napolitano	Waters
Gallego	Neal	Watson Coleman
Garamendi	Neguse	Welch
Garcia (IL)	Norcross	Wexton
Garcia (TX)	O'Halleran	Wild
	Ocasio-Cortez	Wilson (FL)
		Yarmuth

NOES—191

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

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
Curtis	Holding	Yoho
Gaetz	Moulton	
Hastings	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2253

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 203, noes 225, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]

AYES—203

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

NOES—225

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Castro (TX)
Aguilar	F.	Chu, Judy
Allred	Brindisi	Cicilline
Axne	Brown (MD)	Cisneros
Barragán	Brownley (CA)	Clark (MA)
Bass	Bustos	Clarke (NY)
Beatty	Butterfield	Clay
Bera	Carbajal	Cleaver
Beyer	Cárdenas	Clyburn
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	Cohen
Blumenauer	Cartwright	Connolly
Blunt Rochester	Case	Cooper
Bonamici	Casten (IL)	Correa
	Castor (FL)	Costa

Courtney	Kennedy	Price (NC)
Cox (CA)	Khanna	Quigley
Craig	Kildee	Raskin
Crist	Kilmer	Rice (NY)
Crow	Kim	Richmond
Cuellar	Kind	Rose (NY)
Cummings	Kirkpatrick	Rouda
Dauids (KS)	Krishnamoorthi	Roybal-Allard
Davidson (OH)	Kuster (NH)	Ruiz
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Davis, Danny K.	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Dean	Larson (CT)	Ryan
DeFazio	Lawrence	Sablan
DeGette	Lawson (FL)	San Nicolas
DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Sánchez
DelBene	Lee (NV)	Sarbanes
Delgado	Levin (CA)	Scanlon
Demings	Levin (MI)	Schakowsky
DeSaulnier	Lewis	Schiff
Deutch	Lieu, Ted	Schneider
Dingell	Lipinski	Schrader
Doggett	Loebsock	Schrier
Doyle, Michael	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
F.	Lowenthal	Scott, David
Engel	Lowey	Serrano
Escobar	Luján	Sewell (AL)
Eshoo	Lynch	Shalala
Espallat	Malinowski	Sherman
Evans	Maloney,	Sherrill
Finkenauer	Carolyn B.	Sires
Foster	Matsui	Slotkin
Frankel	McAdams	Smith (WA)
Fudge	McBath	Soto
Gabbard	McClintock	Spanberger
Gallego	McColum	Speier
Garamendi	McEachin	Stanton
Garcia (IL)	McGovern	Swalwell (CA)
Garcia (TX)	McNerney	Takano
Golden	Meeks	Thompson (CA)
Gomez	Meng	Thompson (MS)
Gonzalez (TX)	Moore	Titus
Green (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell	Tlaib
Grijalva	Murphy	Tonko
Haaland	Nadler	Torres (CA)
Harder (CA)	Napolitano	Torres Small
Hayes	Neal	(NM)
Heck	Neguse	Trahan
Higgins (NY)	Norcross	Trone
Hill (CA)	Norton	Underwood
Himes	O'Halleran	Vargas
Horn, Kendra S.	Ocasio-Cortez	Veasey
Horsford	Omar	Vela
Houlihan	Pallone	Velázquez
Hoyer	Pappas	Visclosky
Huffman	Pascrell	Wasserman
Jackson Lee	Peters	Schultz
Jayapal	Peterson	Waters
Jeffries	Phillips	Watson Coleman
Johnson (GA)	Pingree	Welch
Johnson (TX)	Plaskett	Wexton
Kaptur	Pocan	Wild
Keating	Porter	Wilson (FL)
Kelly (IL)	Pressley	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
Curtis	Holding	Yoho
Gaetz	Moulton	
Hastings	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting Chair (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2256

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 192, noes 236, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

AYES—192

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

NOES—236

Adams	Carbajal	Courtney
Aguilar	Cárdenas	Cox (CA)
Allred	Carson (IN)	Craig
Amash	Cartwright	Crist
Axne	Case	Crow
Barragán	Casten (IL)	Cuellar
Bass	Castor (FL)	Cummings
Beatty	Castro (TX)	Daids (KS)
Bera	Chu, Judy	Davidson (OH)
Beyer	Ciilline	David (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Cisneros	Davis, Danny K.
Blumenauer	Clark (MA)	Dean
Blunt Rochester	Clarke (NY)	DeFazio
Bonamici	DeGette	DeLauro
Boyle, Brendan	Cleaver	DeBene
F.	Clyburn	Delgado
Brindisi	Cohen	Demings
Brown (MD)	Connolly	Demings
Brownley (CA)	Cooper	DeSaulnier
Bustos	Correa	Deutch
Butterfield	Costa	Dingell

