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No. 105

## Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 24, 2019, at 3 p.m.

## House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2019

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

### PRAYER

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

Bless the Members of the people's House as they gather at the end of another week in the Capitol. Endow each with the graces needed to attend to the issues of the day with wisdom, that the result of their efforts might benefit the citizens of our Nation and the world.

We also ask Your blessing leading into this weekend upon a world both celebrating sport with the Women's World Cup competition, and facing heightened, even dangerous, tensions in the Middle East.

May the best of the human spirit be manifest in all the actions undertaken by those in positions of responsibility.

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

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS)

come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PAPPAS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

### THANKING MRS. KATHLEEN MIRABILE

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize my high school U.S. history teacher, Kathleen Mirabile, who retired last week after serving the Manchester School District for 49 years, 42 of those at my alma mater of Central High School.

Mrs. Mirabile is a Central High institution, and her passion for her subject matter and dedication to her profession made her an exemplary teacher. She was a longtime leader of the social studies department and the National Honor Society.

She gave back to her community in many ways, including leading efforts locally to preserve and share the history of Manchester.

Mrs. Mirabile knows that history is not simply a collection of dates, facts

and figures; it is about people. We must understand it or be bound to repeat it.

I think of her lessons on a regular basis, and so do thousands of New Hampshire students who have walked through her classroom doors.

On behalf of the people of New Hampshire's First District, I thank Mrs. Mirabile for incredible service and wish her the best in her well-deserved retirement.

### THANKING RICHARD SCHAFER

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, last month, I proudly introduced legislation, H.R. 2695, to name Success Dam, located in Tulare County, California, after Mr. Richard L. Schafer, a longtime Tule River Water Master. Last week, I was pleased to see this bill pass the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

For decades, Mr. Schafer has demonstrated unparalleled commitment to ensuring our families, farms, and communities get the water they need to live and work. A major part of this commitment includes this yearlong persistence to enlarge Lake Success. Doing so, would increase flood protection to communities and farmlands that are below the dam. But as California knows, more water storage means more security for the inevitable times of a drought that put a strain on our lives.

□ 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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The good news for Tulare County is that, in 2018, the Army Corps of Engineers fully funded work to raise the dam. I stand here today to state with confidence that, without Mr. Schafer's leadership, this project might not have been approved.

This is because no matter how contentious water issues can get—and if you are in California, you know that can be quite contentious—Mr. Schafer has always been the consummate professional, always remaining even-keeled, results-focused. It is only appropriate and fitting that Success Dam be named after Mr. Schafer.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues in this Chamber for coming together and acknowledging the individuals who work hard and make our communities better.

Most importantly, I want to thank Mr. Schafer for his continued leadership and service to our community. This is a much-deserved honor.

#### REMEMBERING FRANK WILLS AND HONORING HIS MEMORY

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

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the hero who has too often been forgotten; Frank Wills is his name, the security guard who discovered the Watergate burglary in progress.

Mr. Wills' discovery ultimately led to the exposure of crimes and scandalous behavior by several members of the Nixon administration and campaign, including the President himself.

Despite his central role in exposing that Presidential scandal, Mr. Wills only received a 3 percent raise in his weekly salary, and his work at the Watergate actually hurt his later efforts to find a new job.

Unfortunately, Mr. Wills passed away at the age of 52 without receiving the type of official recognition he deserved. This week, we observed the anniversary of the Watergate break-in, and on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, I urge everyone to remember Mr. Wills and honor his memory.

#### ALZHEIMER'S AND BRAIN AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, June is Alzheimer's and Brain Awareness Month.

Alzheimer's is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States, and it has reached crisis proportions. There is no effective treatment and no means of prevention and no method for slowing the progression of this disease. Sadly, one in three seniors will die of the disease of Alzheimer's.

Today, on the longest day of the year, the Alzheimer's Association is

raising awareness to outshine the darkness of Alzheimer's disease.

Approximately 50 million people, worldwide, are living with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias. This not only has a devastating impact on those who are diagnosed with the disease, but also their caregivers and their loved ones.

More than 15 million Americans provide unpaid care to families and friends living with Alzheimer's and other dementias. Compared with caregivers for people without dementia, twice as many caregivers for people with dementia indicate substantial emotional, financial, and physical stress.

Madam Speaker, the time to act is now. Let's join the fight. Let's take the pledge to raise awareness about Alzheimer's disease and to never stop searching for a cure.

#### ENERGY WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, our neighbors and low-income households pay three times more as a share of their income on energy bills than those in higher income strata.

The fiscal year 2020 Energy and Water appropriations bill marks an important step to reduce that energy burden for America's most vulnerable people by increasing investments in the Department of Energy Weatherization Assistance Program.

This program helps families make their home healthier and safer. It promotes energy efficiency and reduces utility bills, which means more money in the pockets of these families for healthcare, groceries, and other basic expenses.

For each dollar the American people invest in the weatherization program, we see an estimated \$4.50 in energy and nonenergy benefits. This additional funding will ensure that even more families are able to experience the benefits of the program.

The Energy and Water bill also recognizes America's need for clean energy innovation by significantly increasing funding for essential DOE research programs, including the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, the State Energy Program and ARPA-E.

The work done by DOE and State energy offices is absolutely critical to accelerate our Nation's transition to a clean energy economy. This bill recognizes the need for the United States to continue to be the global leader in clean energy innovation, technology development, and deployment.

I thank and express my gratitude to Chairwomen LOWEY and KAPTUR for their leadership on these issues.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF ATTORNEY JERRY BRADY

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Peoria County State's Attorney Jerry Brady, who was laid to rest this week. Jerry Brady was an admired public servant in the Peoria legal community and beloved by everyone who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Jerry grew up in Peoria, attending Spalding Institute High School and graduating from Bradley University and Saint Louis University law school.

In 1981, he became an assistant state's attorney in Peoria County and went on to run a successful law practice for nearly 30 years, where he served until his unfortunate passing.

Inside the courtroom, Jerry was known as one of the most principled and hardest working legal minds in all of central Illinois. Outside of the courtroom, he was known as a benefactor, friend, and role model throughout the community.

Jerry was instrumental in numerous fundraising efforts to support the Peoria community, including the recent completion of our veterans memorial in downtown Peoria.

Jerry was a selfless public servant who left a profound impact on our community, and Peoria, Illinois, misses him and will miss him in the future.

As our community mourns his loss, my thoughts and prayers are with his wonderful wife, Sue, and their three children. He will be missed.

#### CELEBRATING PRIDE MONTH

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Speaker, as we celebrate Pride Month, we are reminded of the great strides towards equality we have taken.

Madam Speaker, 50 years ago, on the streets outside the Stonewall Inn where the modern LGBTQ rights movement began, the journey towards equality, no doubt, looked endless. Today, we can see the end in sight. And yet, for all of our success, the struggle continues.

We cannot rest; we cannot compromise; we simply cannot allow the demagogues of ignorance, of fear, and of hatred of others, no matter what levels of power they hold, to stop our march forward.

We must redouble our efforts to ensure that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness applies to each and every American, no matter who they are and no matter whom they love.

#### DELISTING THE GRAY WOLF

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

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today ahead of a public hearing set to be held in my congressional district by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the proposed delisting of the gray wolf. The gray wolf has recovered.

In fact, back in 2013, the Obama administration delisted the gray wolf for precisely the same reason we are today: because of science. Yet the gray wolf remains listed, and without a State-developed management plan in place, the population in northeastern Minnesota is growing at an uncontrollable rate.

Within the Duluth city limits, which is the largest city in Minnesota's Eighth District, a Labrador retriever was recently attacked by wolves while its owner was just a few feet away. Attacks on cattle owned by farmers trying to make ends meet continue to be all too common.

Madam Speaker, my State's Department of Natural Resources will effectively manage the species once the Federal Government moves itself out of the way.

I am incredibly grateful to Interior Secretary Bernhardt and the Fish and Wildlife Service for choosing to hold this forum in the heart of gray wolf country. No one knows this issue better than those living in northeast Minnesota.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF IMMIGRANT HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. VARGAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Immigrant Heritage Month and the millions of immigrant families living, working, and thriving within the United States.

For centuries, our country has welcomed those in search of a better life and has benefited from their meaningful contributions.

As a proud Mexican American, it is a special honor to celebrate my family's immigrant heritage and our Nation's entire immigrant community. Like countless others, my parents came to the United States looking for hope and opportunity for themselves and for the generations to follow.

Thanks to their courage and sacrifice, my siblings and I were able to pursue our American Dreams, an opportunity that is currently, unfortunately, slipping away for far too many.

Today, we are witnessing the devastating effect of President Trump's cruel anti-immigrant agenda, where immigrants are demonized and treated as outsiders; migrants are denied their legal rights to asylum and safety; children are ripped apart from their parents; and adults and children are dying while in U.S. custody.

This is not who we are.

Immigrants from far and wide help build and better our Nation. They have and will continue to be a source of strength to inspire us.

I stand with immigrants today, and I think we all should.

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

□ 0915

#### UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

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

Mr. HAGEDORN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to encourage the Speaker of the House to give expeditious consideration of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement. There is progress on this agreement being made. The country of Mexico, their senate just ratified it. Canada is looking to move very quickly, and it is critically important that we do the same.

Along those lines, 1,000 groups in this country: manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, and processing groups have written us and said: We need to get this deal done now.

In Minnesota, it is not just agriculture. It is machinery. It is manufacturing. It is medicine, and people like my friends at the Farm Bureau, AgriGrowth, poultry, dairy, pork; you name it, everybody wants it done.

If we can get this Mexico-Canada Free Trade Agreement with the United States done, we are going to build momentum for our deals with China, Japan, South Korea, Colombia, and the European Union.

We should be dropping down the barriers, expanding our trade, creating economic growth, creating high-wage jobs, and helping the American people and our consumers.

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

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

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

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Speaker, if this unanimous consent cannot be entertained at this time, I encourage the Speaker and the majority leader to schedule immediate time for consideration of the Born-Alive bill so that we can stand up and protect the sanctity of life.

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

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VARGAS). Pursuant to House Resolution 445 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. 3055.

Will the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) kindly take the chair.

□ 0918

#### 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. 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, with Ms. WILD (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 20, 2019, amendment No. 190 printed in House Report 116-119 offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 195 OFFERED BY MR. RASKIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 195 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Chairwoman, 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 368, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Chairwoman, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 3055, relating to a problem taking place in my district that may be reflective of what is happening in many other parts of the country.

A fire station on a military installation recently experienced a devastating fire itself, but now cannot get the funds it needs to construct a new firehouse.

Madam Chairwoman, the United States spends billions of dollars every year on military projects, but we need the funds to fix and maintain the basic buildings and infrastructure that have fallen into disrepair on military installations across the country.

This situation was brought to my attention by constituents who work at the Naval District of Washington Fire and Emergency Services station located at the Naval Support Activity Bethesda installation in Maryland. NSA Bethesda provides base support

for 40 tenant commands, including Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, which the Members of this body know well.

Earlier this year, a fire broke out at NSA Bethesda's station, which exacerbated already hazardous conditions at the firehouse. It began in the kitchen, but because the fire alarm never went off, the flames spread into other rooms, causing extensive damage and rendering the firehouse basically unfit for occupancy. Fortunately, no one was injured because no one was there, but had the fire occurred overnight while everyone was asleep, it would have been a nightmare.

For several years prior to the fire, concerns about the safety of the firehouse, which was built in 1942, were raised by the people who live and work there. The complaints ranged from dangerous mold and asbestos, to roof leaks, electrical problems, and structural instability.

Temporary trailers erected next to the firehouse are also at a breaking point with air-conditioning units that only work intermittently, chronic mold, and leaking septic pipes. Yet, the complaints of the firefighters, paramedics, and EMTs were minimized or ignored. The firefighters have been told repeatedly that there is simply no money available to renovate or to build a new fire station.

In response to the hazardous conditions caused by the fire, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command simply put up some drywall and told the firefighters that the building was now ready to reoccupy.

The firefighters work 48-hour shifts and sometimes longer. They are worried about the carcinogens they are being exposed to, not just when they enter burning buildings, but when they breathe the air inside their own firehouse. This is happening at the fire station that responds to emergencies on an installation that is home to Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, the most prominent military hospital in America.

The men and women working there serve our military and our Nation's wounded warriors. Many of the firefighters, EMTs, and paramedics are themselves former soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, and coastguardsmen. One of my constituents said: "I served 4 years in the Army and was deployed overseas. The conditions in the firehouse are, by far, the worst conditions I have seen or lived in." Another told me that he lived in better conditions when he was serving in Afghanistan.

This is shocking and unacceptable. The men and women working at the fire station deserve better. They need funding to build a new, safe, clean, fire station. In a Defense budget of hundreds of billions of dollars, we should be able to have money for essential projects like this one.

I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), my colleague who has been a

real leader on this issue and is the chairwoman of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in support of this excellent amendment.

The health and safety of our troops in the surrounding communities is paramount. We need to ensure basic projects, like fire stations, are funded properly, just as training ranges, barracks, hospitals, and schools are. I look forward to working with the gentleman in future budget submissions, and I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Chair, I look forward to working with the gentlewoman to secure funding for projects like the one in my district.

I urge all of my colleagues to support 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 Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ OF FLORIDA

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 445, I offer amendments en bloc. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 6 consisting of amendment Nos. 196, 197, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 227 printed in part B of House Report 116-119, offered by Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ of Florida:

AMENDMENT NO. 196 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO OF ARIZONA

Page 393, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000) (reduced by \$3,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 197 OFFERED BY MR. MCCARTHY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 400, line 17, after the second dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$39,732,000) (reduced by \$39,732,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 200 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

Page 396, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 201 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF KENTUCKY

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 393, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 202 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 203 OFFERED BY MR. ALLEN OF GEORGIA

Page 367, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$37,000,000)".

Page 367, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$37,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 203 OFFERED BY MR. ALLEN OF GEORGIA

Page 367, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$37,000,000)".

Page 367, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$37,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 204 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 399, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 205 OFFERED BY MR. BOST OF ILLINOIS

Page 390, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)(increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 207 OFFERED BY MS. SEWELL OF ALABAMA

Page 393, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1)".

Page 393, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1)".

AMENDMENT NO. 209 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 392, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 392, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 210 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF LOUISIANA

Page 367, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1) (increased by \$1)".

AMENDMENT NO. 211 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF LOUISIANA

Page 369, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1) (increased by \$1)".

AMENDMENT NO. 212 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 396, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 213 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 396, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 214 OFFERED BY MR. STEIL OF WISCONSIN

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 215 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Page 392, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 392, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 216 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,500,000)".

Page 396, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 217 OFFERED BY MR. CARBAJAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000)".

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 218 OFFERED BY MR. CARBAJAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

Page 397, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,500,000)".

Page 397, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 222 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

Page 397, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 397, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 223 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 397, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 397, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 224 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 395, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 225 OFFERED BY MR. KIM OF NEW JERSEY

Page 369, line 2, after the dollar amount insert “(reduced by \$7,000,000) (increased by \$7,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 227 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 392, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,700,000)”.

Page 393, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,700,000)”.

Page 396, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,700,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chairwoman, the amendments included in the en bloc were made in order by the rule and have been agreed to by the ranking member, Judge Carter and I, and I support the amendment and urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment. Let me thank the chairwoman of my subcommittee, my good friend from Florida, for her efforts to put this bipartisan amendment together. It improves and strengthens the bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN), a sponsor of one of the amendments included in the en bloc.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise today in support of my amendment which would increase the Veterans Health Administration Medical Services account by \$1.7 million in order to increase the minimum amount that must be spent on gender-specific care for women at the VA with the appropriate offset.

Women represent the fastest growing cohort in our Nation's military, and in the past 4 years, the number of women veterans using VHA services has increased by 22 percent. Yet, we are not providing the VA with the resources it needs to provide quality care for women.

For example, in my community of Coatesville, the VA does not have a full-time OB-GYN. Women veterans in my community must wait until 1 of the

only 2 days a month that an OB-GYN visits the VA or find their way to distant Philadelphia for an appointment.

This lack of available gender-specific care is in no way unique to my community. It is widespread across our country's VA centers. Our women who have served deserve better from us, and this amendment helps ensure that we are specifically addressing the unique healthcare needs of these courageous women.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the minority leader of the United States House.

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

I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 3055, which is included in the en bloc amendment.

The intent behind my amendment is straightforward. It is to encourage the VA to complete construction of medical clinics that the Congress authorized 10 years ago in public law. Unfortunately, veterans in my district have now patiently waited for the new community-based outpatient clinic in Bakersfield to be built for more than a decade.

Of the 15 new clinics authorized in 2009, a decade ago, the Bakersfield clinic is the only facility that has not been built or opened. That means that thousands of veterans in California's 23rd Congressional District must continue to depend on a very outdated clinic. This is unacceptable.

In 2015, our constituents and I were informed that a new VA clinic was set to be built, only for that to be derailed by the now-failed California high-speed rail project, condemning the property the new clinic was supposed to be built on.

□ 0930

This forced the VA to start all over again, further delaying building our new clinic.

Now, last October there was this great excitement in the community. I welcomed it. It was the long-awaited news that the VA announced that it finally awarded the contract for a new 30,000-square-foot medical clinic in Bakersfield on Knudsen Drive. This new clinic would be state of the art, and it would be able to care for the rise in female veterans and the homeless veterans out there as well. It was the modernization that we have all been yearning for.

Unfortunately, something happened. The new clinic has been subject to several, what I would call, dilatory actions. Most of them have been resolved or dismissed, which only furthers the delay.

Now, you can protest. Here is a dirty little secret we should all learn: You can have the lease on an outdated clinic, bid for the new one and lose it, but then you can protest.

Do you get punished for protesting? No.

Do you know what happens? Our government rewards you. Because you go beyond the lease, they now pay the outdated clinic more money than they paid before, and, lo and behold, they are the ones protesting because they didn't win the contract.

That is unacceptable. Our veterans have fought too hard to wait too long to get this job done. So the VA must move forward and be consistent with the application of law and regulation.

Let's build this clinic on Knudsen Drive that won the award, and let's treat our veterans to a new, modern facility that works for those who really are in need of care, from mental health to a new growth in women veterans, to, even, veterans who are homeless. Let's show that we will never forget the acts that they did for us and how they worked so hard for all of us.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Chairwoman, I thank Chairwoman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ranking Member CARTER for their work on this legislation.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of en bloc package 1, which includes my amendment to H.R. 3055 to help address critical staffing shortages at the VA.

Madam Chair, we in Congress have no higher obligation than to care for our veterans who had our backs, and that starts with making sure they have the resources they need when they come home.

The number of unfilled positions at the VA has grown steadily, and currently it is nearly at 49,000 across the entire VA system.

Madam Chair, 49,000 vacancies is a huge problem that we must tackle. One constituent in my district, an 89-year-old, has been waiting on the adjudication of his appeal to the VA for more than a year. That is absurd. When we called the VA to inquire, we were told: “This is just how long it takes.”

