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No. 114

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLAY).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

July 9, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable WM. LACY CLAY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

As the Members of this assembly return from days away celebrating our Nation's birth, may they return rested and ready to assume the difficult work which must be done.

We pray for the needs of the Nation, the world, and all of creation. Bless those who seek to honor You and serve each other and all Americans in this House through their public service.

May the words and deeds of this place reflect an earnest desire for justice, and may men and women in government build on the tradition of equity and truth that represents the noblest heritage of our people.

May Your blessing, O God, be with us this day and every day to come, and may all we do be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania 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.

GROWING OUR ECONOMY

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Congress has exactly 3 weeks to pass the USMCA before we break for our August work period, and we owe it to our constituents to get the job done.

The USMCA will benefit every district in America, as it will lead to 176,000 new jobs and grow the U.S. economy by an additional \$68 billion.

This agreement will also be a huge benefit to my constituents. Pennsylvania's 13th District is made up of so many hardworking dairy farmers who have struggled in recent years. This deal will unleash new markets and bring our industry back to life.

Instead of hauling Robert Mueller before a committee to rehash a case that is already closed, Congress should be putting all of our efforts into making the USMCA agreement law.

During July, my focus will be on passing the USMCA and growing our economy for years to come. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in this mission.

PREVENTING LYME DISEASE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to ad-

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3073, the TICK Act, which would help combat the rise of tickborne and bloodborne illnesses across the country. These diseases are rapidly becoming a serious and growing threat to public health with more than 300,000 estimated cases annually.

In my home State of Pennsylvania alone, ticks are a common threat to those who explore our vast network of trails and public lands in Pennsylvania.

While ticks carry a variety of harmful diseases, Lyme disease is one of the most prevalent. Currently, there are no uniformly accepted treatment options for patients with chronic symptoms of Lyme disease.

The TICK Act would develop a national strategy to prevent and treat Lyme and other diseases, including those spread by mosquitos and fleas. It would also authorize the Centers for Disease Control to award grants to State health departments to support early detection and diagnosis, improve treatment, and raise public awareness.

I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 3073, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation to prevent and treat Lyme and other vector-borne diseases.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF HOUSE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chair of the House Republican Conference:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 8, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 5(b)(1) of Rule X, I am writing to inform you

□ 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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H5273

that Rep. Justin Amash has resigned as a member of the House Republican Conference.
Sincerely,

LIZ CHENEY,
Chair, House Republican Conference.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

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

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,
July 9, 2019.

Hon. ELIJAH CUMMINGS,
*Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN CUMMINGS: This letter is to advise you that Representative JUSTIN AMASH's election to the Committee on Oversight and Reform has been automatically vacated pursuant to clause 5(b) of rule X effective today.

Best regards,

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1631

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

PROTECTING AFFORDABLE MORTGAGES FOR VETERANS ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1988) to clarify seasoning requirements for certain refinanced mortgage loans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1988

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. SEASONING REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN REFINANCED MORTGAGE LOANS.

(a) GINNIE MAE.—Paragraph (1) of section 306(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C.

1721(g)(1)) is amended by striking the second sentence (as added by section 309(b) of Public Law 115-174).

(b) VETERANS LOANS.—Section 3709 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

"(c) LOAN SEASONING.—Except as provided in subsection (d) and notwithstanding section 3703 of this title or any other provision of law, a loan to a veteran for a purpose specified in section 3710 of this title that is a refinancing may not be guaranteed or insured under this chapter until the date that is the later of—

"(1) the date on which the borrower has made at least six consecutive monthly payments on the loan being refinanced; and

"(2) the date that is 210 days after the first payment due date of the loan being refinanced."

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to restrict or otherwise modify the authorities of the Government National Mortgage Association.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, last year, when Congress passed S. 2155, it included as section 309 a bill sponsored by Senators TILLIS and WARREN titled Protecting Veterans from Predatory Lending Act of 2018.

That provision put new requirements in place to protect veteran borrowers from the aggressive and deceptive marketing practices of lenders pushing mortgage refinance deals.

However, the drafting of this provision caused some unintended consequences; specifically, an estimated 2,500 loans that were in full compliance with all requirements at the time were later denied Ginnie securitization simply because they were in the process of being refinanced or securitized when the law became effective.

Senators WARREN and TILLIS weighed in with Ginnie Mae, stating that it was not their intention to orphan those loans and have urged Ginnie Mae to address the issue.