Doggett	Levin (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Doyle, Michael	Levin (MI)	Ruiz
F.	Lewis	Ruppersberger
Engel	Lieu, Ted	Rush
Escobar	Lipinski	Ryan
Eshoo	Loebsack	Sablan
Españat	Lofgren	San Nicolas
Evans	Lowenthal	Sánchez
Finkenauer	Lowey	Sarbanes
Fletcher	Lujan	Scanlon
Foster	Luria	Schakowsky
Frankel	Lynch	Schiff
Fudge	Malinowski	Schneider
Gabbard	Maloney,	Schrader
Gallego	Carolyn B.	Schrier
Garamendi	Maloney, Sean	Scott (VA)
Garcia (IL)	Massie	Scott, David
Garcia (TX)	Matsui	Serrano
Golden	McAdams	Sewell (AL)
Gomez	McBath	Shalala
Rice (SC)	McCollum	Sherman
Gonzalez (TX)	Green (TX)	Sherrill
Green (TX)	Grijalva	Sires
McGovern	Haaland	Sires
McNerney	Harder (CA)	Slotkin
Meeke	Hayes	Smith (WA)
Meng	Heck	Soto
Moore	Higgins (NY)	Spanberger
Morelle	Hill (CA)	Speier
Mucarsel-Powell	Himes	Stanton
Murphy	Horn, Kendra S.	Stevens
Nadler	Horsford	Suozi
Napolitano	Houlihan	Swalwell (CA)
Neal	Hoyer	Takano
Neguse	Huffman	Thompson (CA)
Norcross	Jackson Lee	Thompson (MS)
Norton	Jayapal	Titus
O'Halleran	Jeffries	Tlaib
Ocasio-Cortez	Johnson (GA)	Omar
Omar	Johnson (TX)	Pallone
Pallone	Kaptur	Panetta
Pappas	Keating	Pappas
Pascrell	Kelly (IL)	Payne
Payne	Kennedy	Perlmutter
Perlmutter	Khanna	Peters
Peters	Kildee	Peterson
Peterson	Kilmer	Phillips
Phillips	Kim	Kind
Pingree	Kind	Kirkpatrick
Plaskett	Kirkpatrick	Krishnamoorthi
Pocan	Krishnamoorthi	Kuster (NH)
Porter	Kuster (NH)	Pressley
Pressley	Lamb	Price (NC)
Price (NC)	Langevin	Quigley
Quigley	Larson (WA)	Raskin
Raskin	Larson (CT)	Rice (NY)
Rice (NY)	Lawrence	Richmond
Richmond	Lawson (FL)	Rose (NY)
Rose (NY)	Lee (CA)	Rouda
Rouda	Lee (NV)	

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
Curtis	Holding	Yoho
Gaetz	Moulton	
Hastings	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting Chair (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2259

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT  
ROCHESTER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.  
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.  
A recorded vote was ordered.  
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 424, noes 3, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 352]

AYES—424

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

Napolitano	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)	[Roll No. 353]	Kim	Norton	Spanberger
Neal	Ruiz	Thompson (MS)		Kind	Nunes	Spano
Neguse	Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)	AYES—138	King (IA)	O'Halleran	Stanton
Newhouse	Rush	Thornberry		King (NY)	Olson	Stauber
Norcross	Rutherford	Timmons		Kinzinger	Palazzo	Stefanik
Norman	Ryan	Tipton		Kirkpatrick	Palmer	Steil
Norton	Sablan	Titus	Barragán	Kustoff (TN)	Panetta	Steupe
Nunes	San Nicolas	Tlaib	Bass	LaHood	Pence	Stevens
O'Halleran	Sánchez	Tonko	Beatty	LaMalfa	Perry	Stewart
Ocasio-Cortez	Sarbanes	Torres (CA)	Beyer	Lamb	Peters	Stivers
Olson	Scalise	Torres Small	Blumenauer	Lamborn	Peterson	Suozzi
Omar	Scanlon	(NM)	Blunt Rochester	Langevin	Phillips	Taylor
Palazzo	Schakowsky	F.	Bonamici	Latta	Plaskett	Thompson (PA)
Pallone	Schiff	Brownley (CA)	Boyle, Brendan	Lawson (FL)	Posey	Thornberry
Palmer	Schneider	Carbajal	Boyle, F.	Lee (NV)	Ratcliffe	Timmons
Panetta	Schrader	Cárdenas	Brownley, F.	Lesko	Reed	Tipton
Pappas	Schrier	Carson (IN)	Brownley, F.	Lipinski	Reschenthaler	Torres (CA)
Pascrell	Schweikert	Cartwright	Brownley, F.	Loeb	Rice (NY)	Torres Small
Payne	Scott (VA)	Castor (FL)	Brownley, F.	Long	Rice (SC)	(NM)
Pence	Scott, Austin	Castor, J.	Brownley, F.	Loudermilk	Richmond	Trone
Perlmutter	Scott, David	Chu, Judy	Brownley, F.	Lowey	Rigglesman	Turner
Perry	Sensenbrenner	Cicilline	Brownley, F.	Lucas	Roby	Underwood
Peters	Serrano	Cisneros	Brownley, F.	Luetkemeyer	Rodgers (WA)	Upton
Peterson	Sewell (AL)	Clark (MA)	Brownley, F.	Roe, David P.	Rogers (AL)	Van Drew
Phillips	Shalala	Clarke (NY)	Brownley, F.	Luria	Rogers (KY)	Veasey
Pingree	Sherman	Clay	Brownley, F.	Malinowski	Rooney (FL)	Vela
Plaskett	Sherrill	Clyburn	Brownley, F.	Maloney, Sean	Rose, John W.	Visclosky
Pocan	Shimkus	Cohen	Brownley, F.	Marchant	Rouda	Wagner
Porter	Simpson	Courtney	Brownley, F.	Marshall	Rouzer	Walberg
Posey	Sires	Cummings	Brownley, F.	Mast	Roy	Walden
Pressley	Slotkin	Davis (CA)	Brownley, F.	McAdams	Ruppersberger	Walker
Price (NC)	Smith (MO)	Davis, Danny K.	Brownley, F.	McBath	Rutherford	Walorski
Quigley	Smith (NE)	Dean	Brownley, F.	McCarthy	Scalise	Wasserman
Raskin	Smith (NJ)	DeFazio	Brownley, F.	McCaul	Schneider	Schultz
Ratcliffe	Smith (WA)	DeGette	Brownley, F.	McClintock	Schrader	Watkins
Reed	Smucker	DeLauro	Brownley, F.	McCollum	Schweikert	Weber (TX)
Reschenthaler	Soto	DeBene	Brownley, F.	McEachin	Scott (VA)	Webster (FL)
Rice (NY)	Spanberger	Delgado	Brownley, F.	McHenry	Scott, Austin	Westrup
Rice (SC)	Spano	DeSaunier	Brownley, F.	McKinley	Sensenbrenner	Westerman
Richmond	Speier	Deutsch	Brownley, F.	Meadows	Sewell (AL)	Wexton
Rigglesman	Stanton	Dingell	Brownley, F.	Meuser	Sherrill	Wild
Roby	Staubert	Doggett	Brownley, F.	Miller	Shimkus	Williams
Rodgers (WA)	Stefanik	Doyle, Michael	Brownley, F.	Mitchell	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Roe, David P.	Steil	Engel	Brownley, F.	Moolenaar	Sires	Wittman
Rogers (AL)	Steupe	Escobar	Brownley, F.	Mooney (WV)	Morelle	Woodall
Rogers (KY)	Stevens	Eshoo	Brownley, F.	Mullin	Mullin	Womack
Rooney (FL)	Stewart	Española	Brownley, F.	Murphy	Murphy	Wright
Rose (NY)	Stivers	Evans	Brownley, F.	Newhouse	Smucker	Young
Rose, John W.	Suozzi	Frankel	Brownley, F.	Norcross	Soto	Zeldin
Rouda	Swalwell (CA)	Fudge	Brownley, F.	Norman		
Rouzer	Takano					
Roy	Taylor					