Madam Chair, the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies looked closely at this issue and stated that the committee is concerned that the significant number of vacancies will lead to longer waits for veterans going without service.

I agree. We must address this problem and address it quickly. Our veterans don't have time for longer waits for doctor appointments, mental health crises, housing assistance, and so much more.

Our veterans deserve better, and I am proud to offer this amendment.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Chair, I am proud to sponsor an amendment that will help women veterans. My amendment would ensure that no less than \$3 million under the Veterans Health Administration should be directed toward

women-only inpatient clinics for mental healthcare.

The current system could force women suffering with PTSD caused by military sexual trauma to be admitted into a male-dominant ward, which could further traumatize or revictimize them.

The veteran suicide rate is, sadly, only increasing, and we need to protect our veterans when they are feeling vulnerable. Women veterans should not be humiliated, marginalized, traumatized, or victimized to the point of giving up and believing that suicide is the only way out. We need to protect them.

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

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Chair, I rise to thank the chairwoman and ranking member for including the Allen-Hice amendment in this en bloc package.

Congressman HICE and I worked together to introduce this bipartisan amendment to fully fund the President's budget request for construction of the second project of the cyber instructional facility at Fort Gordon.

As we all know, cyber is the present and future of modern warfare. In Georgia 12, the district I have the honor of representing, we are at the forefront of advanced cyber innovation. In the changing electronic world in which we live, U.S. Army Cyber Command is an increasingly significant part of our national security efforts.

U.S. Army Cyber Command is currently transitioning to Ford Gordon, and this transition requires construction of state-of-the-art facilities that can accommodate the rapid change of pace required in cyberspace.

I thank Congressman HICE for joining me in introducing this amendment, and I urge the passage of this en bloc package.

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

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague, Mr. ALLEN, for his leadership in this.

The U.S. Army's Cyber Center of Excellence is critical for cyberspace operations, signal and communications networks, and electronic warfare. The center carries out its important mission by developing mission doctrine, educational programs, personnel, and facilities solutions. It is of the utmost importance that we make sure this tradition of training world-class, highly skilled cyber professionals is kept intact.

Madam Chair, I urge passage of the Allen-Hice amendment to fully fund this project, and I urge all my colleagues to do the same.

I thank my neighbor and my friend for yielding the time, and it is an

honor to work with Mr. ALLEN on this important amendment.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), who has been a passionate advocate standing up for members of the Armed Forces as well as the veterans of this country in his district.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Chair, I thank Chairwoman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ranking Member CARTER for their work on this legislation and leadership.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of amendments en bloc No. 6, which includes my amendment to H.R. 3055 to increase our investment in the Veterans Health Administration for the purpose of hiring more mental health professionals.

Madam Chair, we in Congress have no higher obligation than to care for our veterans.

According to the inspector general for the VA, mental health professionals are the most needed occupation at the VA. Many of those in the veterans community are suffering from mental health conditions with so many of them, unfortunately, suffering in silence. Less than half of all returning veterans in need receive the mental health treatment that they deserve and need, and that is unacceptable.

We have seen an increased incidence of post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, and depression from our veterans coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan. My office has worked with a number of veterans who are suffering from PTSD to make sure they get access to the care they have earned.

An average of 20 veterans die by suicide every day. In New Jersey, my home State, the rate of suicide in the veterans community is almost double that of the rest of the population. This is shameful.

Madam Chairwoman, surely we can all come together as a body to support this most pressing and urgent need. My amendment will help do that, and I am proud to offer it.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my two amendments that were made part of the en bloc that we are debating.

My first amendment reflects congressional intent for the Army to prioritize necessary funding for its combat development centers. These centers throughout the United States play a critical role in ensuring a capable and ready ground force.

Take, for example, Fort Polk, which is home to the Joint Readiness Training Center, JRTC, located in Louisiana's Fourth Congressional District near my home. Fort Polk JRTC provides invaluable training to prepare for the unique situations and challenges a unit may face while being deployed.

As we continue to grow our ground forces, investing in the necessary infra-

structure to replace the existing facilities at Fort Polk, such as the Joint Operations Center, we remember, is paramount. This much-needed upgrade would allow our troops better training and ensure full readiness for when our men and women in uniform are called upon to defend freedom around the world.

My second amendment ensures congressional intent that the Air Force continues to maintain its revised plan for construction and upgrades to the Weapons Generation Facility enterprise. Ensuring these critical upgrades to those facilities is critical to the national security interests of the U.S., especially given the recent aggressive actions from our adversary. Deterrence is a requisite to maintaining peace, and if Congress is going to be serious about preserving our nuclear infrastructure, these upgrades must be prioritized.

My home State of Louisiana has invested millions of dollars to pave the way for the Weapons Generation Facility at Barksdale Air Force Base, home to Global Strike Command. I urge the Air Force to continue to work with Congress and the Louisiana delegation to support the wide array of strategic deterrence that we do there at Global Strike.

Madam Chair, in closing, I am proud to represent both these vital military installations here in Congress. Both are critical to our national security interests in the United States, and I appreciate the Appropriations Committee for giving it due attention.

Madam Chair, I urge support of both amendments.

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

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ABRAHAM).

Mr. ABRAHAM. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of the two amendments included in this en bloc package. The first is to ensure that the Air Force prioritizes construction of the Weapons Generation Facility at Barksdale Air Force Base.

The Louisiana congressional delegation and I have continued to push the Air Force for this project because of its strategic importance to our Nation's security and nuclear strategy. Millions of Federal dollars have been invested in projects to prepare for this facility, and last year, we in Congress prioritized funding for a new gate entrance at Barksdale.

The Weapons Generation Facility at Barksdale is a national security imperative. Funding this project cannot wait any longer, and I encourage the Air Force to prioritize funding for this project.

The second amendment I would like to speak on is to prioritize the funding of our Army's combat development centers. One of these is the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Fort Polk has supported training operations for our Army for decades. The

training our soldiers receive at Fort Polk is the best and closest they will get to combat without actually being deployed. This training is imperative to readiness and our national security.

We need to do a better job about resourcing the infrastructure needs of these training centers, and we must prioritize funding for them.

Madam Chair, I want to thank my colleagues for working with Congressman JOHNSON and me on these amendments, and I look forward to seeing them pass.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL).

Mr. STEIL. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to ensure that the VA suicide prevention programs are adequately funded. This budget-neutral amendment provides \$1 million to those programs.

Every day, we lose 22 veterans to suicide. These are American heroes—fathers, husbands, wives, sons, and daughters—valued members of our community. We must support our veterans and fight for them as they fought for us. They will not go through this battle alone.

June is PTSD Awareness Month. We must stand together, Democrats and Republicans, to ensure that our veterans get the help that they need.

This amendment is about supporting veterans and ensuring that they have access to mental healthcare resources. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), who will be batting cleanup.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I thank my good friend from Texas for yielding me this time.

Madam Chairwoman, my amendment in this en bloc package is very simple. It transfers \$1.5 million from the general administration account to the homeless assistance programs and suicide prevention outreach.

According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 40,000 veterans are homeless in any given night in this great country. In Arkansas, we have coordinated robust efforts in Little Rock to combat homelessness, but still 250 veterans can experience homelessness on any given day.

I have got three veterans on my constituent team. They spend time in our shelters every month helping vets. Our vets deserve that extra touch. One of those safe places is St. Francis House, a nonprofit in Little Rock that has done exceptional work to help our veterans experiencing homelessness. For over 30 years, they have been providing transitional housing for homeless veterans.

Our veterans put their lives on the line to protect our freedoms and safety, and in return, we need to do everything we can to ensure they get the proper attention and care that they deserve. We must all work together to continue

to move forward, addressing this issue that plagues too many of our veterans across the country and help those suffering from the plague of homelessness.

Madam Chair, I urge passage of my amendment.

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

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, may I ask how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 30 seconds remaining.

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Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST).

Mr. BOST. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of this en bloc package.

My amendment highlights the positive work done by public universities and law schools offering pro bono legal services for our Nation's veterans.

As the ranking member of the Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee, I understand that putting together a proper application for disability benefits can be difficult at times.

In my district, Southern Illinois University Carbondale School of Law offers assistance to veterans when appealing disability claims. The program has helped thousands of these heroes and increases the chances for the veterans receiving positive responses in a timely manner.

I thank the chair and ranking member for including this in the en bloc package, and I urge its support.

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

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

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the en bloc which includes my amendment providing an additional \$1 million to the medical services account, to be directed towards public-private partnerships to help address veteran suicide prevention; PTSD and TBI treatment; and substance use disorders.

Madam Chair, taking care of our veterans means taking care of both their physical and mental well-being. Tragically, we are losing veterans at a rate of around 20 a day to suicide, many of whom are also dealing with PTSD, traumatic brain injuries, and/or substance use disorder.

While the VA is doing tremendous work to reach out to our veterans, the need is still great so we must use every tool available to help them. Through this public-private partnership program the VA will work with research universities, teaching hospitals and other community entities to reach more of our veterans so they can get the help and care they need.

I thank the committee for including my amendment in the en bloc and would urge my colleagues to support it and the underlying bill.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 198 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 198 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. 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 D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the policy limitation in section 3(b) of the Veterans Health Administration directive 1315 (issued on December 8, 2017), or any limitation of the same substance.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, this has been a very important week in the evolution of the Federal policy to end the failed policy of prohibition on cannabis.

Yesterday, the House overwhelmingly approved my amendment that would prohibit the Department of Justice from interfering with any State-legal cannabis activities. We had also approved an amendment that granted the same protections to the Tribes.

This is remarkable progress that we have seen, but it is just an effort by Congress to catch up to where the rest of the American public is.

For the last 23 years, American voters have changed the policies that are outmoded and dangerous. Most recently, we have seen a wave of activity dealing not just with medical marijuana but dealing with adult use. The public, by a two-thirds margin, supports this.

And, when we talk about medical marijuana, it is like the Fourth of July. Ninety percent of the American public believes that we ought to have access to medical marijuana.

I have been working in this Congress to extend the same opportunities to our veterans, who, if anything, need medical marijuana more than any other category of our citizens. We lost 7,000 people to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, but we have lost over 100,000 veterans to suicides and opioid overdoses.

The VA, I am afraid, has not been as helpful as it should be. They prescribe opioids for our veterans at a rate 50 percent higher than others. Our veterans are twice as likely to die from overdose.

I am deeply concerned about that. That is why I have repeatedly advanced this amendment. Two sessions ago, it passed the House, it passed the Senate, and it was in the final version of the bill, only to be stripped out by the Republican leadership.

An illustration of how far we have evolved: The House leadership that



stripped this provision out was headed by Speaker Boehner, who is now a spokesperson for the cannabis industry, having described that he has evolved on this issue and thinks it is a good idea.

We haven't evolved, in this Congress, in providing protections for the VA. Even though this amendment has passed repeatedly, all of a sudden, the VA has decided, well, they would be putting their doctors at risk.

It never came up before. If we had known about it, we could work around it. And I think we can and should work to fix this.

It is outrageous. And if you talk to people like the Veterans Cannabis Coalition, or talk to veterans in your own district, they will tell you that their lives have been transformed by access to medical cannabis and they don't want highly addictive, dangerous opioids.

We need to do right by them. I am going to, reluctantly, withdraw this amendment, this amendment that has passed repeatedly on the floor of the House and is so badly needed.

And I hope that we will be able to work together to fix this little quirk, to make sure that VA doctors can do what doctors everywhere do in States where medical cannabis is legal and be able to work with their patients.

The VA ought to give their patients, our veterans, the same consideration to have them be able to have these conversations with the doctors that know them best.

As I say, Madam Chair, I will reluctantly withdraw it, confident that we can work together to solve it and, ultimately, give our veterans the access that they deserve and need.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 199 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 199 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Chair, I rise having 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 D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to implement, administer, or enforce section 17.3240 of title 38, Code of Federal Regulations, as proposed in 82 Fed. Reg. 48018 (October 16, 2017) and amended in 83 Fed. Reg. 61137 (November 28, 2018).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of an important issue:

preserving veterans' choices over their prosthetic services.

While I am prepared to withdraw this amendment—we have had discussions about that—I would hope that I can continue to work with the chairwoman as we move to conference on improving the underlaying report language.

Last year, the VA released a draft proposed rule which would have significantly curtailed veterans' choices in how they receive their prosthetic or orthotic care.

While we appreciate the Secretary's efforts to address the concerns of the veterans, I remain concerned that the proposal does not go far enough to protect veterans' ability to select high-quality, convenient, and efficient services from community-based providers of their choice.

This proposal would have upended more than 60 years of successful partnership between the VA and local prosthetists who contract with the VA and have long-term relationships with their patients. This long-term relationship is critical for the unique, patient-centered care needs of prosthetics services.

I would also like to thank my colleague, Representative RUTHERFORD, for working on this issue with me.

Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) to at least assure me that we can continue to work on this issue together.

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

I appreciate the gentleman from Michigan for bringing attention to this important issue. We can all agree that we want to let veterans choose the best prosthetics provider for his or her needs.

As you know, we included report language expressing concern on this issue, but I do agree that more needs to be done. We want the best care for our veterans, and we need to find a way forward to determine the appropriate next steps.

We should work with the authorizers and the VA to thoughtfully work on this issue to find the best solution for veterans needing artificial limbs.

I commit to working with the gentleman on this issue. We are not quite ready to make a decision on the best approach to this as we move towards conference. I thank the gentleman for his willingness to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Chair, based upon that and, also, an understanding of the chairwoman's willingness to at least look at how we can find an adequate solution to meet the needs of our servicemembers who have given their all for our great country, I am willing to continue working on that.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I am willing to withdraw this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 206 OFFERED BY MR. BOST

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 206 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. BOST. 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 D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of Executive Order 13858.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BOST. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment in support of the President's executive order entitled "Strengthening Buy-American Preferences for Infrastructure Projects."

When Federal agencies spend tax dollars, those dollars should be spent on American-made products. This not only includes items directly procured by the Federal Government but, also, those funded through Federal aid programs.

Each year, the Federal Government will spend hundreds of billions of dollars procuring goods and services. Many billions more will be provided directly to States to build our Nation's military infrastructure.

Unfortunately, buy-American preference requirements are not consistently applied between various agencies. This may result in the loss of jobs and missing contract opportunities for American businesses and workers.

To address these potential shortfalls, the President's executive order directs agency heads to identify opportunities to maximize the use of American-made products.

I strongly support those efforts. Federal agencies should already be following this executive order, and my amendment would simply reinforce the President's efforts.

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I claim the time to speak on the amendment, although I do not oppose the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I do fully support Strengthening Buy-American Preferences for Infrastructure Projects. That language is already included in this legislation, and I appreciate the gentleman underscoring the importance of our commitment to buy-American policies.

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



Mr. BOST. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman's support of the amendment. I also support the cosponsorship from Congressman DAN LIPINSKI and his support of these efforts as well.

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

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

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. 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 Illinois will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 208 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

AMENDMENT NO. 219 OFFERED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 219 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. 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 D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out a new or additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Round.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my bipartisan amendment which makes clear that no funding made available by this bill can be used to carry out another wasteful round of base realignment and closure, or BRAC.

Folks in the Lowcountry still remember the disastrous effects BRAC had on our economy in the past. Our region lost more than 20,000 jobs, according to some estimates, after the 1993 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the Charleston Naval Shipyard.

My amendment would make sure that the Joint Base Charleston, Parris Island, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, and the Beaufort Naval Hospital do not suffer the same fate.

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Combined, these important national security assets are estimated to account for nearly \$13 billion in economic impact and support 78,000 jobs.

But this amendment isn't just about preserving my district's economy. It is also about fiscal responsibility. The

last BRAC round in 2005 cost taxpayers over \$35 billion and is not expected to save even one-third of that.

This is funding that should have gone to rebuilding our military and improving its readiness but was, instead, spent devastating military communities across the country.

This is why I am asking that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle join me in supporting this amendment, which will ensure that military communities in the Lowcountry and across the Nation are spared the effects of another reckless BRAC round.

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I claim the time to speak on the amendment, although I do not oppose it.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. SCHNEIDER). Without objection, the gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I rise to point out that DOD has testified that it has excess facilities and needs a way to deal with that excess.

Mr. Chair, the underlying bill does not include any funds to initiate a BRAC round, and I have no objection to the amendment. I appreciate the gentleman calling attention to the economic impact of BRAC rounds, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, in closing, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RATCLIFFE) for joining me in offering this amendment. I also thank Chairman MCGOVERN and my colleagues on the Rules Committee for allowing this important amendment to come to the floor for debate.

I ask that my colleagues vote in favor of this amendment to ensure that our military's limited resources are not wasted on another round of BRAC.

Mr. Chair, 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. CUNNINGHAM).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 220 OFFERED BY MR. GOLDEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 220 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. 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 395, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 397, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,200,000)".

Page 397, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,200,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. GOLDEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise to offer my amendment to H.R. 3055. This amendment would increase by about \$5 million the medical facilities account.

I did want to talk about a specific problem. I think that most rural States and communities understand that when it comes to trying to take care of our veterans, specifically, those who are struggling with mental health issues, and perhaps substance use disorder issues as well, it is an issue of care closer to home and access to care.

When we have a veteran in a State like Maine who is in need of acute mental healthcare services and needs long-term inpatient mental healthcare, it has become known in the veterans community in Maine that that care is only available to veterans, at closest, in Bedford, Massachusetts, or perhaps as far away as New York or even further in order to get access to those beds. It is the same when they are in need of long-term substance use treatment programs.

I have seen time and time again, working with veterans who are in need of those services, that this is a significant problem. It is a barrier to care. It keeps people from coming in the door at the VA to ask for help.

It is not just an issue in rural areas among veterans. The problem is mirrored in the greater community.

This is not an instance where veterans can go to the community to get long-term inpatient care because, to begin with, the beds aren't there in rural America. I think this is an instance where we really need the VA to step up to try to make sure that every State has a baseline capability to provide long-term inpatient mental healthcare services and substance use disorder services to veterans as close to their homes and their communities as possible.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), and I thank her for working with me on this issue and for all the work that she is doing on the committee.

I also thank the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER) for joining me on this. I know Idaho is in the same boat as Maine on this one.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, we have recognized that there is a lack of available overnight bed space for mental health patients at VA facilities, and this is a huge issue that the VA is facing. In fact, we did provide an additional \$20 million within the medical facilities account in the base bill as an effort to begin to address this dire need.

This amendment will add an additional, vital \$5 million to expand VA facilities and provide additional bed

space for veterans requiring overnight mental healthcare. We can never do too much to provide mental healthcare for our veterans.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I congratulate the gentleman on his leadership on this issue.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment, although I do not oppose it.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chair, this amendment will invest \$5 million into those much-needed beds at long-term care VA facilities. It is offset by a reduction for that same amount from the VA IT systems account budget.