However, Ginnie believes legislation is needed to grandfather these orphaned loans and address other administrative issues that have resulted from the slight differences between the new requirements in S. 2155 and Ginnie's prior requirements.

That is why we are here today with the bill from the gentleman from Georgia, H.R. 1988, which is a reasonable

step to address what were clearly unintended consequences of the previous legislation. I am pleased to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SCOTT and Mr. ZELDIN for introducing this bill, urge Members to vote "yes," and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1988, the Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act, introduced by my friend, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT).

This bill is an important continuation of work that our colleague LEE ZELDIN from Long Island, who is a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve, started last Congress to better protect our Nation's veterans from financial fraud.

This Congress, I was pleased to join Congressmen SCOTT and ZELDIN as an original cosponsor of this legislation, along with my colleague on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Congressman LEVIN, to assist with advancing this bill through both this committee, the Financial Services Committee, and the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Last year, Congress enacted S. 2155, the most pro-growth banking bill in a generation. Section 309 of that legislation included a provision to impose a new seasoning requirement for the securitization of loans insured by the VA.

This provision addresses the questionable practice of churning; that is, the refinancing of a home loan over and over again just to generate fees and profits for lenders with a slight short-term benefit for the borrower but at an increased life-of-the-loan cost.

Unfortunately, that provision created a technical issue for a group of VA loans that fell into no-man's land, if you will, between the date on which the mortgage was issued and the technical requirements of the new law, increasing the risk to lenders and making the loans less attractive to investors.

Congressmen ZELDIN and SCOTT took quick action to correct this unintended consequence, but Congress ran out of time last year and it did not become law.

The bill we are considering today, H.R. 1988, is a continuation of their efforts to address this unintended problem and ensure that these VA loans receive the equitable treatment they deserve.

To some, this bill today might seem to be just a technical fix, but it is an important one. Our Nation's veterans should not be subject to suspect practices like churning.

I am pleased that this bill, along with the ongoing efforts of the VA loan securitizer Ginnie Mae, will stamp out churning and better protect veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1988 and, once again, commend my colleague from Georgia (Mr.

DAVID SCOTT), and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT), a senior member of the Committee on Financial Services and sponsor of H.R. 1988.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her support and encouragement to us to continue this.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make this opening statement because it is very important for us to realize the importance of this bill because, today, according to the latest data from the Veterans Administration, we are losing 20 of our military veterans every single day to suicide.

This is a clarion call from our veterans for help, and what we are doing today is one small step. But, as I will explain as I go on, we are doing much, much more because we need to bring this suicide rate to a stop.

So much of it is caused by disappointment, discouragement, and giving up. But, after today, with this vote, we will send a powerful message to this Nation and especially to our precious veterans that help is indeed on the way.

Now, I first of all want to thank my bipartisan friends Mr. ANDY BARR, Mr. ZELDIN, all of them, for this is truly a bipartisan effort, and I thank them for their support as we move forward with this.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to take my time and I want to go through this, and I want folks to really understand why this is so important. Mr. BARR touched on it.

Last year, when Congress passed S. 2155, which was called the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, it included a set of bipartisan reforms to refinancing requirements for loans to protect our veterans from the predatory act of loan churning.

Mr. Speaker, this shows you the deviousness of it, that here you have these predatory lenders who are out here targeting our veterans and charging them over and over for the same payment on these refinancings.

How devious—how evil—can you be to do this to our veterans over and over again? And they do this to generate these fees and profits for these predatory lenders, while offering little to no benefit for our veteran homeowners—just using them.

So, in order to prevent this, S. 2155 codified new refinancing requirements, requiring lenders to demonstrate a material benefit to consumers when financing their mortgages and allowing for the initial loan to mature for at least 210 days before a borrower can refinance.

Now, these reforms were necessary to ensure that our veterans are adequately protected from these bad actors, these predatory lenders, so that our veterans can have access to the

safe and affordable homeownership opportunities that they have earned and deserve.

Upon implementation of S. 2155, however, as Mr. BARR mentioned, a technical error in the language of S. 2155 caused a deviation in how this 210-day seasoning period was calculated, between what was written in the text and the requirement in place at Ginnie Mae.

For those who may not know, Ginnie Mae is the Government National Mortgage Association.