NOES—289

NOES—3

Arrington	Davidson (OH)	Harris
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NOT VOTING—11

Abraham	Herrera Beutler	Radewagen
Curtis	Holding	Waltz
Gaetz	LaMalfa	Yoho
Hastings	Moulton	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2302

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 138, noes 289, answered “present” 1, not voting 10, as follows:

Adams	Cole	González-Colón
Aderholt	Collins (GA)	(PR)
Aguilar	Collins (NY)	Gooden
Allen	Comer	Gosar
Allred	Conaway	Gottheimer
Amash	Connolly	Granger
Amodei	Cook	Graves (GA)
Armstrong	Cooper	Graves (LA)
Arrington	Correa	Graves (MO)
Axne	Costa	Green (TN)
Babin	Cox (CA)	Griffith
Bacon	Craig	Grothman
Baird	Crawford	Guest
Balderson	Crenshaw	Guthrie
Banks	Crist	Haaland
Barr	Crow	Hagedorn
Bera	Cuellar	Harder (CA)
Bergman	Cunningham	Harris
Biggs	Davidson (OH)	Hartzler
Bilirakis	Davis, Rodney	Hern, Kevin
Bishop (GA)	Demings	Hice (GA)
Bishop (UT)	DesJarlais	Higgins (LA)
Bost	Diaz-Balart	Higgins (NY)
Brady	Duffy	Hill (AR)
Brindisi	Duncan	Hill (CA)
Brooks (AL)	Dunn	Hollingsworth
Brooks (IN)	Emmer	Horn, Kendra S.
Brown (MD)	Estes	Houlahan
Buchanan	Ferguson	Hoyer
Buck	Finkenauer	Hudson
Bucshon	Fitzpatrick	Huizenga
Budd	Fleischmann	Hunter
Burchett	Fletcher	Hurd (TX)
Burgess	Flores	Johnson (LA)
Bustos	Fortenberry	Johnson (OH)
Butterfield	Foster	Johnson (SD)
Byrne	Fox (NC)	Johnson (TX)
Calvert	Fulcher	Jordan
Carter (GA)	Gallagher	Joyce (OH)
Carter (TX)	Galleo	Joyce (PA)
Case	Gianforte	Kaptur
Casten (IL)	Gibbs	Katko
Chabot	Gohmert	Keating
Cheney	Golden	Keller
Cleaver	Gomez	Kelly (MS)
Cline	Gonzalez (OH)	Kelly (PA)
Cloud	Gonzalez (TX)	Kilmer

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Castro (TX)
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NOT VOTING—10

Abraham	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
Curtis	Holding	Yoho
Gaetz	Moulton	
Hastings	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2306

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 277, noes 151, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

NOES—151

[Roll No. 355]

AYES—277

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Amodei  
Axne  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan F.  
Brindisi  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Collins (NY)  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
González-Colón (PR)

Gottheimer  
Green (TX)  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Harder (CA)  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Heck  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney, Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Mitchell  
Moore  
Morelle  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norton  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez

Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Plaskett  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose (NY)  
Rouda  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sablan  
San Nicolas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Stevens  
Suoizzi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small (NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth  
Zeldin

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bishop (UT)  
Brady  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buchanan  
Huck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (GA)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Cloud  
Ruiz  
Collins (GA)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Cook  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Davidson (OH)  
DesJarlais  
Doggett  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Flores  
Foxy (NC)  
Fulcher  
Gianforte

Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill (AR)  
Hunter  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kelly (MS)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Luetkemeyer  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Watkins  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Young

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham  
Curtis  
Gaetz  
Hastings  
Herrera Beutler  
Holding  
Moulton  
Radewagen  
Waltz  
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2310

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
business is the demand for a recorded  
vote on the amendment offered by the  
gentleman from California (Mr. COX)  
on which further proceedings were  
postponed and on which the ayes pre-  
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote  
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-  
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 404, noes 22,  
not voting 12, as follows:

AYES—404

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan F.  
Brady  
Brindisi  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Collins (NY)  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
González-Colón (PR)

Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Estes  
Evans  
Ferguson  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy (NC)  
Fudge  
Fulcher  
Gabbard  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (TX)  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
González-Colón (PR)  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Heck  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (AR)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)

Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lesko  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney, Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marshall  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Moore  
Morelle  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norton  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peterson  
Pingree

Plaskett	Scott (VA)	Tonko
Pocan	Scott, David	Torres (CA)
Porter	Sensenbrenner	Torres Small
Pressley	Serrano	(NM)
Price (NC)	Sewell (AL)	Trahan
Quigley	Shalala	Trone
Raskin	Sherman	Turner
Reed	Sherrill	Underwood
Reschenthaler	Shimkus	Upton
Rice (NY)	Simpson	Van Drew
Rice (SC)	Sires	Vargas
Richmond	Slotkin	Veasey
Riggelman	Smith (MO)	Vela
Rodgers (WA)	Smith (NE)	Velázquez
Roe, David P.	Smith (NJ)	Visclosky
Rogers (AL)	Smith (WA)	Wagner
Rogers (KY)	Smucker	Walberg
Rooney (FL)	Soto	Walden
Rose (NY)	Spanberger	Walker
Rose, John W.	Spano	Walorski
Rouda	Speler	Wasserman
Rouzer	Stanton	Schultz
Roy	Staubert	Waters
Roybal-Allard	Stefanik	Watkins
Ruiz	Steil	Watson Coleman
Ruppersberger	Steube	Weber (TX)
Rush	Stevens	Weich
Rutherford	Stewart	Welch
Ryan	Stivers	Westrup
Sablan	Suozzi	Westerman
San Nicolas	Swalwell (CA)	Wexton
Sánchez	Takano	Wild
Sarbanes	Taylor	Williams
Scalise	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (FL)
Scanlon	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (SC)
Schakowsky	Thompson (PA)	Wittman
Schiff	Thornberry	Womack
Schneider	Timmons	Woodall
Schrader	Tipton	Yarmuth
Schrier	Titus	Young
Schweikert	Tlaib	Zeldin

NOES—22

Amash	Hunter	Posey
Arrington	Jordan	Ratcliffe
Bishop (UT)	Marchant	Roby
Burchett	Massie	Scott, Austin
Davidson (OH)	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Emmer	Meadows	Wright
Gomez	Norman	
Harris	Phillips	

NOT VOTING—12

Abraham	García (IL)	Moulton
Curtis	Hastings	Radewagen
Frankel	Herrera Beutler	Waltz
Gaetz	Holding	Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2316

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HORSFORD) having assumed the chair, Ms. DEGETTE, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL POLLINATORS WEEK

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Pollinators Week.

It is a time when we encourage protection of pollinator species—such as honeybees, native bees, birds, bats, and butterflies—as essential partners of farmers and ranchers in producing food.

These pollinators are vital to keeping items like fruits, nuts, and vegetables in our diet, and healthy pollinator populations are crucial to the continued economic well-being of rural America and the U.S. economy.

Worldwide, approximately 1,000 plants grown for food, beverage, fiber, spices, and medicines need to be pollinated by animals to produce the goods we depend upon.

The number of honeybee hives has declined from 6 million in the 1940s to about 2.5 million today, and we need to increase these habitats.

American farmers have no better friend than the honeybee, and more than one third of the U.S. crops require pollination, including blueberries, chocolate, coffee, melons, peaches, pumpkins, vanilla, and almonds.

Mr. Speaker, as one who has had a beehive in my backyard, I fully support efforts to raise awareness and keep our pollinators buzzing for generations to come.

RECOGNIZING VETERANS TRAVIS COYLE AND MARK LAMBERT

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, America would not be the greatest Nation in the world today without the valiant effort of our military personnel.

The reason we are the greatest country in the world is because we have the strongest, most dedicated men and women on the frontlines defending our freedoms.

Unfortunately, many soldiers come home with scars: some visible, some not.

Today, I want to take the opportunity to recognize two veterans from Virginia's Sixth District who started an organization called the Living Waters Farm Initiative.

Travis Coyle and Mark Lambert returned home from the war in Afghanistan and began experiencing symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder.

After receiving help through the Department of Veterans Affairs, equine therapy, their faith, and realizing that sufferers from PTSD do not have to bear this burden alone, Travis and Mark decided they would like to provide similar support to other service-members.

The Living Waters Farm Initiative was started to provide those living

with PTSD a supportive community that can stand together and learn from others with firsthand experience.

They already have horses and goats at Living Waters Farm and hope to add a garden soon.

As PTSD Awareness Month begins, I want to thank Mr. Coyle and Mr. LAMBERT for their service and dedication to other veterans.

MODERNIZE THE TRUCK FLEET WEEK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight this week as the first-ever Modernize the Truck Fleet Week.