Most of Idaho's veterans served in Vietnam, and they are between 65 and 74 years old. While people are living longer today, they also need more care. And in this case, there are mental healthcare concerns.

Passage of this amendment helps in that regard, giving more bed space to veterans in need of long-term healthcare. These funds will also provide options to help Idaho's heroes to remain closer to their communities. Many studies have found that people tend to respond better to treatment when they can be closer to their families.

Please note that this does not add to our growing deficit.

I thank my colleague from Maine, Congressman JARED GOLDEN, for working with me on this bipartisan amendment and for his service to our country in the United States Marine Corps.

Improving care for our veterans should always be an issue that we can agree on. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting this amendment.

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

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

I again thank Congressman FULCHER for joining me in this. It is critically important.

I think he made a great point. With care closer to home, it is about relationships, and it is about trust when serving a population like veterans. Also, when talking about things like mental health and substance use treatment care programs, that kind of familiarity and trust goes an awfully long way.

I have talked to healthcare professionals who talk about continuity of care as well. Even in this age, with the internet, when trying to coordinate continuity of care from New York to Maine, when a veteran steps outside of that inpatient care, it becomes very difficult. This would all be solved, I think, or at least be much more efficient, if we had the ability to take care of our veterans in our home States, like Maine and Idaho.

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

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

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

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. 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 Maine will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 221 OFFERED BY MR. MCADAMS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 221 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. MCADAMS. Mr. 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 390, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1) (reduced by \$1)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. MCADAMS. Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak on my amendment encouraging the Department of Veterans Affairs to improve veteran credit reporting and to implement important financial protections for our veterans.

I thank the bipartisan cosponsors of this amendment, Representative AXNE from Iowa, Representatives GONZALEZ and STIVERS from Ohio, Representative BARR from Kentucky, and Representative ALLRED from Texas.

Congress created the Veterans Choice Program to respond to inexcusable wait time delays for veterans receiving medical care at VA facilities. The Choice program allowed veterans to access non-VA medical facilities, providing for faster options in receiving necessary medical care.

While veterans saw increased access to healthcare, their financial health took a hit as the VA and third-party providers failed to process payments in a timely fashion and actually made billing errors, resulting in negative credit reporting for our veterans even though those payments were often not the responsibility of the veteran.

My amendment encourages the VA to make good on legislation that was enacted last year to ensure that these credit reporting errors are fixed.

This legislation establishes a process in which veterans can dispute negatively reported credit scores due to VA billing mishaps. It also requires credit bureaus to remove information related to a veteran's fully paid or settled medical debt that has been characterized as delinquent, charged off, or in collection. This program will ensure our veterans are not financially inhibited because of government error.

The VA was tasked with establishing a database and process to verify whether a medical debt is related to the billing errors and filing mishaps within a year of enactment. This 1-year grace period allowed the VA to establish a program to check medical debts, verify debt accuracy, and provide a solution for our veterans. However, the VA missed that 1-year period at the end of last month.

My amendment is simple. It simply instructs the VA to submit to Congress an implementation plan, including expected timeline and resource requirements for the VA to come into compliance with the law and to establish these important protections for our veterans.

Good credit for our veterans is the difference between qualifying for a home loan or not. It is the difference between investing in their education, being able to buy a car, or qualifying for a small business loan.

This important issue cannot wait. Our Nation's veterans should not be punished because of government billing errors. They deserve better, which is why I encourage a "yes" on my bipartisan amendment.

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, as the designee of the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I rise to support this amendment. I agree with my colleague from Utah, and I appreciate him drawing attention to this important issue.

Veterans' credit scores should not be negatively impacted by untimely or improper payments by VA to third-party providers. This is an unconscionable outcome to the irresponsible actions of the VA.

I understand VA is working with the gentleman on this issue, and it is still in the process of setting up a database that will allow consumer reporting agencies to verify whether or not a debt furnished to a consumer reporting agency is actually a veteran's medical debt, as required by Public Law 115-174, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act. Unfortunately, due to the complexity of setting up this database, it will take longer than the 1-year deadline required by the law.

We must hold the VA accountable for timely payments, and we cannot accept veterans suffering the financial consequences of VA's improper or untimely payments.

I do commit to working with the gentleman on this issue as we move through the process. We need to make sure that when our veterans come home, they are able to seamlessly transition back to civilian life and not have obstacles thrown in their path by the VA's own mistakes.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman offering this amendment to protect our veterans and protect their credit. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I know the ranking member joins me in that effort.

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

Mr. McADAMS. Mr. Chair, I encourage Members to support this bipartisan amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. McADAMS. Mr. 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 Utah will be postponed.

□ 1015

AMENDMENT NO. 226 OFFERED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 226 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. 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 D (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 101(e)(8) of title 10, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment, which would further emphasize our need to ensure our military is prepared for the ever-growing risk of climate change and rising sea levels. To that end, my amendment would make sure further DOD construction projects meet military resilience standards.

I have said time and time again that climate change is our greatest non-military threat, but climate change also poses a significant threat to our military's readiness. Nowhere is this clearer than in the Lowcountry, which is home to some of our Nation's most critical national security assets. Parris Island, one of only two military bases that makes enlisted marines and the only military base that makes female enlisted marines, faces frequent flooding and could be flooded for over a third of the year by 2050.

Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, the only place in the world where pilots are trained to fly the F-35B, faces similar flooding risks, which threaten

to disrupt training and fielding of these aircraft.

Just this year, Joint Base Charleston was identified by the Air Force as one of the top five bases most susceptible to the risks associated with climate change.

I am offering this amendment because it is imperative that these important defense assets are prepared, not only because they are critical to our national security, but also because they are an indispensable part of our economy in the Lowcountry.

Combined, these important national security assets are estimated to account for nearly \$13 billion in economic impact and support 78,000 jobs in our district.

Mr. Chair, this is an urgent issue that threatens military installations across this Nation, so I ask that my colleagues join me in support of my amendment and the readiness of our Armed Forces.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The past year has been particularly devastating to military installations in multiple States, including my own. There are bases that experienced hurricanes, tornadoes, and massive coastal and river flooding.

Over time, gradual sea level changes magnify the impacts of storm surge and may eventually result in permanent inundation of facilities and installations.

In my home State of Florida, Tyndall Air Force Base was devastated by Hurricane Michael.

Building resilient DOD facilities that can sustain the impacts of damaging storms and flooding is no longer an option but an essential requirement.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment. I commend the gentleman for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, in closing, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for speaking in favor of my amendment and for all of her hard work in constructing this year's Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill.

This legislation makes significant investments toward ensuring our men and women in uniform have the facilities they need to keep our Nation safe and improving services at the VA. I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle join me in supporting my amendment as well as the underlying bills.

Mr. Chair, 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. CUNNINGHAM).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 228 OFFERED BY MR. KIM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 228 printed in part B of House Report 116-119.

Mr. KIM. Mr. 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 371, line 21, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$7,000,000) (increased by \$7,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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

Mr. Chair, as the vice chairman of the Readiness Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, improving road safety at and around our military facilities is an important part of maintaining and enhancing military readiness.

Simply put, if our servicemen and -women can't safely drive, they can't safely train, and that puts our military at a distinct disadvantage.

We have dozens of military facilities across our country, but I want to give you one example of how prioritizing road safety will improve our readiness.

My district, made up of Burlington and Ocean Counties in New Jersey, is home to Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst. The joint base is a key military training facility, but the lack of proper investment in road safety projects has impeded our military's ability to train.

By building a simple overpass over Route 539, the Army Reserve would have access to more than hundreds of additional training acres. Because one-third of Army reservists live within a short drive of under 4 hours from the joint base, additional training would save us money and give them more time with their families.

Furthermore, this would allow the Army Reserve to conduct much-needed training exercises with night vision equipment used in war zones, training exercises that they simply cannot execute because the roads aren't safe enough.

This is one example, but it is not the only one.

This is a chance for us to stand with our servicemen and -women, a chance for us to stand for readiness, and a chance for us to stand for safety.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for the men and women across our country who serve and the adoption of this common-sense amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The maintenance of our roads in and around our military installations is a must for the safety of our servicemembers and their families. It is also key for the training and readiness of our troops.

I look forward to working with the gentleman in future budget submissions to make sure that we can address this important issue and protect the safety of our troops.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for her words of support here.

This is something that I find all of us are committed to, in terms of ensuring that our armed services men and women have everything that they need to be able to do their jobs and be able to have the success of their missions.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for her support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM).

The amendment was agreed to.

#### 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 116-119 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 206 by Mr. BOST of Illinois.

Amendment No. 220 by Mr. GOLDEN of Maine.

Amendment No. 221 by Mr. MCADAMS of Utah.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 206 OFFERED BY MR. BOST

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 373, noes 51, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 396]

AYES—373

Abraham	Blunt Rochester	Case
Adams	Bonamici	Casten (IL)
Aderholt	Bost	Castor (FL)
Allen	Boyle, Brendan	Castro (TX)
Allred	F.	Chabot
Amodei	Brindisi	Cheney
Arrington	Brooks (IN)	Chu, Judy
Axne	Brown (MD)	Cicilline
Bacon	Brownley (CA)	Cisneros
Baird	Buchanan	Clark (MA)
Balderson	Bucshon	Clarke (NY)
Barragán	Budd	Clay
Bass	Burgess	Cleaver
Beatty	Bustos	Cohen
Bera	Butterfield	Cole
Bergman	Byrne	Collins (GA)
Beyer	Carbajal	Collins (NY)
Bilirakis	Carson (IN)	Comer
Bishop (GA)	Carter (GA)	Conaway
Bishop (UT)	Carter (TX)	Connolly
Blumenauer	Cartwright	Cook

Cooper	Joyce (OH)	Phillips
Correa	Joyce (PA)	Pingree
Costa	Kaptur	Plaskett
Courtney	Katko	Pocan
Cox (CA)	Keating	Porter
Craig	Keller	Posey
Crawford	Kelly (IL)	Pressley
Crist	Kelly (PA)	Price (NC)
Crow	Kennedy	Quigley
Cuellar	Khanna	Raskin
Cunningham	Kildee	Ratcliffe
Curtis	Kilmer	Reed
Davids (KS)	Kim	Reschenthaler
Davis (CA)	Kind	Rice (NY)
Davis, Danny K.	King (IA)	Rice (SC)
Davis, Rodney	King (NY)	Richmond
Dean	Kinzinger	Roby
DeFazio	Krishnamoorthi	Rodgers (WA)
DeGette	Kuster (NH)	Roe, David P.
DeLauro	Kustoff (TN)	Rogers (AL)
DelBene	LaHood	Rogers (KY)
Delgado	LaMalfa	Rose (NY)
Demings	Lamb	Rouda
DeSaulnier	Langevin	Rouzer
DesJarlais	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
Deutch	Larson (CT)	Ruiz
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Ruppersberger
Dingell	Lawrence	Rush
Doggett	Lawson (FL)	Rutherford
Doyle, Michael	Lee (CA)	Ryan
F.	Lee (NV)	Sablan
Duffy	Lesko	Sánchez
Dunn	Levin (CA)	Sarbanes
Engel	Levin (MI)	Scalise
Escobar	Lewis	Scanlon
Eshoo	Lieu, Ted	Schakowsky
Españillat	Lipinski	Schiff
Evans	Loeb sack	Schneider
Ferguson	Lofgren	Schrader
Finkenauer	Long	Schrier
Fitzpatrick	Lowenthal	Scott (VA)
Fleischmann	Lowe	Scott, Austin
Fletcher	Lucas	Scott, David
Flores	Luetkemeyer	Sensenbrenner
Fortenberry	Luján	Serrano
Foster	Luria	Sewell (AL)
Frankel	Lynch	Shalala
Fudge	Malinowski	Sherman
Fulcher	Maloney,	Sherrill
Gabbard	Carolyn B.	Shimkus
Gaetz	Maloney, Sean	Simpson
Gallego	Marshall	Sires
Garamendi	Massie	Slotkin
García (IL)	Mast	Smith (NE)
García (TX)	Matsui	Smith (NJ)
Gianforte	McAdams	Smith (WA)
Gibbs	McBath	Smucker
Golden	McCaul	Soto
Gomez	McCollum	Spanberger
Gonzalez (OH)	McEachin	Spano
Gonzalez (TX)	McGovern	Speier
Gottheimer	McHenry	Stanton
Granger	McKinley	Staubert
Graves (GA)	McNerney	Stefanik
Graves (LA)	Meeks	Steil
Graves (MO)	Meng	Steube
Green (TX)	Meuser	Stevens
Griffith	Miller	Stivers
Grijalva	Mitchell	Suozzi
Guest	Moolenaar	Takano
Guthrie	Mooney (WV)	Thompson (CA)
Haaland	Moore	Thompson (MS)
Hagedorn	Morelle	Thompson (PA)
Harder (CA)	Moulton	Thornberry
Hartzler	Mucarsel-Powell	Timmons
Hayes	Mullin	Tipton
Heck	Murphy	Titus
Higgins (LA)	Nadler	Tlaib
Higgins (NY)	Napolitano	Tonko
Hill (AR)	Neal	Torres Small
Hill (CA)	Neguse	(NM)
Himes	Newhouse	Trahan
Holding	Norcoss	Trone
Hollingsworth	Nunes	Turner
Horn, Kendra S.	O'Halleran	Underwood
Horsford	Ocasio-Cortez	Upton
Houlahan	Olson	Van Drew
Hoyer	Omar	Vargas
Huffman	Palazzo	Veasey
Huizenga	Pallone	Vela
Hunter	Panetta	Velázquez
Hurd (TX)	Pappas	Visclosky
Jackson Lee	Pascrell	Walberg
Jayapal	Payne	Walden
Johnson (GA)	Pence	Walker
Johnson (LA)	Perrin	Walorski
Johnson (OH)	Perry	Waltz
Johnson (SD)	Peters	Wasserman
Johnson (TX)	Peterson	Schultz

Waters	Westerman	Womack
Watkins	Wexton	Woodall
Watson Coleman	Wild	Yarmuth
Webster (FL)	Williams	Yoho
Welch	Wilson (FL)	Young
Wenstrup	Wilson (SC)	Zeldin

#### NOES—51

Aguilar	Estes	McCarthy
Amash	Fox (NC)	McClintock
Armstrong	Gallagher	Meadows
Babin	Gohmert	Norman
Banks	Gooden	Palmer
Barr	Gosar	Riggleman
Biggs	Green (TN)	Rose, John W.
Brady	Grothman	Roy
Brooks (AL)	Harris	Schweikert
Buck	Hern, Kevin	Smith (MO)
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Stewart
Calvert	Hudson	Taylor
Cline	Jordan	Torres (CA)
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Wagner
Crenshaw	Lamborn	Weber (TX)
Davidson (OH)	Loudermilk	Wittman
Duncan	Marchant	Wright

#### NOT VOTING—14

Cárdenas	Hastings	Rooney (FL)
Clyburn	Herrera Beutler	San Nicolas
Cummings	Jeffries	Swalwell (CA)
Emmer	Kirkpatrick	
González-Colón	Norton	
(PR)	Radewagen	

□ 1055

Messrs. MEADOWS, LOUDERMILK, CALVERT, ARMSTRONG, McCARTHY, and HUDSON changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. GRIFFITH, JOHNSON of Louisiana, Ms. SPEIER, Messrs. PERRY, BYRNE, and ROSE of New York changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 220 OFFERED BY MR. GOLDEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. GOLDEN) 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 418, noes 6, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 397]

AYES—418

Abraham	Barragán	Brindisi
Adams	Bass	Brooks (AL)
Aderholt	Beatty	Brooks (IN)
Aguilar	Bera	Brown (MD)
Allen	Bergman	Buchanan
Allred	Beyer	Buck
Amash	Biggs	Bucshon
Amodei	Bilirakis	Budd
Armstrong	Bishop (GA)	Burchett
Arrington	Bishop (UT)	Burgess
Axne	Blumenauer	Bustos
Babin	Blunt Rochester	Butterfield
Bacon	Bonamici	Byrne
Baird	Bost	Calvert
Balderson	Boyle, Brendan	Carbajal
Banks	F.	Cárdenas
Barr	Brady	Carson (IN)

Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	McCarthy	Simpson	Thompson (PA)	Walorski	Collins (GA)	Himes	Morelle
Carter (TX)	Green (TN)	McCaul	Sires	Thornberry	Waltz	Collins (NY)	Holding	Moulton
Cartwright	Green (TX)	McClintock	Slotkin	Timmons	Wasserman	Comer	Hollingsworth	Mucarsel-Powell
Case	Griffith	McCollum	Smith (MO)	Tipton	Schultz	Conaway	Horn, Kendra S.	Mullin
Casten (IL)	Grijalva	McEachin	Smith (NE)	Titus	Waters	Connolly	Horsford	Murphy
Castor (FL)	Grothman	McGovern	Smith (NJ)	Tlaib	Watkins	Cook	Houlihan	Nadler
Castro (TX)	Guthrie	McHenry	Smith (WA)	Tonko	Watson Coleman	Cooper	Hoyer	Napolitano
Chabot	Haaland	McKinley	Smucker	Torres (CA)	Weber (TX)	Correa	Hudson	Neal
Cheney	Hagedorn	McNerney	Soto	Torres Small	Webster (FL)	Costa	Huffman	Neguse
Chu, Judy	Harder (CA)	Meadows	Spanberger	(NM)	Welch	Courtney	Huizenga	Newhouse
Cicilline	Hartzler	Meeks	Spano	Trahan	Wenstrup	Cox (CA)	Hunter	Norcross
Cisneros	Hayes	Meng	Speier	Trone	Westerman	Craig	Hurd (TX)	Norman
Clark (MA)	Heck	Meuser	Stanton	Turner	Wexton	Crawford	Jackson Lee	Nunes
Clarke (NY)	Hern, Kevin	Miller	Staubert	Underwood	Wild	Crist	Jayapal	O'Halloran
Clay	Hice (GA)	Mitchell	Stefanik	Upton	Williams	Crow	Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Cleaver	Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar	Steil	Van Drew	Wilson (FL)	Cuellar	Johnson (LA)	Olson
Cline	Higgins (NY)	Mooney (WV)	Steube	Vargas	Wilson (SC)	Cunningham	Johnson (OH)	Omar
Cloud	Hill (AR)	Moore	Stevens	Veasey	Wittman	Curtis	Johnson (SD)	Palazzo
Cohen	Hill (CA)	Morelle	Stewart	Vela	Womack	Davids (KS)	Johnson (TX)	Pallone
Cole	Himes	Moulton	Stivers	Velázquez	Woodall	Davis (CA)	Jordan	Palmer
Collins (GA)	Holding	Mucarsel-Powell	Suozi	Visclosky	Wright	Davis, Danny K.	Joyce (OH)	Panetta
Collins (NY)	Hollingsworth	Mullin	Takano	Wagner	Yarmuth	Davis, Rodney	Joyce (PA)	Pappas
Comer	Horn, Kendra S.	Murphy	Taylor	Walberg	Yoho	Dean	Kaptur	Pascarell
Conaway	Horsford	Nadler	Thompson (CA)	Walden	Young	DeFazio	Katko	Payne
Connolly	Houlihan	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)	Walker	Zeldin	DeGette	Keating	Pence
Cook	Hoyer	Neal				DeLauro	Keller	Perlmutter
Cooper	Hudson	Neguse				DelBene	Kelly (IL)	Perry
Correa	Huffman	Newhouse	Brownley (CA)	Harris	Norman	Delgado	Kelly (MS)	Peters
Costa	Huizenga	Norcross	Davidson (OH)	Lee (NV)	Plaskett	Demings	Kelly (PA)	Peterson
Courtney	Hunter	Nunes				DeSaulnier	Kennedy	Phillips
Cox (CA)	Hurd (TX)	O'Halloran				DesJarlais	Khanna	Pingree
Craig	Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez	Clyburn	Guest	Norton	Deutch	Kildee	Plaskett
Crawford	Jayapal	Olson	Cummings	Hastings	Radewagen	Diaz-Balart	Kilmer	Pocan
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Omar	Emmer	Herrera Beutler	Rooney (FL)	Dingell	Kim	Porter
Crist	Johnson (LA)	Palazzo	González-Colón	Jeffries	San Nicolas	Doggett	Kind	Posey
Crow	Johnson (OH)	Pallone	(PR)	Kirkpatrick	Swalwell (CA)	Doyle, Michael F.	King (IA)	Pressley
Cuellar	Johnson (SD)	Palmer				Duffy	King (NY)	Price (NC)
Cunningham	Johnson (TX)	Panetta				Duncan	Kinzinger	Quigley
Curtis	Jordan	Pappas				Dunn	Krishnamoorthi	Raskin
Davids (KS)	Joyce (OH)	Pascarell				Engel	Kuster (NH)	Ratcliffe
Davis (CA)	Joyce (PA)	Payne				Escobar	Kustoff (TN)	Reed
Davis, Danny K.	Kaptur	Pence				Eshoo	LaHood	Reschenthaler
Davis, Rodney	Katko	Perlmutter				Espallat	LaMalfa	Rice (NY)
Dean	Keating	Perry				Estes	Lamb	Rice (SC)
DeFazio	Keller	Peters				Evans	Lamborn	Richmond
DeGette	Kelly (IL)	Peterson				Ferguson	Langevin	Riggleman
DeLauro	Kelly (MS)	Phillips				Finkenauer	Larsen (WA)	Roby
DelBene	Kelly (PA)	Pingree				Fitzpatrick	Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)
Demings	Kennedy	Pocan				Fleischmann	Latta	Roe, David P.
DeSaulnier	Khanna	Porter				Fletcher	Lawrence	Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais	Kildee	Posey				Flores	Lawson (FL)	Rogers (KY)
Deutch	Kilmer	Pressley				Fortenberry	Lee (CA)	Rose (NY)
Diaz-Balart	Kim	Price (NC)				Foster	Lee (NV)	Rose, John W.
Dingell	Kind	Quigley				Fox (NC)	Lesko	Rouda
Doggett	King (IA)	Raskin				Frankel	Levin (CA)	Rouzer
Doyle, Michael F.	King (NY)	Ratcliffe				Fudge	Levin (MI)	Roy
Duffy	Kinzinger	Reed				Fulcher	Lewis	Roybal-Allard
Duncan	Krishnamoorthi	Reschenthaler				Gabbard	Lieu, Ted	Ruiz
Dunn	Kustoff (TN)	Rice (NY)				Gaetz	Lipinski	Ruppersberger
Engel	LaHood	Rice (SC)				Gallagher	Loeb sack	Rush
Escobar	LaMalfa	Richmond				Gallego	Lofgren	Rutherford
Eshoo	Lamb	Riggleman				Garamendi	Long	Ryan
Espallat	Lamborn	Roby				Garcia (IL)	Loudermilk	Sablan
Estes	Langevin	Rodgers (WA)				Garcia (TX)	Lowenthal	Sánchez
Evans	Estes	Roe, David P.				Gianforte	Lowe y	Sarbanes
Ferguson	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)				Gibbs	Lucas	Scalise
Finkenauer	Latta	Rogers (KY)				Gohmert	Luetkemeyer	Scanlon
Fitzpatrick	Lawrence	Rose (NY)				Golden	Luján	Schakowsky
Fleischmann	Lawson (FL)	Rose, John W.				Gomez	Luria	Schiff
Fletcher	Lee (CA)	Rouda				Gonzalez (OH)	Lynch	Schneider
Flores	Lesko	Rouzer				Gonzalez (TX)	Malinowski	Schrader
Fortenberry	Levin (CA)	Roy				Gooden	Maloney,	Schrier
Foster	Levin (MI)	Roybal-Allard				Gosar	Carolyn B.	Schweikert
Fox (NC)	Lewis	Ruiz				Gottheimer	Maloney, Sean	Scott (VA)
Frankel	Lieu, Ted	Ruppersberger				Granger	Marchant	Scott, Austin
Fudge	Lipinski	Rush				Graves (GA)	Marshall	Scott, David
Fulcher	Loeb sack	Rutherford	Abraham	Bishop (GA)	Carbajal	Graves (LA)	Massie	Sensenbrenner
Gabbard	Lofgren	Ryan	Adams	Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Graves (MO)	Mast	Serrano
Gaetz	Long	Sablan	Aderholt	Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)	Green (TN)	Matsui	Sewell (AL)
Gallagher	Loudermilk	Sánchez	Allen	Bonamici	Carter (GA)	Green (TX)	McAdams	Shalala
Gallego	Lowenthal	Sarbanes	Allred	Bost	Carter (TX)	Griffith	McBath	Sherman
Garamendi	Lowey	Scalise	Boyle, Brendan F.	Brady	Cartwright	Grijalva	McCarthy	Sherrill
Garcia (IL)	Lucas	Scanlon	Amodei	Brindisi	Case	Grothman	McCaul	Shimkus
Garcia (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky	Armstrong	Castro (FL)	Casten (IL)	Guest	McClintock	Simpson
Gianforte	Luján	Schiff	Axne	Castro (TX)	Chabot	Guthrie	McCollum	Sires
Gibbs	Luria	Schneider	Babin	Brooks (AL)	Cheney	Haaland	McEachin	Slotkin
Gohmert	Lynch	Schrader	Bacon	Brooks (IN)	Chu, Judy	Hagedorn	McGovern	Smith (MO)
Golden	Malinowski	Schrier	Baird	Brown (MD)	Cicilline	Harder (CA)	McHenry	Smith (NE)
Gomez	Maloney,	Schweikert	Balderson	Brownley (CA)	Cisneros	Harris	McKinley	Smith (NJ)
Gonzalez (OH)	Carolyn B.	Scott (VA)	Banks	Buck	Hartzler	Mooney (WV)	Smith (WA)	Smucker
Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Scott, Austin	Barr	Buchon	Hayes	Meeks	Soto	Spanberger
Gooden	Marchant	Scott, David	Barragán	Budd	Heck	Meng	Spanberger	Spano
Gosar	Marshall	Sensenbrenner	Bass	Burchett	Hern, Kevin	Meuser	Spano	Speier
Gottheimer	Massie	Serrano	Beatty	Burgess	Hice (GA)	Miller	Stanton	Staubert
Granger	Mast	Sewell (AL)	Bera	Bustos	Higgins (LA)	Mitchell	Stefanik	Steil
Graves (GA)	Matsui	Shalala	Beyer	Butterfield	Higgins (NY)	Moolenaar	Staubert	
Graves (LA)	McAdams	Sherrill	Biggs	Byrne	Hill (AR)	Mooney (WV)	Stefanik	
	McBath	Shimkus	Bilirakis	Calvert	Hill (CA)	Moore	Steil	

## NOES—6

## NOT VOTING—14

□ 1059

Mr. RICE of South Carolina 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. 221 OFFERED BY MR. MCADAMS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) 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 420, noes 3, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 398]

## AYES—420

Abraham	Bishop (GA)	Carbajal	Collins (GA)	Himes	Morelle
Adams	Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Collins (NY)	Holding	Moulton
Aderholt	Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)	Comer	Hollingsworth	Mucarsel-Powell
Aguilar	Bonamici	Carter (GA)	Conaway	Horn, Kendra S.	Mullin
Allen	Bost	Carter (TX)	Connolly	Horsford	Murphy
Allred	Boyle, Brendan F.	Cartwright	Cook	Houlihan	Nadler
Amash	Brady	Case	Cooper	Hoyer	Napolitano
Amodei	Brindisi	Casten (IL)	Correa	Hudson	Neal
Armstrong	Brooks (AL)	Castor (FL)	Costa	Huffman	Neguse
Axne	Brooks (IN)	Castro (TX)	Courtney	Huizenga	Newhouse
Babin	Brown (MD)	Chabot	Cox (CA)	Hunter	Norcross
Bacon	Brownley (CA)	Cheney	Craig	Hurd (TX)	Norman
Baird	Buchanan	Chu, Judy	Crawford	Jackson Lee	Nunes
Balderson	Buck	Cicilline	Crist	Jayapal	O'Halloran
Banks	Buchon	Cisneros	Crow	Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Barr	Budd	Clark (MA)	Cuellar	Johnson (LA)	Olson
Barragán	Burchett	Clarke (NY)	Cunningham	Johnson (OH)	Omar
Bass	Burgess	Clay	Curtis	Johnson (SD)	Palazzo
Beatty	Butterfield	Cleaver	Davids (KS)	Johnson (TX)	Pallone
Bera	Byrne	Cline	Davis (CA)	Jordan	Palmer
Beyer	Calvert	Cloud	Davis, Danny K.	Joyce (OH)	Panetta
Biggs		Cohen	Davis, Rodney	Joyce (PA)	Pappas
Bilirakis		Cole	Dean	Kaptur	Pascarell
			DeFazio	Katko	Payne
			DeGette	Keating	Pence
			DeLauro	Keller	Perlmutter
			DelBene	Kelly (IL)	Perry
			Delgado	Kelly (MS)	Peters
			Demings	Kelly (PA)	Peterson
			DeSaulnier	Kennedy	Phillips
			DesJarlais	Khanna	Pingree
			Deutch	Kildee	Plaskett
			Diaz-Balart	Kilmer	Pocan
			Dingell	Kim	Porter
			Doggett	Kind	Posey
			Doyle, Michael F.	King (IA)	Pressley
			Duffy	King (NY)	Price (NC)
			Duncan	Kinzinger	Quigley
			Dunn	Krishnamoorthi	Raskin
			Engel	Kuster (NH)	Ratcliffe
			Escobar	Kustoff (TN)	Reed
			Eshoo	LaHood	Reschenthaler
			Espallat	LaMalfa	Rice (NY)
			Estes	Lamb	Rice (SC)
			Evans	Lamborn	Richmond
			Ferguson	Langevin	Riggleman
			Finkenauer	Larsen (WA)	Roby
			Fitzpatrick	Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)
			Fleischmann	Latta	Roe, David P.
			Fletcher	Lawrence	Rogers (AL)
			Flores	Lawson (FL)	Rogers (KY)
			Fortenberry	Lee (CA)	Rose (NY)
			Foster	Lee (NV)	Rose, John W.
			Fox (NC)	Lesko	Rouda
			Frankel	Levin (CA)	Rouzer
			Fudge	Levin (MI)	Roy
			Fulcher	Lewis	Roybal-Allard
			Gabbard	Lieu, Ted	Ruiz
			Gaetz	Lipinski	Ruppersberger
			Gallagher	Loeb sack	Rush
			Gallego	Lofgren	Rutherford
			Garamendi	Long	Ryan
			Garcia (IL)	Loudermilk	Sablan
			Garcia (TX)	Lowenthal	Sánchez
			Gianforte	Lowe y	Sarbanes
			Gibbs	Lucas	Scalise
			Gohmert	Luetkemeyer	Scanlon
			Golden	Luján	Schakowsky
			Gomez	Luria	Schiff
			Gonzalez (OH)	Lynch	Schneider
			Gonzalez (TX)	Malinowski	Schrader
			Gooden	Maloney,	Schrier
			Gosar	Carolyn B.	Schweikert
			Gottheimer	Maloney, Sean	Scott (VA)
			Granger	Marchant	Scott, Austin
			Graves (GA)	Marshall	Scott, David
			Graves (LA)	Massie	Sensenbrenner
				Mast	Serrano
				Matsui	Sewell (AL)
				McAdams	Shalala
				McBath	Sherman
				McCarthy	Sherrill
				McCaul	Shimkus
				McClintock	Simpson
				McCollum	Sires
				Guthrie	Slotkin
				Haaland	Smith (MO)
				Hagedorn	Smith (NE)
				Harder (CA)	Smith (NJ)
				Harris	Smith (WA)
				Hartzler	Smucker
				Hayes	Soto
				Heck	Spanberger
				Hern, Kevin	Spano
				Hice (GA)	Speier
				Higgins (LA)	Stanton
				Higgins (NY)	Staubert
				Hill (AR)	Stefanik
				Hill (CA)	Steil

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

## NOES—3

Arrington	Bergman	Davidson (OH)
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## NOT VOTING—15

Bishop (UT)	González-Colón	Norton
Clyburn	(PR)	Radewagen
Crenshaw	Hastings	Rooney (FL)
Cummings	Herrera Beutler	San Nicolas
Emmer	Jeffries	Swalwell (CA)
	Kirkpatrick	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1104

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chair, on roll call no. 398, I mistakenly voted “no” when I intended to vote “yes”.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Chair, I was absent today due to a family medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted: yea on rollcall No. 396; yea on rollcall No. 397; and yea on rollcall No. 398.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of Chairwoman LOWEY of the Appropriations Committee, and I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SHALALA) having assumed the chair, Mr. SCHNEIDER, 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. 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader the schedule for next week.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for morning-hour debate, and 2 p.m. for

legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m.

Members are advised that debate on amendments to H.R. 3055, the appropriations bill, could begin as early as 3 p.m. on Monday.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate, and 12 p.m. for legislative business. Again, we will meet at 10 a.m. Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

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

The House will consider consideration of the appropriations bill, H.R. 3055, which entails Commerce, Justice, Science, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act of 2020.

The House will also consider H.R. 3551, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act of 2020. That will be the tenth appropriations bill that we will consider and is another step toward the House doing its work to avoid a shutdown at the end of the fiscal year.

The House will also consider H.R. 2722, Securing America's Federal Elections Act. This legislation will protect elections for public office by providing financial support and enhanced security for the infrastructure used to carry out such elections.

□ 1115

Lastly, additional legislative items may also be considered, including legislation related to humanitarian assistance at the border and the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I know the gentleman and I have been having the conversation for well over a month now about this crisis at the border. I am glad to hear that there is the possibility, maybe the likelihood, that there will be legislation coming to the floor to address the crisis.

I am also aware, as the gentleman is, that the Senate did just pass legislation out of committee to address the crisis. It was a 30-1 vote, a very bipartisan vote, to address the crisis.

In fact, I know that the Senate, both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate, worked closely with the White House to get to a point where, while they don't completely agree on all the details, it seems clear that the White House would be able to have this bill signed by the President, which, again, addresses the crisis before it becomes imminent shutdown.

There was a letter sent just days ago, and Secretary Azar has been making it very clear how serious of a crisis this is, literally to the point where they are about to run out of money to take care of young children who are coming over illegally, many of whom have serious health problems.

They want to take care of these kids. They are properly taking care of these kids, but they are about to run out of money to take care of these kids.

They just sent an Antideficiency Act notice, which means they basically are out of money that has been appropriated by Congress. It would be a violation of the law to spend any money after they have run out of money appropriated by Congress. Under this act, they can spend money in violation of that law if it is to preserve life and safety. They are at that critical of a point.

I make all of these points just to ask the gentleman: As we look at the Senate bill, while it might not be ideal, it can be signed by the President. We haven't seen any details of what my friend is working on right now. I am not sure how closely the gentleman has been working with the White House. Has the gentleman been working with the White House to come up with a bill that can actually be signed by the President in time to avert this crisis before they run out of money in a matter of days?

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

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

First, let me say that I am pleased that the gentleman refers to the Antideficiency Act and that, in this instance, the administration will not spend money on an object that was not designated for by the Congress of the United States. This is for helping children.

Obviously, when it wanted to build a wall, it did exactly that. It tried to shift money that was not appropriated for. I am glad that, in this instance, we are honoring it, number one.

Number two, let me say that I think the Senate's action was helpful. It was, as the gentleman pointed out, bipartisan. I think that will probably be helpful to us here as well.

I want to say to the gentleman that I know for a fact that, certainly within the Appropriations Committee, there have been bipartisan discussions all along. There was a time when they were very close to agreement on what the bill would comprise.

It is my hope that as a result of both these actions, as I said, my expectation is that we will pass something next week. That is my hope, and I know that work is being done on it as we speak. I know it will be done over the weekend, and I am hopeful that we will get there because this humanitarian relief for the children and for adults, for giving the proper treatment to people who are in our country and in our care, is very important, and we are working very hard to get that done. My hope is that it will be done.

Mr. SCALISE. I just can't urge enough that as these conversations are happening and as this work is going on over the weekend that it is work not just among Democrat appropriators and Democrat leadership but that the

majority is working with Republicans as well and with the White House as well because we have been hearing that there may be some of what would be considered poison pills that might be added.

There are things that the agency is doing. For example, HHS is trying to find more places to house these children. They have over 13,000 children in their custody right now, in their care, and they want to take care of them. They need the money to take care of them. They are literally days away from running out of money to take care of them.

This is the midnight hour, but it is not the midnight hour because they just dropped it. This has been known for over a month. They have been asking for this money for over a month. They are days away from running out.

If this becomes a game where only a partisan bill is brought to the floor with poison pills that everybody knows the White House can't support, when we have seen the Senate take action with a 30-1 vote on a bill that the President can support, if a bill comes out of the House that does have those kinds of poison pills and limits the ability of the agency—not on the wall.

We are not even talking about all the other problems with the border and things that are causing so many people to come over illegally. We still have to deal with that. Now we are just talking about taking care of these kids.

The Senate proved that they can pass a bill in a very bipartisan way that can be signed by the President. We need to be working not just among Democrats but among Republicans with the White House on a bill the President can sign because if we don't pass a bill by the end of next week—the gentleman from Maryland makes the schedule. He knows the schedule. We are not here on July Fourth recess. Once we leave next week, if we don't have a bill that the President can sign passed through the House and through the Senate, they go into shutdown mode. They will literally be in shutdown mode after the July Fourth recess.

The employees of HHS will not get paid. They will have to be finding money to feed these young kids, over 13,000 of them, with moneys that are not appropriated by Congress. They will be out of money.