Now, this, combined with the lack of clarity around time lines to implement these new requirements, has caused 2,500 refinanced veteran loans that met Federal requirements at the time of closing and were guaranteed by the VA to be barred from this Government National Mortgage Association, Ginnie Mae's securitization, which resulted in making these veteran loans orphan loans.

They are there but no longer eligible for the secondary investment market opportunities that they deserve, despite meeting all Federal requirements, as well as backing from the VA, and it is clear that it was not the intent of Congress to orphan these veteran loans.

But, rather, our intent when we passed the Senate bill was to ensure that there were strong and enduring protections in place to prevent future loan churning.

Can you imagine somebody sending you a bill and you paying for the same thing over and over? How evil is that?

This bill that we have today will put a stop to that predatory type lending and the abuse that it has caused our veterans.

And this is also necessary, Mr. Speaker, because it preserves liquidity while maintaining strong refinancing requirements to keep these bad actors out and ensuring that our veterans, our men and women of the military who have served our country through their outstanding bravery, their courage, their great sacrifice for us, have access now to safe and affordable home ownership opportunities.

□ 1645

Mr. Speaker, without this needed legislative fix, VA lenders may need to sell or refinance these mortgages at a loss, causing damage to the VA home loan market and potentially hindering their ability to originate similar loans in the future or raising borrowing costs and rates for other qualified veterans who will be suffering the same abuse.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned before, I am especially proud to have worked with my colleagues on this: Mr. LEE ZELDIN on the Financial Services Committee; Ms. WATERS, our chairwoman; and Mr. ANDY BARR, who sits on this committee. I also want to mention Mr. MIKE LEVIN, who sits on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

We provided bipartisan common sense to fix this for our beloved vet-

erans. Through this bipartisan work of my colleagues on these two committees, we have been able to move this bill through the House, ensuring that the dream of homeownership continues to be preserved for our Nation's precious veterans, to whom we owe the deepest debt of gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned in my remarks about this great tragedy, and I want to take this opportunity to let veterans who may be hearing this discussion this afternoon know that this Congress stands with and around them, and there are Members of Congress that have many bills and many different programs to get financial resources.

Dr. BUCSHON, my Republican colleague, and I, for example, have a process going where we are addressing the shortage of psychiatrists. We are working with the American Psychiatric Association and the American Medical Association to pay those doctors' student tuitions and give them scholarships so that they can come into the VA to work.

For the project I am working on with my good friend, Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON over in the Senate, we are trying to get more resources to open up more health clinics for our VA. And there are other things going.

I want people to know that down in my home State of Georgia, in my district, in the next month, on August 10, the doctors, nurses, and hospitals all over Atlanta, Georgia, are coming together, giving their time, along with the top administrators from the VA. They will be there in Jonesboro at Mundy's Mill High School.

We can cut down this suicide rate. It is a shame. It is a disgrace for this country. We are doing something about it in this Congress. Members on both sides of the aisle understand that this isn't a Democratic problem or a Republican problem. It is America's problem, and our veterans deserve our help.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Georgia, for his bipartisanship and his willingness to fight for veterans. I appreciate that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), my Republican colleague on the House Financial Services Committee, a veteran himself and a servicemember who has been a champion on legislating this fix.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BARR for his leadership, not just for yielding time. This is something that he has been working on himself, putting a lot of heart, passion, and thought into.

I thank Congressman DAVID SCOTT for his incredible leadership on this important bipartisan effort. He laid it out so eloquently just now, the many aspects of not just this issue but the need to fight for veterans.

There are many people who are here in the gallery, millions of people at home watching C-SPAN, shocked at

what they are seeing, as Republicans and Democrats in the House and the Senate work together to get a bill through committee, through the Chambers, and to the President's desk to become law. The beneficiaries will be our Nation's veterans.

I rise today to urge passage of H.R. 1988, the Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act. It provides more than a technical fix. It is important for recently issued loans refinanced by the Department of Veterans Affairs to remain eligible for the secondary market.

This fix is essential to prevent a liquidity crisis in the veterans home loan market and ensure that the brave men and women who have served our Nation in uniform have access to affordable mortgages.

Through passage of this bill, we can ensure that VA home loans are not adversely impacted by issues in the veterans mortgage market created by the unintended consequences of S. 2155.

The Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, S. 2155, became law in May 2018 and contained some very important bipartisan reforms to protect veterans from predatory lending and deceptive marketing. These provisions are essential to protect the VA home loan market, but unclear timelines laid out in the legislation, and the way that Ginnie Mae chose to implement the requirements of the new law, have left an estimated 2,500 or more VA home loans boxed out of the secondary market.