Currently, the average age of heavy-duty trucks on the road is nearly 10 years old. That is a decade's worth of technology and improvements that have effectively been sidelined.

One big reason for this is the 12 percent Federal excise tax, known as the FET, on the sale of most heavy-duty new trucks.

This tax was implemented over 100 years ago as a means of paying for World War I and is now the highest percentage tax Congress imposes on any product.

It can tack on an additional \$20,000 to the price of a new truck, which most truck owners simply cannot afford.

This severely outdated tax discourages the purchase of newer, safer, more fuel-efficient, environmentally friendly trucks.

It is time to get rid of this tax. That is why I have introduced H.R. 2381, the Modern, Clean, and Safe Trucks Act, which repeals the FET.

The FET maybe made sense when it was implemented 100 years ago, but, just like the trucks that were designed in 1917, it is no longer viable in the modern world.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 0109

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DESAULNIER) at 1 o'clock and 9 minutes a.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3055, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020; RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2740, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020; AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 28, 2019 THROUGH JULY 8, 2019

sideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; and providing for proceedings during the period from June 28, 2019, through July 8, 2019, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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. 299. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TODAY

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-119) on the resolution (H. Res. 445) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; relating to con-

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. today for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 11 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until today, Wednesday, June 19, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first quarter of 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Robert Aderholt	2/16	2/17	Germany	Euro	550.72						550.72
	2/17	2/18	France	Euro	792.00						792.00
	2/18	2/20	Cyprus	Euro	548.89						548.89
	2/20	2/23	Austria	Euro	1,684.21						1,684.21
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	2/16	2/17	Germany	Euro	523.64						523.64
	2/17	2/18	France	Euro	792.00						792.00
	2/18	2/20	Cyprus	Euro	487.12						487.12
	2/20	2/23	Austria	Euro	1,684.21						1,684.21
Hon. Gwen Moore	2/16	2/17	Germany	Euro	523.64						523.64
	2/17	2/18	France	Euro	792.00						792.00
	2/18	2/20	Cyprus	Euro	487.12						487.12
	2/20	2/23	Austria	Euro	1,684.21						1,684.21
Hon. Steve Cohen	2/16	2/17	Germany	Euro	550.72						550.72
	2/17	2/18	France	Euro	1,409.00			5,823.63			6,374.35
	2/18	2/20	Cyprus	Euro	2,260.84						2,260.84
	2/20	2/23	Austria	Euro	986.22						986.22
Hon. Richard Hudson	2/19	2/19	Austria	Euro	2,260.84						2,260.84
Alex Johnson	3/24	3/27	Austria	Euro	986.22						986.22
Mischa Thompson	3/18	3/23	Belgium	Euro	2,169.00						2,169.00
Erika Schiager	3/18	3/23	Belgium	Euro	2,169.00						2,169.00
Paul Massaro	3/16	3/22	France	Euro	2,926.00						2,926.00
Committee total					23,020.54			67,597.68			90,618.22

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS, May 30, 2019.

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, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 3253, Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 3253

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2019–2024	2019–2029	
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	202	–23	37	278	398	145	16	–195	–348	–410	792	0	

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1325. A letter from the Director, Issuances Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Eligibility of Honduras To Export Poultry Products to the United States [Docket No.: FSI-2017-0026] (RIN: 0583-AD58) received June 13, 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 Agriculture.

1326. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, National Institute of Food and Agriculture,

Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hispanic-Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities (HSACU) Certification Process (RIN: 0524-AA39) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1327. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Robert B. Neller, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1328. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Michael G. Dana, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1329. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's interim final rule — Amendments to the Timing Requirements for Filing Reports on Form N-Port [Release No.: IC-33384; File No.: S7-02-19] (RIN: 3235-AL42) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1330. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment to Single Issuer Exemption for Broker-Dealers [Release No.: 34-86073; File No.: S7-21-18] (RIN: 3235-AM47) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1331. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final regulations — Outdated Regulations-Expanding Opportunity Through Quality Charter Schools Program (CSP)-Grants for Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities (RIN: 1810-AB56) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1332. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Title I—Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged and General Provisions; Technical Amendments [Docket ID: ED-2018-OESE-0106] (RIN: 1810-AB47) (RIN: 1810-AB55) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1333. A letter from the Division Director, Division of Policy, Legislation and Regulation, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Labor Certification Process for Temporary Employment in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CW-1 Workers) [DOL Docket No.: ETA-2019-0001] (RIN: 1205-AB92) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1334. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 24-Epibrassinolide; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0487; FRL-9993-15] received June 13, 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.

1335. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2012 PM2.5 NAAQS; Interstate Transport [EPA-R05-OAR-2017-0583; FRL-9995-30-Region 5] received June 13, 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.

1336. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* subspecies *plantarum* strain FZB42; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0560; FRL-9994-90] received June 13, 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.

1337. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's report titled "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year 2018", pursuant to Sec. 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended (Public Law 93-438), and the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-66); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1338. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Industry and Analysis, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Implementation of New Commerce Section 232 Exclusions Portal [Docket No.: 180227217-8217-03] (RIN: 0694-AH55) received June 13, 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.

1339. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting nine (9) notifications of a nomination or action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1340. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Navigation and Navigable Waters, and Shipping; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments [Docket No.: USCG-2018-0874] received June 13, 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.