I appreciate that the gentleman has a group working on a bill, but I can't urge enough that this bill has to be bipartisan and in a way that the President can sign by the time we leave next week. If we go to conference because the House passes a partisan bill when the Senate proved that they can come together and pass a very bipartisan bill 30-1 out of committee that the President will sign—we have to be working on that same track.

Otherwise, if we leave next week without a bill that is signed by the President, they go into shutdown. Those 13,000-plus kids who are being treated will be being treated by HHS

employees who won't be getting paid and with money to feed them and take care of their healthcare needs from who knows what account.

There is no money left. Again, this isn't a new problem. This has been known for over a month. We have been urging action.

I would just urge that while the work is being done over the weekend, can we get an assurance that it will be done in a way that we will be working with the White House like the Senate did, Republicans and Democrats, a 30-1 vote out of committee, that kind of approach as opposed to an approach that might include some poison pills that everybody knows then poison the well where it won't be signed by the President?

I yield to the gentleman, Madam Speaker.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I understand that this is a critical issue that we need to address, but I believe that the gentleman is not accurate.

HHS employees are going to get paid. This money that is being appropriated is for the special, additional services that we need to make sure are available. I don't think there is a question of HHS employees not getting paid.

More importantly, it is an issue as to whether or not the services are going to be available to provide the humanitarian treatment that the gentleman talks about, and I think we are in full agreement.

I will say again that I think the Senate's action is helpful. It was bipartisan. Very frankly, I think it, hopefully, is going to help us get to some bipartisan agreement here.

Frankly, I will tell the gentleman, we thought we were pretty close to a bipartisan agreement with the Republicans, and the Republicans and Democrats have been working on this in the committee, as the gentleman knows. We were pretty close to agreement. We didn't get there.

They got to it in the Senate, which meant the Democrats went along with what the majority could support because they are the majority. Hopefully, we can do that here and get a bipartisan bill.

I will tell the gentleman that I am working very hard and am very focused on getting a bill done so that we do not leave here without a bill having been passed to provide this humanitarian relief that is so essential.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman for that commitment because I know that our teams will be talking. The leadership teams will be talking and working, hopefully, completely together in a way where, when we look at the Senate bill, there are components of the Senate bill that I would prefer not be in there, and I know there are things that the White House would rather not have in that bill, but there is give-and-take.

There has been give-and-take, and it has gotten to a point where they at

least recognize that, with the things that they might not want, there are no poison pills in it. At least it gives them the tools they need so that the agency can take care of those 13,700-plus kids who are here.

We can talk all day about why a mother and father would send their 12-year-old daughter on a journey from another country into America, but it is happening. When they come here, they need to be properly taken care of, and that money is literally about to run out in days.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HOYER. I want to make a comment on what the gentleman just said.

I think most of us are parents. I have had three 12-year-old daughters. All were 12 years of age at one point in time, and I wouldn't send them unless I thought their lives were at risk, unless I thought they were in great danger by remaining with me, unless I thought the alternative of staying was worse than the risk.

That is why they come here, because they are terrified that their child is going to be taken from them by death, not by trying to get to an America that is the light of the world, that they think is the land of opportunity. That is why they come here. That is why they take this risk.

Very frankly, we should have passed comprehensive immigration reform a long time ago so that there was a safe route and an open door and so that people seeking refuge and asylum, which is under American law, would be able to do that.

I agree. Sending these children has to be wrenching for a parent. But the alternative they find to be even more wrenching, more dangerous, and riskier for that 12-year-old child, and so they send them here. They send them here because the reputation of America is that we will treat people humanely, thoughtfully, and safely. And it is our responsibility to do that.

Mr. SCALISE. I appreciate that, and obviously, when you see that somebody would send their child—let's use Guatemala as an example because they are one of the countries where a lot of these young children are coming from. They went through Mexico. Mexico offered them asylum, and they turned that down and, ultimately, came to America.

I appreciate the fact that people look to America as that beacon of freedom. We are the beacon of freedom for a lot of reasons.

One of the reasons is because we are a nation of freedom and laws. We are a nation of laws, and we need to find a way to get back to the rule of law so that we can have an immigration system that works for everybody, not just for the people who come over one way but for the people who follow the rule of law to come here legally.



Millions of people are waiting today to come to this great country and ultimately will become part of the American Dream. They will add to the richness and greatness of our Nation.

But as those 12-year-old children are coming over, they are right now in the custody of HHS because of our laws. But under our law, they are literally running out of money.

The HHS Secretary sent a letter to all of us over a week ago. In that letter, he said that our valued Federal employees in ORR who care for children and place them with sponsors would be required to work without pay. That is from the Secretary of HHS. Under the law, his employees would be required to work without pay if we break by the end of next week without an agreement that is signed by the President to properly fund the agency that is taking care of these 13,700-plus kids. That was from the letter Secretary Azar and Secretary McAleenan, the Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, sent to every Member of Congress over a week ago.

The agency has told us what the crisis is. They have told us they are about to run out of money. They have sent the Antideficiency Act notice to make it clear that under the law, if they run out of money, the only money they can spend is for life and safety of those kids, and they are going to be doing that.

But we can prevent that from happening. We need to prevent that from happening.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I want to correct myself. The gentleman was correct. I have just been informed because they are funded, the employees, specifically under that account, the gentleman is correct and I was incorrect, and apparently, they would not be paid.

Obviously, the general Labor-Health bill that we passed up until September 30 of this year funds almost all employees. But apparently, because these funds are segregated in this account, my friend is correct that they would not be paid.

In any event, while I am concerned, and maybe some of those folks live in my district, while I am concerned about them being paid, I, frankly, share my friend's concern, which is a much greater concern, that people who come here under and consistent with U.S. law, seeking asylum from the danger that they face at home, need to be treated in a humanitarian way. So I certainly agree that we want to make sure people get paid.

We shut down the government for 35 days, and 400,000 people did not get paid. Actually, 800,000 did not get paid, and 400,000 people had to work.

□ 1130

We offered numerous bills which, very frankly, the gentleman's party

voted against on a regular basis, which would have opened up the government and paid those employees. So, I wish we had been more concerned, during those 35 days, with them getting paid.

But the real concern—and I know the gentleman and I share this view—is the humanitarian treatment of the people who are here in our care.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, the gentleman and I need to and, hopefully, will work closely together—not isolated, but together—over the weekend to come up with a bill to solve this problem, recognizing that the Senate is going to, hopefully, move their own bill that, while flawed, does address the basic needs, so that those children can be taken care of and the employees can be paid, and we can come together and get a bill done by the end of next week.

The urgency of getting it done by the end of next week can't be understated because, after that, they have made it very clear they do run out of money. It is not a new issue. It is not something that is thrown at us at the midnight hour. For more than a month this has been identified.

So, I appreciate that we are going to work to get it done. Let's make sure we do work to get it done.

I know there are a lot of other issues we can talk about: the appropriations process, the need to come together on an agreement on what the proper levels of spending are and should be, that the President would also agree with us on, so that we can be writing appropriations bills that would actually have the chance to get signed into law and prevent a shutdown, that kind of impasse, by the end of September.

This is the emergency, immediate need. There are other things that we need to keep working on, and I look forward to working with the gentleman in the coming days and weeks to address those problems as well.

If the gentleman has anything else, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I would just say, as the gentleman knows because I have talked to him about it, I have been trying to get an agreement on caps since January.

I talked to Senator MCCONNELL; I talked to Senator SHELBY; I talked to Ranking Member GRANGER; obviously, Mrs. LOWEY, the chairwoman of the Appropriations Committee.

I have worked almost ceaselessly on trying to get a caps deal, which I think all of us think is absolutely essential.

Very frankly, I think there are those down at the White House—and I specifically reference the Acting Chief of Staff, Mr. Mulvaney—who believed that a caps deal was not the policy they thought ought to be proceeded on and would have preferred and talked about having either a sequester, which I think neither side thinks would make much sense, either on the defense side or the nondefense side—but that a CR was a preferred alternative and, frankly, a negotiation at the very latest moment was a strategy.

I witnessed that, as the gentleman knows, the Republican Senators tried to negotiate with the White House so that the Republican White House and the Republican Senators tried to negotiate a caps deal and could not. So, it had nothing to do with Democratic participation at that point in time.

Now, what we have done, as the gentleman knows, is we have, in effect, adopted a level of spending to which we have marked our bills. That level of spending, I will tell you, on the defense side, I have reason to believe is agreeable to many Republican leaders at the top level on the gentleman's side.

The domestic level of spending was consistent with the raise in defense and domestic, as we have done in prior deals.

The prior, most recent deal, as the gentleman knows, was reached between Speaker Ryan and Senator MURRAY. I would be hopeful that we would reach such a deal.

Obviously, if the gentleman reaches a deal, the President has to be part of that, because you have got to amend the sequester law by statute, and the President has to sign it.

But we are moving ahead. This is our alternative. We are going to be passing 10, 11 of our bills, we hope, next week, and we will send them over to the Senate.

The Senate will, presumably, at some point in time, act upon its bills. If there is a different number, we will have to reconcile the numbers, in conference, in the regular order, and hopefully pass those bills in time so that there will not either be the necessity for a continuing resolution, which really is a recognition of the failure to get the appropriations process done, which has happened often on both sides of the aisle, so it is not a question of just—but, that the Congress has not reached agreement, as it should have.

So, we are proceeding. We are proceeding in a timely fashion. We are going to send at least 10 or 11 bills to the Senate, and we will send the Homeland Security bill, hopefully, at some point in time, or reach agreement between the two parties, and the two houses, so that I think we have done everything we could possibly do, absent the ability of, frankly, the gentleman's side to get agreement among itself on what the gentleman thinks the cap numbers ought to be.

I was hoping, in discussion with Senator MCCONNELL, that between the two parties we could reach agreement, but that has not happened. But, hopefully, at some point in time it will happen soon because, ultimately, it has to happen, because the sequester is not an option, and the CR ought not to be an option either.

We are doing our work, considering amendments. We are in the regular order. This is the way it should be done. I am proud that it is being done this way, and I am hopeful that it will result in agreement and a signature on appropriation bills by the President, so

we do not shut down the government or have to operate under a CR.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, the political differences between the parties are not mutually exclusive to Republicans. Clearly, we have had ours within the Budget Committee.

Now that you are in the majority, the Democrats on the Budget Committee could not come to an agreement amongst themselves about how to get a budget, which is why the Democrat majority, the gentleman's Democrat majority, didn't pass a budget. The first time in 9 years that the Budget Committee hasn't produced a budget out of committee.

We produced all 8 years we were in the majority. We had differences, clearly, and some of those were well written about in the press, but we ultimately came together and passed our budgets, every year of the 8 years, out of committee.

Many of those not only got through the floor but went into law. Sometimes we got those 2-year budget agreements so we didn't need the second year.

This is the time to be working on negotiating our differences. I am glad we are having these conversations on finding out if we can get to a caps deal.

Even the Acting Chief of Staff, Mr. Mulvaney, who was mentioned, would like to get a 2-year deal. I am sure he has some things he would like in a deal that the gentleman wouldn't agree to, but that is going to be negotiated. That is why we have negotiations in June, not in September when it is the midnight hour.

So, I am glad we are having these talks now. Of course we have differences within our parties, the gentleman's party and mine. Ultimately, amongst ourselves, we will have differences, but the ideal objective is that we come together well before the September 30 deadline.

That is why it is important that these discussions are being held now, not in September, so that we can hopefully get that agreement and then write appropriations bills.

I think the gentleman knows, the bills that he is moving through the process this week, next week, are not bills that will be signed into law, not only because, in many cases, the spending levels are well above what we would agree to but, also, the many poison pill amendments that will ultimately get worked out in a conference committee. They won't be in a final product.

But let's at least try to get in agreement on a caps deal. We are in a time frame where, at least, it is responsible to have these differences earlier, not later, in the fiscal year.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, it is interesting the gentleman says these bills aren't going to become law.

That had no restraint on the gentleman's side of the aisle when that side was in charge in the appropriations

bills the gentleman passed in a totally partisan fashion, I would observe.

We didn't think they would get past the Senate. They didn't get past the Senate. They didn't become law. There was a compromise made.

The gentleman did the same thing. Why? Because the gentleman thought that was, from a policy standpoint, the correct thing to do.

We are doing exactly the same thing. Will we have negotiations between the House and the Senate as to levels of spending and other, as the gentleman points out, provisions in the bills? Of course we will.

But the assertion that: Why are you passing bills? They won't pass the Senate. I would hope they pass the Senate. I think they are excellent bills. I think they provide for the national security, both on the defense side and on the domestic side.

Very frankly, we put defense and labor-health together. Why? Because the gentleman had made that a way to proceed.

Why did the gentleman make it a way to proceed? Because those on the other side, for the most part, are hesitant to vote for the levels that we expect are necessary for education and the health of our people.

Having said that, when the gentleman says it won't pass the Senate, the gentleman's bills didn't pass the Senate. The gentleman passed them because he thought they were good policy. We are passing them because we think they are good policy.

And I, frankly, think, but for the fact that I think the gentleman has expressed a policy on his side of, "Don't vote for these bills," we would have gotten a significant number of Republican votes on a number of these bills. We did get some votes.

But let us hope that we get to a deal on what the spending levels ought to be. And, as I point out, without any Democratic participation, the Republican Senators can't get a level with the White House. They tried. They worked at it. It was publicly reported.

The gentleman has been unable to get an agreement within his own party on those levels. My view is, I think Mr. Mulvaney doesn't want a deal. Mr. SCALISE says he wants a 2-year deal. I hope he is right. I hope the gentleman is right that Mr. Mulvaney will, with Mr. Mnuchin, come to grips with doing a 2-year deal to give us some degree of stability.

The gentleman is correct. He didn't have to get a budget because we made a 2-year deal. It couldn't have gotten through the Senate if we hadn't agreed on it. But we made a 2-year deal. It wasn't exactly at the levels we wanted.

Senator MURRAY led that negotiation on our behalf. We reached it, and we had some degree of stability. And that is why the other side was able to pass their bills without a budget, because we already had a number. They didn't need a 302a number.

Now we are getting into jargon here, but suffice it to say, yes, we are pass-

ing bills at levels we think are appropriate. Many on the gentleman's side disagree with that. The Senate may disagree.

The way we get to a resolution is we have a conference and we come to an agreement. Hopefully, that will happen, and we will not shut down the government of the United States, which we did, partially, for 35 days. That is the way this institution ought to work, and I hope it does work that way.

Mr. SCALISE. I do appreciate this is part of the process. And, again, I say the reason that it is good that we are having these talks now is because, as we have our differences—the gentleman within his own party, the gentleman with us, us with the Senate, maybe with the White House—we have time to work that out now, and we don't wait until mid-September, late September, to try to get that kind of agreement.

So, we will continue to have these discussions. I am glad we are having these discussions at this early point so that it is not midnight-hour discussions like we were talking about on the supplemental.

Final point: I wanted to just commend the gentleman. We had a very good meeting yesterday, our two leadership teams, with the Canadian Prime Minister.

Mr. Trudeau was here to talk to us about a number of things. Of course, USMCA is the most imminent and most up-front issue. Mexico just passed the agreement.

I know we are having discussions to see if we can find a path forward for the House to move USMCA and get a better deal with our partners, both on the south and north, Canada and Mexico.

They loaned us Lord Stanley's cup. We are going to loan them the NBA trophy for a little while. But, beyond those trade issues, we do, I think, have some common ground on some trade issues that had been needed to be resolved for a long time.

I know we are going to continue to have those discussions, Mr. HOYER with the White House, to hopefully get to a point where we can, then, get that agreement in place. But I do appreciate that we had a very productive, bipartisan meeting with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, and we appreciated that he was here on behalf of his Nation.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I agree with the Republican whip that these were productive meetings between Prime Minister Trudeau and members of his cabinet: the finance minister, the ambassador, the foreign minister was there. I think they were productive.

I think our side has made it very clear that we want to get to yes. We believe that the USMCA is an improvement over existing NAFTA, and it also accommodates for changes that have occurred over the last 30 years or so.

We very much want to see, however, that we have enforcement provisions in

the new agreement which apply to workers, their safety, their standard of living, and to the environment, as well as some concerns about pharmaceuticals and biologics.

But we want to get to yes. Our friends in labor want to get to yes. We believe this is an improvement.

I am hopeful we can get enforcement provisions. I know that Speaker PELOSI has made it very clear what we need to get to a yes, and I am hopeful we get there because, personally, I think it will be in the best interest of the country because it is an improvement over the existing NAFTA.

That doesn't mean it is perfect. None of these agreements are perfect. But it was a productive discussion and, hopefully, it will lead to solutions.

Mr. SCALISE. I am equally hopeful we can get that resolved, and I appreciate the gentleman's work on that.

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

□ 1145

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2019, TO MONDAY, JUNE 24, 2019

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Miss Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

#### ANGELIC HEALTH HOSPICE CARE

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, Angelic Health Hospice Care recently cut the ribbon for their new headquarters in Atlantic County, New Jersey.

Their staff provides palliative, hospice, and transitional care services and wound management to patients in south Jersey. Although they have only been operating for a short time, Angelic Health already employs over 200 employees, and they provide great care to over 100 seniors.

What makes Angelic Health special is that they go above and beyond for their patients. They don't make their patients come to their facilities. They go to them, whenever they can, to wherever they can that their patients call home.

They don't only give care for their patients; they also provide professional

support to the families. And they just don't treat physical ailments. Angelic Health gives the patients social, spiritual, and emotional support as well.

I want to thank the staff and the volunteers of Angelic Health who have made our community a more loving place for our seniors and for their families. We are lucky to have them. They have truly impacted lives in south Jersey.

#### HONORING THE SACRIFICE OF JOHN HETLAND AND KOU HER

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

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, this week, my southeast Wisconsin community lost two heroes: Racine Police Officer John Hetland and Milwaukee Police Officer Kou Her.

Officer Hetland, a 24-year veteran of the Racine Police Department, was shot and killed while off duty, trying to stop an armed robbery.

Officer Her, a 2-year veteran of the Milwaukee Police Department, was killed on his way home from a shift as a speeding car crashed into him.

These men are heroes. They will always be remembered for their service.

This is a solemn reminder of the sacrifices members of our law enforcement make every day to protect our communities.

My prayers are with the families and friends of the officers and the entire law enforcement community grieving for these heroes.

#### URBAN GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, while I would love to rise in celebration of the first day of summer, the cold, hard fact is that, as temperatures soar, so does urban gun violence.

During a graduation party last weekend in my district in southwest Philadelphia, a gunman opened fire, claiming one life and injuring five other people.

Last weekend, 23 separate shootings claimed 32 victims and caused five deaths in just 2 days in Philadelphia—23 shootings and five deaths in one weekend.

What is infuriating is that there are proven, commonsense measures that will reduce gun violence in our cities, and the number one strategy is background checks.

115 days have passed since the House sent two bipartisan, commonsense gun safety bills to the Senate. They would have strengthened our background checks. And what has the Senate done? Nothing.