These mortgages are now considered orphan loans because they are no longer eligible for Ginnie Mae securitization, even though they met all Federal requirements and are backed by the VA.

This bill would prevent a government-triggered liquidity crisis in the VA mortgage market by fixing this problem and restoring eligibility for these orphaned loans.

Addressing this issue ensures that veteran homeowners or prospective home buyers who have earned access to the VA home loan program through their military service aren't hurt by a fluke in S. 2155.

Without this bill, potential damage to the overall VA home loan market is likely because VA lenders may have to sell or finance these orphaned mortgages at a loss. This would have a negative impact on the brave men and women who have served our country and deserve a path to homeownership in order to achieve the American Dream.

If lenders aren't able to securitize VA home loans through Ginnie Mae, closing costs and borrowing costs could go up, and opportunities to borrow or refinance could go down.

Mr. Speaker, veterans have some of the lowest default and foreclosure rates in the Nation. They have earned access to VA home loans through their selfless service to our country.

Even one VA home loan negatively impacted by a minor mistake is one

too many when it comes to giving our veterans access to homeownership. That is why we must pass this bipartisan bill and send it to the President's desk to become law as soon as possible.

Again, I thank my lead bipartisan cosponsors, Congressmen DAVID SCOTT and ANDY BARR, and MIKE LEVIN. I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her efforts and Ranking Member MCHENRY. This was a truly bipartisan effort from the committee. Everyone came together and worked together to get to this important point, a huge bipartisan, bicameral win coming for our Nation's veterans.

I urge adoption of this important bipartisan bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to avoid references to occupants of the gallery.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire, through the Chair, if my colleague has any remaining speakers on his side.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Once again, I thank the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT).

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN) for his continued leadership on this legislation.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), whom I have the privilege of serving with on the Veterans Affairs' Committee as well, for his leadership in getting this bipartisan legislation to the House floor and to this point.

I thank the chairwoman of our full committee, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), for her leadership in helping navigate this legislation forward.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, this is an important piece of legislation. It is bipartisan recognition of a problem created unintentionally by a law passed last year, and it is about providing two basic protections for veterans: protecting veterans who are seeking the dream of homeownership from predatory practices and from this practice of churning, and preserving liquidity in the secondary market for VA loans, which, in a nutshell, means that our veterans will have access to more affordable housing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends on the other side of the aisle, and I thank Mr. ZELDIN for his leadership.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 1988 will address some unintended administrative complications that resulted from implementing laws that were put in place to help protect veterans from unscrupulous lenders.

I thank Mr. SCOTT and Mr. ZELDIN for working in a bipartisan manner to

bring H.R. 1988 before the House. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1988, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION REFORM ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2515) to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to amend the definition of whistleblower, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2515

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Whistleblower Protection Reform Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. WHISTLEBLOWER.

Section 21F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78u-6) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(6)—

(A) by striking "(6) WHISTLEBLOWER.—The term" and inserting the following:

"(6) WHISTLEBLOWER.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term"; and

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

"(B) SPECIAL RULE.—Solely for the purposes of subsection (h)(1), the term 'whistleblower' shall also include any individual who takes an action described in subsection (h)(1)(A), or 2 or more individuals acting jointly who take an action described in subsection (h)(1)(A)."; and

(2) in subsection (h)(1)(A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking "or" at the end;

(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(iv) in providing information regarding any conduct that the whistleblower reasonably believes constitutes a violation of any law, rule, or regulation subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission to—

"(I) a person with supervisory authority over the whistleblower at the whistleblower's employer, where such employer is an entity registered with or required to be registered with the Commission, a self-regulatory organization, or a State securities commission or office performing like functions; or

"(II) such other person working for the employer described under subclause (I) who has the authority to investigate, discover, or terminate misconduct.".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

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

I thank Representative GREEN, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, for working with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) to craft this timely piece of legislation to ensure that all whistleblowers reporting suspected securities law violations are protected from retaliation by their employers.

In the Dodd-Frank Act, Congress provided the Securities and Exchange Commission the authority to reward whistleblowers who voluntarily provide the SEC with original information that leads to a successful enforcement action with monetary sanctions exceeding \$1 million.