1341. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Railroad Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Training, Qualification, and Oversight for Safety-Related Railroad Employees [Docket No.: FRA-2009-0033, Notice No.: 6] (RIN: 2130-AC70) received June 13, 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.

1342. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Railroad Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — System Safety Program [Docket No.: FRA-2011-0060, Notice No.: 9] (RIN: 2130-AC79) received June 13, 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.

1343. A letter from the Regulations Development Coordinator, Office of Regulations Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final

rule — Release of Information from Department of Veterans Affairs' Records (RIN: 2900-AQ27) received June 13, 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.

1344. A letter from the Program Specialist, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prohibition of Interment or Memorialization of Persons Who Have Been Convicted of Federal or State Capital Crimes or Certain Sex Offenses (RIN: 2900-AQ36) received June 13, 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.

1345. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification that the Trade Representative has been directed to pursue negotiation of agreements to address the threatened impairment of the national security with respect to imported automobiles and certain automobile parts from the European Union, Japan, and any other country the Trade Representative deems appropriate, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1862(c)(2); Public Law 87-794, Sec. 232 (Public Law 100-418, Sec. 1501(a)(3); (102 Stat. 1258) (H. Doc. No. 116-40); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2109. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in awarding a contract for the procurement of goods or services, to give a preference to offerors that employ veterans (Rept. 116-117). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2196. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reduce the credit hour requirement for the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (Rept. 116-118). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 445. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; relating to consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; and providing for proceedings during the period from June 28, 2019, through July 8, 2019 (Rept. 116-119). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 4, June 18, 2019 by Ms. Lofgren on H.R. 1044.

#### 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. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:  
H.R. 3298. A bill to increase entitlement funding for child care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan):  
H.R. 3299. A bill to permit legally married same-sex couples to amend their filing status for income tax returns outside the statute of limitations, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that all provisions shall apply to legally married same-sex couples in the same manner as other married couples, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL:  
H.R. 3300. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for workers and families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:  
H.R. 3301. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, to provide disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. FINKENAUER (for herself, Mr. KIND, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LAHOOD, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H.R. 3302. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the accuracy of geographic adjustment factors under the Medicare program and to permanently extend certain adjustments to such factors for certain localities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. MCADAMS, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 3303. A bill to establish the Commission on the State of U.S. Olympics and Paralympics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BURCHETT, and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 3304. A bill to exempt for an additional 4-year period, from the application of the means-test presumption of abuse under chapter 7, qualifying members of reserve components of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard who, after September 11, 2001, are called to active duty or to perform a homeland defense activity for not less than 90 days; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 3305. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2509 George Mason Drive in Virginia Beach, Virginia, as the "Ryan Keith Cox Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 3306. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish advanced nuclear goals, provide for a versatile, reactor-based fast neutron source, make available high-assay, low-enriched uranium for research, development, and demonstration of advanced nuclear reactor concepts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Reform, and Armed Services, for a pe-

riod 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. PASCRELL (for himself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. BEYER, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 3307. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for payments to possessions of the United States related to the application of the earned income tax credit in such possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 3308. A bill to amend the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act and the National Science Foundation Act of 2002 to incorporate art and design into certain STEM education programs; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:  
H.R. 3309. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to report on vulnerabilities from sea level rise to certain military installations located outside the continental United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:  
H.R. 3310. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a study on how to improve training and support for local emergency response providers in areas with high concentrations of covered chemical facilities in how to respond to a terrorist attack on a chemical facility; to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. CLINE (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. COHEN):  
H.R. 3311. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 11, United States Code, to address reorganization of small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 3312. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for an extension of the application period for certain aliens present in the United States for adjustment of status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina (for herself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 3313. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to develop guidelines and resources on the acquisition or licensing of intellectual property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 3314. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1750 McCulloch Boulevard North in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, as the "Lake Havasu City Combat Veterans Memorial Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. MENG):

H.R. 3315. A bill to establish universal child care and early learning programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3316. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for neighborhood revitalization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas:  
H.R. 3317. A bill to permit the Scipio A. Jones Post Office in Little Rock, Arkansas, to accept and display a portrait of Scipio A. Jones, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama):

H.R. 3318. A bill to require the Transportation Security Administration to establish a task force to conduct an analysis of emerging and potential future threats to transportation security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:  
H.R. 3319. A bill to streamline the application process for H-2A employers and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CORREA, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 3320. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement certain requirements for information relating to supply chain risk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 3321. A bill to amend the STEM Education Act of 2015 to require the National Science Foundation to promote the integration of art and design in STEM education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 3322. A bill to provide for grants for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.R. 3323. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain rules related to the determination of unrelated business taxable income, to provide that reimbursements for costs of using passenger automobiles for charitable organizations are excluded from gross income, to make the employer credit for paid family and medical leave available to tax-exempt eligible employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAST (for himself and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 3324. A bill to modify the project for Central and Southern Florida to include public health considerations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KIM, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee):

H.R. 3325. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to provide evidence of certain robocall violations to the

Attorney General; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Mr. MAST, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 3326. A bill to provide that a former Member of Congress or former senior Congressional employee who receives compensation as a lobbyist shall not be eligible for retirement benefits or certain other Federal benefits; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 3327. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to require that direct-to-consumer television advertisements for prescription drugs and biological products include the list price of such drugs and products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SIRE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 3328. A bill to limit the fees charged and collected from applicants for naturalization and related benefits based on poverty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COOK, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CORREA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. COSTA, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. COX of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. BASS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BERA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. WATERS, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Ms. PELOSI):