During those 115 days, 11,400 people have died from gun violence in the United States.

Senator MCCONNELL likes to joke about his legislative graveyard, but

countless families are actually burying their loved ones while he does nothing.

The American people deserve better. Our children deserve better.

#### CELEBRATING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RICHMOND, INDIANA, MUNICIPAL BUILDING

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Richmond Municipal Building in Richmond, Indiana.

This week, Richmond has the honor of hosting the Indiana Conference of Mayors, where over 70 hometown leaders from across the State will come together to share ideas on how to better serve Hoosiers in their communities.

The city has so much to be proud of, and this occasion will give them an opportunity to showcase their hard work. From upgrades to Veterans Park to connectivity projects throughout the Depot District, Richmond is an all-American city with a small town charm.

I want to congratulate the president of the Indiana Conference of Mayors, Mayor Dave Snow of Richmond, for his hard work on behalf of all Hoosiers.

#### LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH

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

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of June as LGBTQ Pride Month.

As we celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community, we also know that the fight for full equality under the law is far from over.

I call on Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL to respect the clear majority of Americans who believe that equality must become the law of the land by taking up the Equality Act in the Senate.

We also must do more to ensure that we have the data necessary to enforce key provisions in the Equality Act. That is why I introduced the LGBTQ Business Equal Credit Enforcement and Investment Act, which would help facilitate fair lending to LGBTQ-owned businesses and study the issues affecting them by gathering data from financial institutions about their lending practices toward these businesses.

If we are serious about our country's commitment to civil rights, protecting minorities, and economic opportunity—and, for that matter, about growing our economy—LGBTQ-owned businesses must have access to equal capital.

#### TAKE CARE OF THOSE WHO SERVE

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to advocate for the brave men and women who defend our country.

Recently, I visited Normandy, France, for the 75th anniversary of D-day. While overseas, I met numerous men and women who were critical in the defeat of fascism during World War II, and they all gave me a very simple and direct message: Go home and take care of those who have served our Nation proudly.

The conversations that I had with the heroes from Normandy have inspired me this week to cosponsor numerous legislative events. These will positively affect our veterans.

Congress needs to pass the Agricultural Apprenticeship Act, to allow veterans to receive the training that they need to enhance their employment opportunities.

We need to pass the Get Veterans a Doctor Now Act, which allows the VA to hire top talent so that our veterans can get the best quality of healthcare.

And we need to pass the Veterans Right to Expediency Act, so that the veterans who have sustained injuries in the field of battle cannot be boxed out of filing disability claims.

Madam Speaker, it is time that we take up these measures. Our veterans have given everything for us.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF WILLIAM TULLY BROWN

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

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay respects to a hero and a warrior. William Tully Brown, one of the last surviving Navajo code talkers, passed away earlier this month at the age of 96.

The code talkers were a group of brave soldiers who used their native tongue to create unbreakable codes in the battlefield and to transmit messages during World War II. They participated in every major Marine operation in the Pacific Theater, saving hundreds of thousands of lives.

I was saddened to hear of the passing of another decorated hero from this important group.

William was born in Black Mountain, Arizona, in 1922, and enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1944. During his service, he received many military honors, including the American Campaign Medal and the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

We must never forget William Tully Brown and all code talkers for their service to our country and our veterans' service to their country.

#### HONORING DOROTHY "MOM" BROWN

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

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Dorothy "Mom" Brown

for her dedication to the Phi Kappa Psi house at DePauw University. Few individuals have had an impact on Phi Kappa Psi as great as Dorothy, and we thank her for her selflessness.

Prior to her time with Phi Kappa Psi, Dorothy graduated from Indiana University, receiving a bachelor's degree in education and a master of science in administration and supervision, and then began a teaching career in Gary, Indiana.

After serving as a principal in Warren Township Schools in Indianapolis in the 1980s, Dorothy returned to her home in Greencastle in 1986 to teach in the Education Department at DePauw University.

In 1993, Dorothy took a new role as housemother of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. She quickly became an anchor for the fraternity and made it a memorable experience for generations of young men over the next 26 years.

She was honored in 2009 for her contributions to DePauw by the city of Greencastle, as the DePauw Cultural Resource Center was renamed in her honor.

Whether during her time as an elementary school teacher or fraternity housemother, she exemplified leadership and compassion, and I am proud to call her a fellow Hoosier.

On behalf of the Fourth District of Indiana, I thank her for her dedication to her community, and I wish her the very best in retirement.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF CARL BOYER

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

Ms. HILL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Carl Boyer.

The lives of every single person in my hometown of Santa Clarita, California, are better thanks to the work and tireless efforts of one of our city's founding fathers, Mr. Carl Boyer.

After moving to what is now California's 25th District in the late 1960s, Carl worked to establish the city of Santa Clarita in an effort to help our community receive the resources it needed. His leadership continued from there as he served on the first-ever Santa Clarita City Council and, eventually, two terms as mayor.

Carl put his city—our city—at the center of every decision he made. From his first day on the council to his last day as mayor, he worked to protect our beautiful open space, and he left office having created one of the best park departments in the United States.

While serving Santa Clarita, he was also a public school teacher and a foster parent to young children who came to the United States for lifesaving medical treatment.

Carl Boyer had a heart of gold, and will be missed by all. On behalf of the vibrant and wonderful community that

he helped create, I extend my deepest gratitude for the legacy of service, engagement, and kindness that he leaves behind.

□ 1200

#### HUMANITARIAN STANDARDS

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

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge a vote on my bill, the Humanitarian Standards for Individuals in Customs and Border Protection Custody Act, an all-American, value-based, comprehensive public health approach to help CBP address the basic humanitarian needs of children and families under their custody and responsibility.

When I visited our southern border, I saw overworked agents and the meltdown of a system that is understaffed, under-equipped, under-resourced, under-trained, and under-skilled to meet the humanitarian needs of children and families.

That is why my bill identifies humanitarian standards on water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, and shelter missing from the administration's emergency supplemental budget request.

My bill requires a clearly defined medical screening for all individuals in CBP custody, and identifies priority groups, like children and seniors, who should receive their screenings within 3 hours of being detained by CBP.

It identifies how many calories a pregnant woman or a child should be given each day, for example, and it requires that CBP provide toothbrushes and diapers, the chance to bathe at least once a day, and meets everyone's basic daily need to drink enough water.

Madam Speaker, I urge my fellow representatives to support these straightforward reforms to prevent the deaths of children, and ensure our treatment of women, children, and families seeking asylum is consistent with the basic principles of human dignity.

#### LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, as a nurse and cofounder of the Black Maternal Health Caucus, I am fully committed to advancing policies that reduce maternal health disparities.

Black women are nearly four times more likely than White women and more than twice as likely as women of other races to die from preventable pregnancy-related complications.

This is a national crisis.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Chairwoman ROSA DELAURIO and Ranking Member TOM COLE for their

dedication to addressing maternal health in the fiscal year 2020 Labor-HHS appropriations bill, including through the following investments: \$1.58 billion for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which supports research that investigates the causes and interventions for maternal health disparities among Black women; \$50 million to initiate research on maternal mortality and disparities in maternal mortality rates; and a \$12 million increase in funding for the CDC Safe Motherhood and Infant Health program's Maternal Mortality Review Committees, supporting research to comprehensively assess maternal deaths and identify opportunities for prevention.

This funding is an important step forward toward achieving optimal birth outcomes for all families.

Madam Speaker, I thank the Appropriations Committee, and hope my colleagues will continue to support funding for programs that will improve the outcomes for women and families.

#### CONGRESSIONAL AWARD GOLD MEDAL

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, central Virginia is home to some of the most community-centered and service-minded students in the country, and yesterday I was fortunate to recognize two of these students as winners of the Congressional Award Gold Medal.

Two of my constituents, Kasey Mize from Jeffersonston and Ciara Noelle Smith from Chesterfield, earned this national recognition for their respective work in community service, personal development, physical fitness, and exploration of the world around them.

Kasey's community service centered on organizing a sewing circle and providing more than 200 dresses a year to impoverished girls around the world, breaking down practical barriers that keep many girls from attending schools.

Ciara's service to her community involved volunteer hours spent working at the Science Museum of Virginia and constructing rehabilitation structures for a central Virginia wildlife foundation.

Both young people have demonstrated an ability to set goals, make a strategy, and see it through to the end.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Kasey and Ciara on their accomplishments. I look forward to seeing how these two amazing young women will continue contributing to our Seventh District communities in the future.

#### HONORING ALVIN JONES

(Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to ad-

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

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and memory of Alvin Francis Jones, a lifelong New Mexican judge, lawyer, and community leader.

Born in New Mexico in 1944, Alvin earned a bachelor's degree from New Mexico Tech and a juris doctor from the University of New Mexico.

He began his career in private practice and was later appointed to New Mexico's Fifth Judicial District in Roswell, where he served for 19 years, many as chief judge.

During his time on the bench, he founded the local chapters of CASA to help vulnerable children navigate the State legal system, and Character Counts, teaching children the value of good character.

After retiring from the bench in 2004, Alvin joined a private practice, where he specialized in water law.

For me, he was a personal example of character. He had a dogged work ethic, and he also dedicated time and resources to mentor New Mexicans.

A pillar of the community who was loved by his family and friends alike, Alvin leaves behind a legacy of selfless service to New Mexico.

We are grateful and will miss him dearly.

#### MEDICAID CLIFF

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

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, the Mariana Islands and four other U.S. insular areas face a Medicaid "cliff".

Funding included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act expires this year.

Two-thirds of our annual Medicaid funding disappears, gone, putting healthcare at risk not just for Medicaid recipients, but for everyone who uses our hospital or other providers, because they depend as well on Medicaid revenues to stay in business or open.

I held a hearing last month on this Medicaid cliff. Chair ESHOO held a hearing yesterday, for which I am grateful.

This attention is good. We need Congress to focus on this impending healthcare crisis for Americans living in the insular areas.

Certainly, more money is needed. Treat the insular areas like the States. But the goal is not just money.

What we want is medical care for those who need it in the insular areas to be every bit as good as medical care anywhere in America.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-44)

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 North Korea that was declared in Executive Order 13466 of June 26, 2008, expanded in scope in Executive Order 13551 of August 30, 2010, addressed further in Executive Order 13570 of April 18, 2011, further expanded in scope in Executive Order 13687 of January 2, 2015, and under which additional steps were taken in Executive Order 13722 of March 15, 2016, and Executive Order 13810 of September 20, 2017, is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2019.

The existence and risk of proliferation of weapons-usable fissile material on the Korean Peninsula; the actions and policies of the Government of North Korea that destabilize the Korean Peninsula and imperil United States Armed Forces, allies, and trading partners in the region, including its pursuit of nuclear and missile programs; and other provocative, destabilizing, and repressive actions and policies of the Government of North Korea, continue to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13466 with respect to North Korea.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 2019.

#### ISSUES OF THE DAY

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I have comments about my giving remarks at the end of the week, so it might be worth setting a little history of these Special Order remarks.

In 2005 and 2006, my first term, I was not prone to give any remarks in Special Orders, but I observed during those 2 years that one of my classmates that came in January 2005, like I did, DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and some other Democrats arranged each night, often taking both hours of Special Orders that their party was afforded.

I was told by Republicans who had been here for a long time, "You know,

nobody is paying any attention to what they are saying. They are making themselves look bad. They make us look good by what they say.”

There were times I would say, “But are you paying attention to what they are saying?”

You could see on C-SPAN sometimes when the sound was off, it would be scrolling, and I would say, “Look what they are saying. They are blaming us for all kinds of things. We need to respond. This isn’t accurate.”

And I was told, “Look, you know, don’t worry about it. It doesn’t make any difference.”

And over the course of 2 years, I saw that a group that called themselves the 30 Somethings—everyone that was probably in their sixties or seventies, but otherwise in their thirties—that they did affect national opinion. I mean, you could see over that many nights, they made a difference.

After that, I endeavored to try to address some of the critical issues when I had the chance, if other Members of my party were not taking those opportunities.

So on fly-out days, when so many are rushing and have to get to the airport by a certain time, they don’t have time to come down here and address some of our critical issues, then I volunteer. I will stay an extra hour or two before catching a plane back to Texas in order to address some of these important things. And it is a great opportunity.

I used to do more than one Special Order a week many times, but my Democrat friend, and I mean that sincerely, JOHN GARAMENDI, had referred to a new Democrat rule that was put in place this year that no one could take more than one Special Order during the week, my friend, JOHN, referred to that as the Louie Gohmert rule.

The good thing about that was that it enabled me not to just continue as I had been year after year encouraging other Republicans to take a Special Order and address some of these important national issues, then I was able this year to tell them, “Look, I can only do one a week, so you guys have got to start signing up for Special Orders and taking the time, addressing areas that you know well that we need to communicate about.”

So I have been very pleased with how many of my colleagues have signed up for Special Orders and addressed critical issues, helped educate on the matters before us, because you don’t always get straight and accurate news even by some of the so-called fact-checkers.

Often fact-checkers, as they call themselves, need fact-checking, because many times they are not accurate either.

□ 1215

So this is a great opportunity that we have in a legislative body to address issues so that information does get out to the public, unless they are reading the remarks in some article that has

had the facts and statements twisted and edited to change the meaning. Otherwise, they can judge for themselves exactly what has been said and what is accurate and what isn’t.

I heard our Majority Leader HOYER and our Minority Whip SCALISE and their dialogue back and forth bringing up the critical issue of our border and the humanitarian crisis going on there. In their discussion, they did not get into what is causing—well, I guess they referred to it. People are trying to get away from terrible circumstances.

Well, those circumstances in different places in the world have gone on for centuries. We have never had the kind of mass effort at entrance that we have seen in recent months.

So, things haven’t gotten worse in the world. Why the huge surge at our border this year? And the border patrolmen with whom I communicate, the people who are dealing with those coming in illegally, coming through places that are not legal ports of entry, the border patrolmen get information from immigrants exactly why they are coming.

Sometimes immigrants are given pieces of paper—the immigrants coming in illegally—with addresses, names, and these are either approved or given by the drug cartels. Nobody comes into the United States across our southern border without permission of the drug cartels.

The drug cartels are not interested in preventing humanitarian crises. Drug cartels are interested in helping create humanitarian crises. And since I have been there all hours of the night, which used to be the prime time for people coming across illegally—now they are just coming all the time—I got to see this so many times firsthand.

I have even seen, numerous times, people that had their little piece of paper. It was supposed to be the address that they gave the Border Patrol and, later, ICE: Yes, this is the address where I have somebody waiting for me, somebody who knows me, a family member.

Often that information was provided by the drug cartels: This is where you will go.

This actually fit together to help answer mysteries of who is telling them where to go.

But the immigrants would be asked by Border Patrol, and it wasn’t on the list of questions they are required to ask: How much did you pay the gang or the drug cartels that are responsible for bringing you in? Because sometimes the drug cartels have gang members who will act as coyotes and bring people in illegally. And the answer is, normally, \$6,000, \$7,000, \$8,000.

And the question follow-up: Where did you get that kind of money? You don’t have that kind of money.

Well, we have got \$1,000 or \$1,500 here, and then people in the U.S. send us some money.

Well, what about the rest of it?

And the disturbing comment was, normally: They are going to let me

work that off when I get where I am going.

Well, these are drug cartels, and obviously the work they were going to be doing would be either drug trafficking or sex trafficking, both doing severe damage to our country. Yet we have not been able to reach passage of a bill, bipartisan or otherwise, that would actually help totally secure our border so we can control who comes in and ensure that they are not people who are wanting to do damage to the country.

Now, some just want to come in the country, and they don’t realize, by coming in, they will do damage, that they have not been educated on how you keep, how you retain a representative form of government and how with the liberties and freedoms come great responsibilities.

The responsibilities portion has also been neglected in so many schools. It is all about rights without getting into responsibilities.

But I will continue to bring up Ben Franklin’s answer to the woman after the Constitutional Convention: Sir, what have you given us?

A republic, madam, if you can keep it.

Eric Metaxas has a book on this that I read recently. It is very difficult to keep a self-governing system going. Historically, any attempt at some type of self-government has not lasted normally more than 200 years. We are beyond that.

The Constitution was ratified and first elected a Congress, President, and Vice President under the Constitution of 1787 that finished being ratified in 1789. So we are 230 years beyond that founding document being ratified. So we are beyond the number of years that a self-government has been able to last in the past, normally.

The fact is there haven’t been normal self-governments, and that is why, in Ben Franklin’s speech at the Constitutional Convention, although kids are taught today in school that he was a deist, if Franklin is even mentioned at all—a deist believing there is maybe some force, some thing, some whatever out there that created things, and if such force or person or being or deity existed and still exists, it never interferes with nature or the things that were set in motion originally. That is, in essence, a shorthand rendition of a deist.

But Franklin himself, we know what he said, because he wrote it down when people asked for a copy. He said: I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth. God governs in the affairs of man.

This means he wasn’t a deist.

But he says: If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it possible an empire could rise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writing, that unless the Lord builds this House, they labor in vain to build it.

He said: I firmly believe this. I also firmly believe without His concurring



aid, we shall succeed in our political building no better than the builders of Babel. We will be confounded by our partial local interests, and we, ourselves, shall become a bower down through the ages.

Because Franklin knew. He studied history along with science and other things, but he knew from history this is not something that had been effectively done the way they were wanting to do it.

Sure, the Romans had had a Senate. The Greeks had made an effort at democracy that worked for a short time—not well, but worked for a short time.

The British, from whom we separated, they had a Parliament, but they also had a king. This was going to be a new thing. And the “*Novus ordo seclorum*” that is under the pyramid on the two-sided Great Seal that was adopted over 200 years ago, “*Novus ordo seclorum*,” Latin, meaning, “new order of things,” “new order of the ages.”

Some have tried to say: A-ha, new world order.

But if you look at the Founders’ own remarks, they make it clear that they knew nobody had really gotten this self-government thing right. But if they could do it right—and as Franklin said, it wasn’t going to happen right without the Lord’s concurring aid.

But if they could get it right, this would be a new order of things. This would be what people around the world, for the rest of history, would probably try to emulate, if not outright imitate.

But if they didn’t get it right, since they had the opportunity and failed, as Franklin said, they would become a bower down through the ages. They would be ridiculed. They had the chance to do self-government right, and they blew it.

But even though they got this thing incredibly right, the founding document and the agreed upon 10 Amendments, the Bill of Rights, obviously it has taken a couple hundred years to get the Constitution to apply and mean what it says. It took a Civil War. It took a civil rights movement. But here we are today, and we have not continued to educate people on what Franklin knew would require education in order to keep the Republic.

Oh, sure, we have got more schools now than ever, but because of the heavy-handedness of the Federal Government Department of Education, even though that education is something that is not an enumerated power in the Constitution and, therefore, under the Tenth Amendment was reserved for rights only of the States and the local government, the Federal Government got involved and, as a result, not many students are being taught the complete history that they should know and they need to know in order to sustain this little experiment in self-government.

So when people come in and they have not been educated at all on what

it takes to keep a self-governing system, they are just told in their own language about all of the free things they can get, they are not told about the important responsibilities that come with those free things and opportunities, that keeps up for so long, and there is no bright light on a hill that draws people from around the world.

Then, as some West Africans told me, when America gets weak, we suffer. And we are seeing that around the world.

Iranians are suffering tremendously under a heavy-handed, even criminal, terrorist regime in Iran that came into place because we had a President who didn’t understand radical Islam, did not understand that when he turned his back on the Shah, who was not a great guy—he apparently did not treat his people as well as they should have been—nonetheless, things certainly got worse.

When the Ayatollah was welcomed into power by President Carter as a man of peace, well, the world soon found that Iran, now that radical Islamists who wanted a new caliphate for the world to subjugate Christians and every other religious group under their mean-spirited, actually, dictatorship as a religious dictatorship, the people of Iran suffered. The world has suffered from the failure during the Carter administration to understand the dangers that were lurking there. Well, those dangers are no longer lurking there. They are being spread around the world.

I was amazed to hear people on television say, well, they couldn’t really say if Iran had caused the death of any Americans. Certainly they have.

Not long after the Ayatollah Khomeini took over in Iran, our Embassy was attacked and over 50 individuals were taken hostage. But they have continued to support terrorism, unabated, over all these years since 1979.

□ 1230

They are responsible for the deaths and the explosions at the Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983. And the message that was sent by the Democratic majority in the House and Senate was to force the complete withdrawal of troops in the area.

So that was a great encouragement to the Ayatollah and to the radical Islamists that want to destroy self-government. They think that they need a dictator who is really a religious bigot in control of things to dictate to people what they can or can’t do, and that is such a foreign concept after 230 years here under our Constitution.

But anybody who studies history, who is up on his history, knows there is a lot better chance that a dictatorship will eventually prevail, whether it is a religious extremist like you have ruling in Iran or it is just a dictator like you have had in the Soviet Union.

So having been in the Soviet Union for a summer as an exchange student between my sophomore and junior year

of college, I saw the way people suffered. I saw the way the government spied on its people; I saw the mean-spirited things the government did to people that weren’t being manipulated the way they wanted them to be; I saw suppression of free thought and free exchange of ideas; and I came home literally thanking God that we didn’t have that kind of suppressive government.

But in the intervening years, we have seen a government get so powerful that it can spy on its own people, and we saw with what was released by WikiLeaks, the FISA application, the underlying affidavit, and the order that—holy cow, the FISA judge just basically ignored the Fourth Amendment, the protections against unwarranted searches and seizures.

The application, my interpretation, was basically it said: We just need all of the information Verizon has on every customer they have and an underlying affidavit saying, basically, yeah, we just need every bit of information Verizon has on every customer.

And then the judge—even though a Federal, Senate-confirmed judge, it is a secret court—he just signs off on it: Oh, you want every bit of information Verizon has on every single customer? Sure, yeah. Why don’t you provide that? Here, here is an order to provide it.

That scared me because it actually confirmed what some of us had feared back when the Patriot Act was being reauthorized in my first term: Wait a minute. This is giving the Federal Government power that could go too far. There is language that is too loosely written that could allow the government to spy on people without proper authority.

We have got to revisit those issues.

And that has been further brought to a head with what we are learning about the abuses of the FISA court when one administration wanted to spy on a campaign and then spy on—and, hopefully, eliminate—the selection of a majority of the electoral college.

The electoral college itself underwent some evolution back in the early days, because, originally, it was a brilliant idea. It was a way of ensuring that both heavily populated States and lesser-populated States would all be relevant in a national election for our President and Vice President.

Unfortunately, in the beginning, the second highest vote getter became the Vice President, and that became apparent as a failure and a bad idea under the Presidency of John Adams, when Jefferson, his dear friend, became Vice President with the second highest number of votes. By the end of the fourth year, as McCullough points out in his book on John Adams, Jefferson even hired a notorious newspaperman to make up some lies about Adams to help him defeat him, which he did, which probably explains why Adams is the only President who didn’t stick



around for the inauguration of his successor. But that got changed to a constitutional amendment, and so we have the electoral process.

If you do away with the electoral college, then it would mean most every State that is not a heavily populated State will never see a candidate running for President, because it would be a waste. They will want to spend their time in the heavy population centers and mainly disregard what some people refer to as flyover States, which many of us feel are the real guts and the heart of the country.

So it is an important thing to have, but people are not getting education on these things these days, and why things were created the way in which they were, what succeeded, what failed.

When I do tours around the Capitol, sometimes they go a lot longer than I think they should, but I am ready to stop any time the people are, but they still have questions. We find so many people haven't gotten the education.

I hear so often: I never really liked history in school.

Well, that doesn't tell me anything about them. It tells me a lot about their history teachers, that they had history teachers who didn't understand the importance of history, so they had true/false, multiple choice, or fill-in-the-blank questions rather than emphasizing that the real importance in history is the stories, what went right, what went wrong.

Yes, it helps to have them in chronological order, but the more important aspect is what worked and what didn't. And that is not what so many American students are getting anymore.

And certainly those who are rushing into America illegally, they certainly haven't gotten that. They know America is supposed to be a better place, but they don't know why. They don't know that they are jeopardizing that country's ability to continue as an attractive place for people to want to go, the most attractive place for immigrants to want to come in the entire world.

So we have got more education to do. And I am hoping that our colleagues here in this body will begin to understand that, when we take up legislation that will ultimately legalize illegal activity—like coming into the country illegally or giving benefits for coming in illegally—it becomes a lure for more and more people to come illegally, which means it is going to make more money for the drug cartels. It is going to have more young women raped.

We are told that is occurring. About one in four girls coming to the United States through Mexico will end up being sexually assaulted, little boys at a lesser rate. I think I read 17 percent, something like that—just human tragedy.

It happens when well-meaning individuals in Congress think: Let's help those less fortunate by luring them to our country, not understanding that there is a tremendous amount of human suffering that goes on, in addition

to undermining the very foundation of what was the freest country in the world.

So everybody is now indicating that America is not the freest country in the world. We continue to add laws that keep taking more and more of our freedoms away. But I heard the majority leader ruing that we haven't had comprehensive immigration reform.

Well, in my time in Congress, what I have come to understand is, when you hear the term "comprehensive immigration reform," it normally means we want a bill that is so big and so massive that people who will vote on it won't have a chance to read it all and will be able to stick things in there that a majority would never agree to if they knew they were there. That is what I have come to see "comprehensive" meaning when it comes to legislation.

We are better off if we take subjects up individually, let people have a chance to read and know what is there, let them have a chance to analyze the language. Is this something likely to be struck down? If we don't have that opportunity, we pass legislation that is not what we want as a majority.

And as a majority—obviously, I am a Republican. We are in the minority. But I am talking about a majority of this body.

So we have these ongoing offers, which is what it is every time we pass a piece of legislation, even if it doesn't become law. That word is used by the drug cartels to encourage more people to pay them, to bring them in. That means they are going to have more employees—really, more like indentured servants—in the drug trade, in the human trafficking, sex trafficking trade, and people suffer as a result of well-intentioned but poorly thought-out legislation. We have got to do a better job on that.

Unfortunately, in the last term of Congress when Republicans had a majority in the House and the Senate, had a Republican President, we had leadership in both Houses that was not interested in securing our border or we could have passed a bill to do that. We could have passed a bill and gotten it into law.

But there are monied interests out there that contribute heavily and encourage people not to secure the border. Of course, I said before from this lectern, if you hear somebody who is elected in Mexico say, "We don't want the border secure; we don't want a wall anywhere on our border with the United States: Then you know that is someone who is getting money from the drug cartels. You can take that to the bank.

But you also heard well-intentioned but uneducated or miseducated individuals talk about what is happening on our border and even refer to the efforts to care for those who have come in illegally as concentration camps. If that were so, it would be the first time in human history that people have

flocked by the hundreds of thousands to voluntarily go into concentration camps, because that has never happened in the history of the world.

The Jews, during the 1930s and 1940s did not go flocking by their own choice into concentration camps that resulted in over 6 million deaths. They were forced into those.

The people who are coming voluntarily and illegally across our border, they are putting themselves at risk of sexual exploitation but also even for their very lives, because we constantly get reports about people dying trying to get in or getting in illegally and then being left by coyotes out somewhere to die.

We constantly, if you pay attention, get reports of our Border Patrol saving the lives—ICE agents—saving the lives of people who have come in illegally but have been abandoned by the drug cartels' coyotes.

So it is also interesting when you think about the facilities on our borders.

□ 1245

The concentration camps of World War II did not have Germany appropriating billions of dollars or their equivalent for them to have a more comfortable existence. That didn't happen.

That is why, clearly, they are not concentration camps, as people continue to flock there by the hundreds of thousands knowing what they are going into. But as they continue to hear that we are passing laws that will eventually allow them to be legalized if they come illegally, we are going to have the numbers that we are seeing there at this time.

In the past, we have been told that they feel like they are catching most of the people coming across. But if my colleagues spend a lot of time on the border as I have, the Border Patrol will say that what scares them is that they don't know what they don't know about the people coming in.

They do know that every time a big group comes across our border illegally and makes themselves available to be picked up and detained, that the drug cartels know. We have to put all of our people on duty trying to in-process these folks, and that is when the drug cartels know they can bring in big shipments of drugs, bring in people who otherwise may be a threat to our country.

We continue to hear from Federal officials about people coming. We just had a report in the last couple of weeks about the ISIS member who admitted that they are continuing to get radical Islamists who want to destroy our country into our country through our southern border by paying the drug cartels to bring them in with other people. That is all going on.

Then comes this article yesterday from The Washington Times, Stephen Dinan, that says, "The Border Patrol has documented more than 100,000 immigrants who they know managed to

illegally sneak past them and get into the interior of the country, the agency's Chief told Congress on Thursday, saying it's the most in 5 years."

Just for reference here, we do have balloons that can be floated up that have infrared or thermal technology, night vision. We have people on the border with night vision, thermal technology, so they can see the outline of individuals who get in, even when they are not caught.

But going back to the article: "Known as 'got aways,' the migrants are ones who agents detect but know they didn't manage to stop from crossing the border."

I need to insert here that our Border Patrol for a number of administrations has not been allowed to prevent people from coming into our country. We need to fix the law so they can prevent people from coming into the country using reasonable means.

I know when the Texas Department of Public Safety has their boats out on the Rio Grande where people are crossing, they don't cross because Texas DPS doesn't allow people to cross into Texas illegally if they can stop them.

The Border Patrol, on the other hand, has their hands tied. They have to allow them to come in illegally and then try to in-process them.

This article goes on. It says: "'This high level of 'got aways' is a direct result of agents being reassigned away from the front line to provide humanitarian support to the unprecedented numbers of individuals and families in custody,' Chief Carla Provost told the House Homeland Security Committee.

"The panel was meeting to hear how President Trump's orders to send National Guard and Active Duty troops to the border is playing out. Chief Provost said they've been a major boost, suggesting the got-away numbers might have been worse without the troops there to fill gaps left when her agents get pulled away to do babysitting duties for the families and unaccompanied children."

I have gotten pictures from our border of our actual Border Patrol pushing baby carriages, literally babysitting because these folks have been lured in by what we are doing here, what we are talking about here.

Chief Provost goes on to say, "'That support as my agents are being pulled away to deal with the humanitarian crisis is key to us having situational awareness on the border,' she said."

The article says, further down: "In one example last month, National Guard troops in Texas spotted a group of migrants rafting across the Rio Grande and reported it to Border Patrol agents. Agents, with the help of local police, corralled the group, whose members had paid up to \$10,000 to be smuggled into the U.S."

It says they corralled them, but what I didn't get until I started spending a lot of time on the border is that that doesn't mean they stopped them. It means they in-processed them into the United States.

Anyway, this article makes clear it is not even just the people who are coming in at a record pace this year. But just in 1 month, they think there may have been 100,000 people who came in that were not in-processed. They just came into the United States. Who knows if they want to do evil or good, but they certainly wanted to engage in illegal activity.

Another article here from Adam Shaw, "Illegal Immigrants from 52 Countries Crossed the U.S.-Mexico Border this Year." That is just so far. We are in June.

"The U.S. Border Patrol Chief testified Thursday that migrants from 52 countries have illegally crossed the border this year as she described an agency 'overwhelmed on a daily basis' by the escalating crisis."

She said, "'While smugglers primarily target the Northern Triangle, family units from 52 countries have illegally crossed the southern border so far this year.'"

Further down, it says: "A Senate panel on Wednesday approved a \$4.6 billion request for funding to tackle the humanitarian crisis at the border, but only after including a condition that none of the money be used for a border wall."

As I understand our majority leader's discussion today, they are talking about emergency funding to deal with the humanitarian crisis, but actually, the way it is being talked about, it will contribute to the crisis because it will encourage more people who we are spending a new \$4.5 or \$4.6 billion on, to provide food and comfortable shelter for people who come in illegally.

That language is being drafted to ensure not only that it not be spent on the wall, but that it is not going to be spent at all on preventing people from coming in illegally. It is just going to be spent on the more and more volumes that are coming in illegally, which will, in this cyclical, worthless effort, encourage more to come in. We will have to appropriate billions and billions more for a bigger humanitarian crisis, and that will encourage more.

At some point, we have to take seriously, and I know there are a lot of people who don't like Biblical references—not very many, but some—but the fact is that it is the most quoted book in the history of our country. It was the most quoted book during the Constitutional Convention, and it continues to be the most quoted book in Congress.

If my colleagues look back in the Old Testament references, in Psalms, Proverbs, and other places, the best that we can hope and pray for is justice where the rich are treated like everybody else. They don't get any special consideration. And the poor are treated like everybody else and not given any special consideration. Everyone is treated fairly and equally under the law.

Yet, what we are seeing in this effort is that we are going to treat people who are trying to come into this coun-

try legally, we are going to penalize them. We are going to make them take 7 to 10 years, as some have, that we have tried to help family members with before.

But if they will just come illegally, we are going to treat them specially. We are going to ship them to a place the drug cartels want them to be to work as their employees or indentured servants. We are going to treat them specially. We are going to give them all kinds of things that people who are still waiting in foreign countries to get approval to come legally are not getting and will not get because they are trying to do things the legal way, while others are flooding the zone illegally.

That is not a good scenario for a country to continue to keep a self-governing system. Of course, we have billionaires that have donated large amounts of money to try to push us into being a socialist system. Of course, Marx didn't foresee the growth of a middle class the way we have had it here in the United States.

I continue to think that is the real strength of our country, the huge middle class. It shrank during the Obama administration when, for the first time in our history, 95 percent of the new income one year went to the top 1 percent income earners. The middle class shrunk. The poorest got poorer; the rich got richer; and the middle class shrunk.

That could end up leading to a communist revolution once we get to having that small ruling class and then the much larger poor class. Unfortunately, for the billionaires that contribute to help take us to a socialist system, they haven't been educated in history adequately to understand that if we go to a socialist system, normally, the billionaires' money is taken. They are put in prison or killed, and they don't end up being part of the elite ruling class as they had been so hopeful of.

We do have a crisis on our southern border, but it needs to be while we deal in a humane way with people who are here, that we also secure our border because otherwise, we are not a nation. If we don't have a border that is enforceable, we are not a nation. We are just a transient area. And if there is wealth in the area, it will not continue on for many more decades.

We had a hearing this week, changing gears, on the issue of reparations. It has been amazing how miseducated people have been on slavery, who supported it, who was against it; on civil rights, who supported it, who was against it. It has really been amazing.

□ 1300

There is an article here from Jeffrey Lord in *The American Spectator* from June 21.

It says: "So amidst the chaos of that congressional hearing on reparations for slavery, former NFL star Burgess Owens got straight to the point, saying this, as reported by BizPac Review:

'I used to be a Democrat until I did my history and found out the misery that that party brought to my race,' Owens said.

"He added, 'I do believe in restitution. Let's point to the party that was part of slavery, KKK, Jim Crow, that has killed over 40 percent of our Black babies, 20 million of them. State of California, 75 percent of our Black boys can't pass standard reading and writing test, a Democratic State. Let's pay reparation. Let's pay restitution. How about a Democratic Party pay for all the misery brought to my race.'"

The article by Mr. Lord says: "Bingo. Yet somehow, some mysterious way, the hard facts of history are blithely ignored by members and sycophants of the Democrats, the latter without doubt the party of race."

"Republican Congressman LOUIE GOHMERT of Texas had the audacity to quote from a 2008 article of mine that originally appeared in this space and was reprinted in *The Wall Street Journal*. Among other things in that article I noted these hard facts about what was missing from the website of the Democratic National Committee as it tried to portray itself as the champion of civil rights by leaving out the hard facts of the party's horrendous actual history on race."

Madam Speaker, these are the things he correctly notes that I read into the RECORD at our hearing.

This is from the Democrats' "Our History" section of their website.

He said: "There is no reference to the number of Democratic Party platforms supporting slavery."

"There were six from 1840 to 1860."

"There is no reference to the number of Democratic Presidents who owned slaves."

"There were seven from 1800 to 1861."

"There is no reference to the number of Democratic Party platforms that either supported segregation outright or were silent on the subject."

"There were 20, from 1868 through 1948."

"There is no reference to 'Jim Crow' as in 'Jim Crow laws,' nor is there reference to the role Democrats played in creating them. These were the post-Civil War laws passed enthusiastically by Democrats in that pesky 52-year part of the DNC's missing years. These laws segregated public schools, public transportation, restaurants, restrooms, and public places in general, everything from water coolers to beaches. The reason Rosa Parks became famous is that she sat in the 'whites only' front section of a bus, the 'whites only' designation the direct result of Democrats."

"There is no reference to the formation of the Ku Klux Klan, which, according to Columbia University historian Eric Foner, became 'a military force serving the interests of the Democratic Party.' Nor is there reference to University of North Carolina historian Allen Trelease's description of the Klan as the 'terrorist arm of the Democratic Party.'"

"There is no reference to the fact Democrats opposed the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. The 13th banned slavery."

Madam Speaker, on further down: "There is no reference to the fact that Democrats opposed the Civil Rights Act of 1866. It was passed by the Republican Congress over the veto of President Andrew Johnson, who had been a Democrat before joining Lincoln's ticket in 1864."

"There is no reference to the Democrats' opposition to the Civil Rights Act of 1875."

Anyway, Madam Speaker, it goes on and on here. But it was amazing to me and this article points out: "Tellingly, when Congressman GOHMERT was finished reciting these hard, cold, and quite accurate facts of history, someone in the audience yelled out, 'You lie.' An unwitting admission of absolute historical ignorance or maybe just plain denial. And over at the website *Splinter* writer Samantha Grasso assailed Gohmert as the 'dumbest Republican in the room' for daring to cite the Democrats' appalling historical record."