H.R. 3329. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5186 Benito Street in Montclair, California, as the "Paul Eaton Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 3330. A bill to set minimum standards for tax return preparers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself and Mrs. LURIA):

H.R. 3331. A bill to restrict security assistance to Lebanon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 446. A resolution reaffirming German-American friendship and cooperation under the Wunderbar Together-Germany and the U.S. initiative; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. SABLAN):

H. Res. 447. A resolution recognizing and commending the SummerSet DC Music Series and its performers and partners for benefiting the District of Columbia, District of Columbia regional residents, and visitors to the Nation's capital; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

#### 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. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: to provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 3299.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 3300.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3301.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. FINKENAUER:

H.R. 3302.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DeGETTE:

H.R. 3303.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 3305.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 3306.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 3307.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3308.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3309.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 3310.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CLINE:

H.R. 3311.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the establishment of a uniform law on bankruptcies throughout the United States; Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause "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;" and Article III, Section 1, Clause 1, Sentence 1, and Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution, in that the legislation defines or affects judicial powers and cases that are subject to legislation by Congress.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 3312.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4: "The Congress shall have Power [. . .] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . ."

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina:

H.R. 3313.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, which allows Congress "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof" and;

clause 14 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, which provides Congress with the power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces"

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 3314.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, known as the Postal Clause, empowers Congress: To establish Post Offices and post Roads.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7. In addition, Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, provides: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

The Postal Clause, an express Constitutional duty imposed upon Congress, carries with it the right to establish post offices, and with that right, is the concomitant right to operate, name, design, refurbish, and staff such post offices. This bill simply seeks to name a post office. The Property Clause further buttresses the plenary right of Congress to manage its properties, including implementing "needful" rules and regulations,

which would include the ability to name a federal building.

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 3315.

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. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 3316.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas:

H.R. 3317.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 7 provides Congress with the power to establish post offices and post roads

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3318.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—The Congress shall have Power “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 3319.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 3320.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8: 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. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 3321.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 3322.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 3323.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 3324.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Necessary and Proper Clause in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. McEACHIN:

H.R. 3325.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 3326.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 1: “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. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 3327.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 3328.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

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 Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 3329.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

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. YOHO:

H.R. 3330.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 3331.

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. 40: Mr. LEWIS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. CONNOLLY.  
 H.R. 95: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.  
 H.R. 117: Mr. NADLER.  
 H.R. 147: Mr. ADERHOLT.  
 H.R. 153: Mr. ADERHOLT.  
 H.R. 188: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
 H.R. 233: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
 H.R. 275: Mr. GALLEGO and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
 H.R. 284: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 307: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Ms. PINGREE.  
 H.R. 372: Mrs. LOWEY.  
 H.R. 397: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. CLAY.  
 H.R. 510: Mr. POSEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. LAMALFA.  
 H.R. 528: Mr. BUDD.  
 H.R. 555: Mr. COLLINS of New York.  
 H.R. 566: Mr. SHERMAN.  
 H.R. 576: Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
 H.R. 586: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.  
 H.R. 601: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
 H.R. 613: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 647: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. BOST, Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. HURD of Texas, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 649: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. HILL of California.

H.R. 655: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 663: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 683: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 720: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 724: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 726: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 728: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 737: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 748: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 749: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 751: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H.R. 763: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 770: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 776: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 808: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 865: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 898: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 913: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 945: Mr. ROUDA, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 946: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 948: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 955: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1001: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1002: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1005: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1011: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1018: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1042: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1043: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. MAST.

H.R. 1044: Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 1049: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1058: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 1073: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1083: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 1109: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1133: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. QUILLEY.

H.R. 1135: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 1140: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 1146: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 1154: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1171: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

H.R. 1174: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 1175: Mr. GAETZ and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 1220: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 1225: Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BRADY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1255: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 1256: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 1266: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1294: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1309: Mr. KILMER and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1326: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1327: Mr. VISCLOSKEY and Mr. WALKER.

H.R. 1364: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1373: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 1377: Ms. FRANKEL and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 1379: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1380: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 1395: Ms. WILD.

- H.R. 1406: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.  
H.R. 1407: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 1441: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.  
H.R. 1444: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 1446: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 1450: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.  
H.R. 1497: Mr. MORELLE and Ms. KAPTUR.  
H.R. 1507: Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 1530: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H.R. 1534: Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 1568: Mr. CRIST and Mr. FLEISCHNER.  
H.R. 1570: Mr. LONG, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 1597: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. FINKENAUER.  
H.R. 1605: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 1618: Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 1622: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 1632: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 1641: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 1651: Mr. ESTES.  
H.R. 1652: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 1679: Mr. OLSON and Mr. MULLIN.  
H.R. 1682: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 1683: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. POSEY.  
H.R. 1692: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. JEFFRIES.  
H.R. 1707: Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 1709: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. DEUTCH.  
H.R. 1723: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 1730: Mr. GALLAGHER and Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 1748: Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MCEACHIN, and Mr. GOHMERT.  
H.R. 1753: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1762: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. AMODEI.  
H.R. 1763: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. MENG, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. MILLER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
H.R. 1765: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
H.R. 1767: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 1769: Mr. KELLER.  
H.R. 1771: Mr. MAST.  
H.R. 1784: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1824: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.  
H.R. 1830: Mr. GOODEN.  
H.R. 1837: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 1846: Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 1850: Mrs. WALORSKI.  
H.R. 1854: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 1865: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 1882: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.  
H.R. 1898: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 1903: Mr. COX of California and Mr. HURD of Texas.  
H.R. 1915: Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COMER, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. FUDGE.  
H.R. 1923: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BALDERSON, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 1967: Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 1970: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 1975: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 1976: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 1981: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.  
H.R. 2000: Ms. WEXTON.  
H.R. 2009: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 2013: Mr. CRIST.  
H.R. 2015: Mrs. MCBATH and Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 2051: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 2056: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 2062: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 2074: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2086: Mr. SARBANES.  
H.R. 2089: Mr. LUJÁN.  
H.R. 2091: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.  
H.R. 2117: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 2124: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 2137: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. LAMALFA.  
H.R. 2146: Mr. CICILLINE.  
H.R. 2151: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2156: Mr. COHEN and Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 2161: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 2164: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 2178: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. LAMALFA.  
H.R. 2206: Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
H.R. 2211: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. MURPHY, Miss RICE of New York, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 2218: Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 2229: Mr. CICILLINE.  
H.R. 2232: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2236: Mr. VEASEY.  
H.R. 2244: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 2256: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PORTER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 2258: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 2271: Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 2283: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2294: Mr. FORTENBERRY.  
H.R. 2298: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
H.R. 2315: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 2321: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 2327: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SIRES.  
H.R. 2328: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. STIVERS, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.  
H.R. 2349: Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 2350: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H.R. 2355: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2368: Ms. WILD.  
H.R. 2381: Mr. HAGEDORN and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 2382: Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 2384: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 2386: Mr. KIM.  
H.R. 2405: Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. GOLDEN.  
H.R. 2415: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.  
H.R. 2420: Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COX of California, and Ms. TLAIB.  
H.R. 2421: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 2424: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.  
H.R. 2433: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.  
H.R. 2441: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 2442: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 2466: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 2467: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 2468: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. TONKO.  
H.R. 2471: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 2474: Mrs. TORRES of California and Ms. PORTER.  
H.R. 2478: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 2489: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 2498: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 2501: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 2507: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. WATKINS, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. STEWART.  
H.R. 2508: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 2568: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 2577: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.  
H.R. 2594: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
H.R. 2615: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.  
H.R. 2616: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2623: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 2626: Mr. HUIZENGA.  
H.R. 2653: Mr. MOULTON.  
H.R. 2680: Mr. YOUNG.  
H.R. 2681: Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 2682: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 2687: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2708: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 2742: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 2747: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Ms. WILD.  
H.R. 2748: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 2763: Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 2770: Mr. NEWHOUSE.  
H.R. 2771: Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H.R. 2777: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2812: Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.  
H.R. 2825: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. STIVERS.  
H.R. 2829: Ms. HOULAHAN.  
H.R. 2831: Ms. CRAIG, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 2847: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2853: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.  
H.R. 2854: Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 2858: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 2859: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. BURCHETT.  
H.R. 2869: Mr. RATCLIFFE.  
H.R. 2875: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
H.R. 2896: Mr. STIVERS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 2909: Mr. ROUDA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 2912: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2913: Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 2922: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 2931: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CRIST, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.  
H.R. 2969: Mr. POSEY and Ms. WILSON of Florida.  
H.R. 2975: Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. VARGAS, and Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 2979: Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 2988: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. COOK, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. MAST.  
H.R. 3006: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 3018: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 3026: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
H.R. 3040: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 3077: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H.R. 3082: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. FRANKEL.  
H.R. 3086: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 3094: Ms. SHALALA and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
H.R. 3106: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 3116: Mr. GAETZ.  
H.R. 3123: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 3125: Mr. CUELLAR.  
H.R. 3126: Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 3133: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 3137: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 3149: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 3153: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 3175: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 3183: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. KIND, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 3190: Ms. OMAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RASKIN, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 3192: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 3195: Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 3203: Mr. TONKO and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 3208: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3234: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3237: Ms. CHENEY.

H.R. 3248: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 3252: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SIREN, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 3254: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 3265: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 3267: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 3273: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 3274: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 3280: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3282: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 3284: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 3289: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 3297: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.J. Res. 20: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama and Mr. FULCHER.

H.J. Res. 32: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.J. Res. 48: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.J. Res. 59: Mr. POSEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. TONKO.

H.J. Res. 62: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H. Con. Res. 48: Ms. ADAMS, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H. Res. 33: Ms. SHERRILL.

H. Res. 49: Mr. CISNEROS.

H. Res. 60: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H. Res. 189: Mr. COOPER and Mr. RASKIN.

H. Res. 230: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H. Res. 255: Mr. WALTZ.

H. Res. 257: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H. Res. 259: Mr. GUEST, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. COOK, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. MAST.

H. Res. 285: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BERGMAN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SOTO, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. LONG.

H. Res. 307: Mr. MEADOWS.

H. Res. 371: Mr. MCEACHIN.

H. Res. 374: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. COLE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. HUIZENGA.

H. Res. 402: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Res. 432: Mr. CURTIS, Ms. BASS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H. Res. 441: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. MENG, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H. Res. 442: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Res. 443: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mrs. MURPHY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. WALTZ.

H. Res. 444: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CROW, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. RUSH.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

31. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to urging Congress to enact legislation that would prohibit any employer—including the Federal government, a State government, or a local unit of government—from inquiring about previous salaries from prior employers, or about present salary from a present employer, paid to someone who is currently applying for employment elsewhere; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.