So anyway, Madam Speaker, it is an interesting time. Education is important, but it has got to be accurate education.

One other thing I would like to quickly reference is the need for criminal justice reform within our military. There are some aspects of military justice that are very good.

In the grand jury process in the civilian sector, constitutionally the defendant, potential defendant, is not allowed to be there, nor to have his attorney there or her attorney. Attorneys are not allowed to be there for a potential defendant when that potential defendant is actually testifying before the grand jury.

Whereas, in the military system of justice, under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, there is what is called an Article 32 investigation which is sort of the equivalent, except a potential accused, as we call them in the military, is allowed to be there and have an attorney there to see what is being said against him and to give a chance to present evidence to the Article 32 investigating officer.

But one of the problems—and it is a very, very serious problem—is that the charges are sent to a court-martial by the commander, normally a commanding general or admiral. He is called the convening authority. He puts his signature on there saying: 'I want this individual charged and tried in a court-martial for this offense. That is after reviewing the results of the Article 32 investigation.'

But where it becomes rather unfair is that to get a jury—I saw this during my 4 years at Fort Benning—the commanding general has each unit—we have platoons that make up companies. Platoons would offer suggestions of hard-nosed guys that would convict anybody who was sent if they were on

the jury, and they were referred up to the company commander. The company commander would choose those that he thought were the very best out of those nominated, and he would refer them up to the battalion commander. The battalion commander would winnow that group down to the very toughest who would follow what the commander would want them to do and send those up to brigade. The brigade would take them and review them and decide to get it down to a number that they would send up, and eventually it would get to the commanding general of installation, and he would pick maybe up to 15 people who would sit, sometimes for 6 months, on every court-martial during that time.

They knew why they were there. They knew why the commanding general put them on the jury. They were sent there to convict the guys that the general sent to be tried.

There were a number of acquittals, but I can tell you every time there was an acquittal in a court-martial, you never saw that jury panel again. They may have been new, but if they acquitted somebody, found them not guilty, the general immediately disbanded them as a jury panel. It is not like you have jury selection where you can challenge somebody and have them taken off the jury.

I remember one court-martial where virtually all of the jury said that if a defendant did not testify, they would hold it against him and find him guilty just because he didn't testify.

The judge said: Hey, we are all part of this man's Army, and if I instruct you—and I will instruct you—that you will not hold it against the defendant that he doesn't testify, will you follow my direct order not to consider it against?

Oh, oh, okay. Sure. We didn't know you were going to instruct us not to.

But they had already made clear that, yeah, they are going to hold it against him.

So a defendant's constitutional rights in a military court-martial can sometimes be illusory. I think we are seeing that with Eddie Gallagher out in California. Even after a witness came forward and said that he is the one who asphyxiated the deceased who was wounded, he was an ISIS member, that Eddie Gallagher didn't kill him, they still continue on with the court-martial.

From what I saw at Fort Benning, if you had somebody come in and say: "I am actually the one who did it," I have seen a good military judge say then: Mr. Prosecutor, do you have a motion to dismiss at this time?

And they would make a motion to dismiss.

But, really, I have a great deal of concern. I saw in a brief that someone had prepared for a parole matter that there was out of World Wars I and II, Korea, and Vietnam, it said there were seven American military members convicted of war crimes, but since then,

the Iraq war, Desert Storm, Kuwait, and Afghanistan, we had over 200.

This is something that needs to be looked at. We should not have our military members risking conviction simply by trying to defend themselves and those around them. So I am hoping that we can come together in a bipartisan way and make some changes, some corrections, and some improvements to military justice so that our heroes don't get killed trying to avoid being seen as criminals by people who don't understand what they are going through.

So, in any event, I am hopeful that we will do something next week to help fund border security, but it sounds like from what we have heard on the floor all we are going to do is help attract more people to come in illegally because we are going to send \$4 billion or so down to the border.

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

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of a family medical emergency.

### PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISION TO THE AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,  
Washington, DC, June 21, 2019.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (CBA) and H. Res. 293 (116th Congress), I hereby submit for printing in the *Congressional Record* a revision to the aggregates and allocations set forth in the Statement of Aggregates, Allocations, and Other Budgetary Levels for Fiscal Year 2020 published in the *Congressional Record* on May 3, 2019, as adjusted.

This revision is for allowable adjustments for amounts for program integrity initiatives, pursuant to H. Res. 293. These amounts are contained in the text of H.R. 3351, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Accordingly, I am revising aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2020 and the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2020. For purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the CBA and other budgetary enforcement provisions, the revised aggregates and allocation are to be considered as aggregates and allocations included in the budget resolution, pursuant to the Statement published in the *Congressional Record* on May 3, 2019, as adjusted.

Questions may be directed to Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer of the Budget Committee staff.

JOHN YARMUTH.

TABLE 1.—REVISION TO ON-BUDGET AGGREGATES  
[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	2020	2020–2029
Current Aggregates:		
Budget Authority .....	3,798,177	n.a.

TABLE 1.—REVISION TO ON-BUDGET AGGREGATES—  
Continued  
[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	2020	2020–2029
Outlays .....	3,725,991	n.a.
Revenues .....	2,740,533	34,847,515
Revision for the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 3351):		
Budget Authority .....	400	n.a.
Outlays .....	338	n.a.
Revenues .....	---	---
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority .....	3,798,577	n.a.
Outlays .....	3,726,329	n.a.
Revenues .....	2,740,533	34,847,515

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations for fiscal years 2021 through 2029 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

TABLE 2.—REVISED ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
[In millions of dollars]

	2020
Current Discretionary Action:	
BA .....	1,383,610
OT .....	1,410,474
Revision for Program Integrity (H.R. 3351):	
BA .....	400
OT .....	338
Revised Allocation:	
BA .....	1,384,010
OT .....	1,410,812
Current Law Mandatory:	
BA .....	1,075,820
OT .....	1,067,358

### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3151. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue service, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 60. Joint Resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019.

### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 24, 2019, at noon for morning-hour debate.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1362. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Electronic Filing of Notices for Apprenticeship and Training Plans and Statements for Pension Plans for Certain Select Employees (RIN: 1210-AB62) received June 19, 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.

1363. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report entitled, "FY 2018 Superfund Five-Year Review Report to Congress", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9621(c); Public Law 96-510, Sec. 121(c); (100 Stat. 1673); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1364. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report covering the period from September 10, 2018 to November 9, 2018 on the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 107-243, Sec. 4(a); (116 Stat. 1501) and 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 102-1, Sec. 3 (as amended by Public Law 106-113, Sec. 1000(a)(7)); (113 Stat. 1501A-422); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1365. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report covering the period from November 10, 2018, to January 9, 2019 on the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 107-243, Sec. 4(a); (116 Stat. 1501) and 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 102-1, Sec. 3 (as amended by Public Law 106-113, Sec. 1000(a)(7)); (113 Stat. 1501A-422); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1366. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting twenty-five (25) notifications of a federal vacancy, a designation of acting officer, a nomination, an action on nomination, a discontinuation of service in acting role, or a change in previously submitted reported information, 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.

1367. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's FY 2018 NO FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1368. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Semiannual Report to Congress, of the Office of Inspector General, covering the period October 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1369. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of a final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-03; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR 2019-0002, Sequence No. 2] received June 18, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1370. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's Small Entity Compliance Guide — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-03 [Docket No.: FAR 2019-0002; Sequence No.: 2] received June 18, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1371. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Exception from Certified Cost or Pricing Data Requirements—Adequate Price Competition [FAC 2019-03; FAR Case 2017-006; Docket No.: 2017-0006, Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 9000-AN53) received June

18, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1372. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Compensatory Time Off for Religious Observances and Other Miscellaneous Changes (RIN: 3206-AL55) received May 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1373. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a notification of a vacancy, a nomination, and an 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.

1374. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's report titled "Federal Student Loan Repayment Program" for Calendar Year 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5379(h)(2); Public Law 101-510, Sec. 1206(b)(1) (as added by Public Law 106-398, Sec. 1122(a)); (114 Stat. 1654A-316); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1375. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Manistique, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0105; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 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.

1376. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Fort Payne, AL [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0140 Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 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.

1377. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Monroe, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0206; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 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.

1378. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-8, V-92, V-214, and V-438 in the Vicinity of Grantsville, MD [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1073; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AEA-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 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.

1379. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1004; Product Identifier 2018-NM-106-AD; Amendment 39-19642; AD 2019-10-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 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.

1380. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Portland, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0134; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-5]

(RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 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.

1381. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0405; Product Identifier 2019-NM-003-AD; Amendment 39-19647; AD 2019-11-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 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.

1382. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0024; Product Identifier 2018-NM-138-AD; Amendment 39-19640; AD 2019-10-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 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.

1383. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0393; Product Identifier 2019-NE-14-AD; Amendment 39-19654; AD 2019-11-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 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.

1384. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0338; Product Identifier 2019-NE-10-AD; Amendment 39-19653; AD 2019-11-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 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.

1385. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2019 Section 43 Inflation Adjustment [Notice 2019-36] received June 18, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1386. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Guidance Providing a Safe Harbor Under Section 164 for Certain Individuals Who Make a Payment to or for the Use of an Entity Described in Section 170(c) in Return for a State or Local Tax Credit [Notice 2019-12] received June 18, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1387. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Furanyl Fentanyl, 4-Fluoroisobutyl Fentanyl, Acryl Fentanyl, Tetrahydrofuran Fentanyl, and Ocfentanil in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-490] received June 18, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

1388. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final

rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of MAB-CHMINACA in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-421] received June 18, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

1389. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Attorney General's Second Quarterly Report of FY 2019 on the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 4332(b)(2); Public Law 103-353, Sec. 2(a) (as added by Public Law 110-389, Sec. 312(c)); (122 Stat. 4165); jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Veterans' Affairs.

1390. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's views on H.R. 3151, the "Taxpayer First Act"; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Budget, and Financial Services.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. LOWEY: Committee on Appropriations. Further Revised Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2020 (Rept. 116-124). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3398. A bill to provide low-income individuals with opportunities to enter and follow a career pathway in the health professions, to extend and expand demonstration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 3399. A bill to amend the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 to include California in the program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself,

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. STEWART, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. COSTA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. BERA):

H.R. 3400. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the enlistment in the Armed Forces of certain aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States and were younger than 15 years of age when they initially entered the United States, but who are otherwise qualified for enlistment, and to provide a mechanism by which such aliens, by reason of their honorable service in the Armed Forces, may be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 3401. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year

ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AMASH (for himself, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 3402. A bill to amend chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, to establish the style for amending laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AMASH (for himself, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 3403. A bill to require all bills, resolutions, and other documents of Congress to be created, transmitted, and published in searchable electronic formats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. CISNEROS):

H.R. 3404. A bill to amend the National Firearms Act to require that local chief law enforcement officers be notified of, and provided a 90-day period to deny, firearm transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 3405. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to revise the Final List of Critical Minerals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEAL (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H.R. 3406. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve measurements under the skilled nursing facility value-based purchasing program under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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

H.R. 3407. A bill to strengthen the competitiveness of the United States, to modernize and reform the United States Export Finance Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself and Mr. OLSON):

H.R. 3408. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require prescription drug plan sponsors to include real-time benefit information as part of such sponsor's electronic prescription program under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

visions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 3409. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 3410. A bill to amend the renewable fuel program under the Clean Air Act to account for small refinery exemptions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 3411. A bill to amend the renewable fuel program under the Clean Air Act to account for small refinery exemptions in past calendar years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. WALKER, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 3412. A bill to protect the administration of Federal elections against cybersecurity threats; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 3413. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 3414. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions to help combat the opioid crisis; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 3415. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require prescription drug plan sponsors to include real-time benefit information as part of such sponsor's electronic prescription program under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 3416. A bill to provide for health equity and access for returning troops and servicemembers, to provide for ambulatory surgical payment transparency under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEAL (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H.R. 3417. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for patient improvements and rural and quality im-

provements under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 3418. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reinstate the authority of the Secretary of Education to make Federal Direct Stafford Loans to graduate and professional students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 3419. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members and elected officers of Congress from lobbying Congress at any time after leaving office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, Ethics, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 3420. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve safety and security for service weapons used by Federal law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 3421. A bill to provide for a 3-year extension of funding outreach and assistance for low-income programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 3422. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to clarify competency-based education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIMES (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 3423. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for the issuance of Green Bonds and to establish the United States Green Bank, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. ROUZER):



H.R. 3424. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to reduce unnecessary permitting delays by clarifying associated procedures to increase economic development and support coastal restoration programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. HOLDING):

H.R. 3425. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish rules for payment for graduate medical education (GME) costs for hospitals that establish a new medical residency training program after hosting resident rotators for short durations; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 3426. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to condition airport improvement program grants on certain assurances from airport owners and operators regarding television equipment in airport terminals; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida (for himself, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 3427. A bill to repeal the renewable fuel program of the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 3428. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to give small business contracting credit for certain small businesses located in United States territories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H. Res. 456. A resolution emphasizing the importance of grassroots investor protection and the investor education missions of State and Federal securities regulators, calling on the Securities and Exchange Commission to collaborate with State securities regulators in the protection of investors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

77. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Resolution No. 91, designating May 1, 2019, as the fifth annual Oil and Natural Gas Industry Day at the State Capitol; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

## 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. 3398.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the com-

mon Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 3399.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8, cl. 3

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

U.S. Const. art. IV, sec. 3, cl. 2, sen. a

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rule and Regulations respecting the Territory of other Property belonging to the United States;

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 3400.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 3401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states:

“No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . .”

In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides:

“The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . . .”

Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.R. 3402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution states: “All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States . . . .” It is both “necessary and proper [for Congress to make laws] for carrying into Execution” this Power (Article I, Section 8, Clause 18), including setting standards for the format and content of legislation proposed to be considered by Congress.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.R. 3403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution states: “All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States . . . .” It is both “necessary and proper [for Congress to make laws] for carrying into Execution” this Power (Article I, Section 8, Clause 18), including setting standards for documents produced by Congress.

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 3404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 3405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8, cl. 3

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

U.S. Const. art. IV, sec. 3, cl. 2, sen. a

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rule and Regulations respecting the Territory of other Property belonging to the United States;

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 3406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is in the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause and the Foreign Commerce Clause.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 3408.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 3409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 3410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and 3.

“The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises . . . .”

And

“The Congress shall have the Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.”

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 3411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and 3.

“The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises . . . .”

And

“The Congress shall have the Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.”

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 3413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 3414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 3415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.



By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 3416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 3417.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is in the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 3418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, Sec. 8: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 3419.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 18

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 3420.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. GOMEZ:

H.R. 3421.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 3422.

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. HIMES:

H.R. 3423.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, as this legislation provides for the general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 3424.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 3425.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 3426.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

"The Congress shall have the Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes. . . ."

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 3427

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 3428.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power \* \* \* To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 155: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 249: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 310: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 413: Mr. PETERSON, Miss RICE of New York, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.

H.R. 414: Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 473: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 550: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. BEYER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. HECK, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. DUNN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 683: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 724: Mr. HOLDING.

H.R. 728: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 748: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 810: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 826: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 838: Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BANKS, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 855: Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 877: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 934: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 943: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. UPTON, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 948: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1044: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 1058: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 1083: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 1109: Ms. BASS and Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 1139: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 1154: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1166: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 1220: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1225: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1236: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 1308: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1309: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 1374: Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. ESTES, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 1384: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1396: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mrs. LESKO, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. THORNBERRY, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. DEAN, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1424: Mr. BRADY.

H.R. 1441: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 1519: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1524: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 1597: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 1603: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1652: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. KIM, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1665: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1702: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 1709: Mr. TRONE, Mr. HECK, and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 1717: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1757: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1762: Mr. GALLEGÓ.

H.R. 1773: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. BEYER, Ms.

STEVENS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WALKER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. REED, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. BERA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CASE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. HIMES, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. OMAR, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. DELAURIO, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 1785: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1786: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 1805: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1837: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 1840: Ms. CHENEY and Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 1854: Mr. GIANFORTE and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 1855: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 1868: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MOORE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1903: Mr. KIM, Mr. COMER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. HIMES, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. PINGREE, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 1978: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 1980: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GOLDEN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CROW, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1992: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2041: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 2053: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 2088: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2123: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 2146: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 2186: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2214: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. STANTON, Mr. BERA, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 2229: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 2246: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 2279: Mr. SPANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 2282: Mr. DUNN and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 2294: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 2313: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 2314: Mr. REED.

H.R. 2349: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 2354: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 2402: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 2405: Mr. KENNEDY and Ms. PINGREE.  
 H.R. 2415: Ms. TITUS and Mr. TAKANO.  
 H.R. 2420: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. DEGETTE.  
 H.R. 2424: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. PANETTA.  
 H.R. 2660: Ms. WEXTON and Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 2682: Mr. ABRAHAM.  
 H.R. 2689: Mr. CRENSHAW.  
 H.R. 2707: Mr. CRENSHAW.  
 H.R. 2708: Mr. AGUILAR.  
 H.R. 2711: Mr. CONNOLLY.  
 H.R. 2742: Mrs. HARTZLER.  
 H.R. 2752: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.  
 H.R. 2775: Mrs. FLETCHER.  
 H.R. 2777: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
 H.R. 2815: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COX of California, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
 H.R. 2829: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. TITUS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Miss RICE of New York.  
 H.R. 2832: Ms. TLAIB.  
 H.R. 2847: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
 H.R. 2854: Ms. GABBARD.  
 H.R. 2856: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. LONG.  
 H.R. 2862: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2867: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. SUOZZI.  
 H.R. 2869: Mr. CRENSHAW.  
 H.R. 2909: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Ms. HAALAND.  
 H.R. 2986: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. CRENSHAW.  
 H.R. 2988: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. HARRIS.  
 H.R. 3001: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
 H.R. 3014: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.  
 H.R. 3028: Mr. ROUZER.  
 H.R. 3073: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. REED, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOHO, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. HUNTER.  
 H.R. 3116: Mr. CISNEROS.  
 H.R. 3153: Ms. BONAMICI.  
 H.R. 3183: Mr. RYAN.  
 H.R. 3207: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. KELLER.  
 H.R. 3222: Ms. TITUS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.  
 H.R. 3230: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
 H.R. 3241: Mr. COOK.  
 H.R. 3297: Mr. COLLINS of New York.  
 H.R. 3298: Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 3381: Ms. HAALAND and Mr. TAKANO.  
 H.J. Res. 59: Mr. FOSTER.  
 H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. VEASEY.  
 H. Con. Res. 46: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H. Res. 54: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.  
 H. Res. 246: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. LEWIS.  
 H. Res. 255: Mr. HECK.  
 H. Res. 326: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. LEWIS.  
 H. Res. 432: Ms. HAALAND, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
 H. Res. 442: Ms. OMAR and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
 H. Res. 444: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

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#### CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY Mrs. LOWEY

H.R. 3401, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, does not contain any congressional earmark, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.