□ 1700

Realizing that these whistleblowers may be deterred by their employers, Congress also required the SEC to issue regulations to protect them from retaliatory efforts, such as firing or demotion; but in 2018, the Supreme Court held that whistleblowers who report alleged misconduct internally but not to the SEC are not protected by the antiretaliation provisions of Dodd-Frank. This is not what Congress intended. Indeed, requiring whistleblowers to race to the SEC in order to be protected discourages them from reporting their suspicions to their superiors.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce highlighted the importance of internal reporting in its 2010 letter to the SEC, stating: “The experience of the many companies with robust internal reporting programs, as well as the empirical evidence, demonstrate that all stakeholders benefit when those with knowledge of potential securities law violations report internally, thus enabling management to promptly investigate and take remedial action.”

By clarifying that whistleblowers who only report alleged misconduct to the employers are also protected by the antiretaliation provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act, this bill would encourage employees to communicate potential securities law violations to their employers without fear of being fired before they are able to report to the SEC.

Again, I thank Chairman GREEN and Mr. HUIZENGA for pushing this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 2515, the Whistleblower Protection Reform Act of 2019.

I would like to thank my colleagues, Congressman GREEN and Congressman HUIZENGA, for their work on this commonsense, bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, whistleblowers play a very important role in rooting out bad behavior that harms the market as well as mom-and-pop investors. Additionally, businesses have a self-interest

in detecting and eliminating illegal activity as swiftly as possible within their organizations. To that end, clarifying the concept of encouraging employees to report alleged securities fraud activities to their employers without fear of retaliation just makes simple common sense.

Businesses typically strive to comply with the law, and they have incentives to do so from market pressures, but it is also because unlawful activity hurts the company itself and it hurts its investors, driving down the company's value, tarnishing the company's reputation, repelling business partners and customers, and damaging the overall marketplace. That is why, frankly, the vast majority of actors in the private sector do the right thing.

For these reasons, many companies have implemented strong internal reporting measures to detect and mitigate potential wrongdoing before harm spreads. But if internal whistleblowers who report potential securities law violations internally are not protected from retaliation, what good are these internal reporting systems that these companies have voluntarily established?

That notion might seem counterintuitive, but last year, in the Digital Realty Trust case, the Supreme Court held that the whistleblower antiretaliation protections of the Dodd-Frank Act do not extend to internal whistleblowers; only those who report to the SEC are protected from retaliation.

Now, this is not an error in the Supreme Court's judgment; it is simply a faithful interpretation of the flawed drafting of the Dodd-Frank law. This bill solves this problem by amending section 922 of Dodd-Frank to clarify that whistleblowers who report alleged misconduct internally with their employers but not to the SEC are protected by Dodd-Frank's antiretaliation provisions.

By clarifying that Dodd-Frank's antiretaliation protections also apply to internal whistleblowers, this bill addresses the Supreme Court's interpretation and aligns Dodd-Frank's whistleblower protections with other major whistleblower laws.

Again, I want to thank Congressman GREEN and Congressman HUIZENGA for this important bipartisan legislation, which I proudly support. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2515.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations and the sponsor of H.R. 2515.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to present this legislation, but I am more honored to acknowledge something that is exceedingly important.

The chairwoman of the committee, the Honorable MAXINE WATERS, has,

under her leadership in this Congress, produced many pieces of bipartisan legislation. This is but a continuation of her legislative record. I want to commend her for her efforts, and I would also like to salute Mr. McHENRY and the persons who are across the aisle for their efforts, as well, in producing bipartisan legislation.

I thank Mr. BARR for his assistance and his help. He is the Oversight ranking member, and he and I will be working together on many pieces of legislation.

I am honored today to say that this piece of legislation was born as a result of honorable intentions metamorphosing into unintended consequences, honorable intentions.

When we passed Dodd-Frank in 2010, we sought to add additional protections for whistleblowers above and beyond what was accorded in Sarbanes-Oxley. In so doing, with the best of intentions, we found that this legislation was taken before the Supreme Court of the United States of America, and the Supreme Court concluded—and I don't quarrel with their conclusion, but the Supreme Court concluded that the legislation would apply only if the person who was a whistleblower took the concern to the SEC first.

I don't quarrel with what the Supreme Court ruled. This is why we have this piece of legislation to correct the best of intentions that metamorphosed into unintended consequences.

Let's talk for just a moment about whistleblowers.

It is exceedingly important to do this because I want people to know that whistleblowers are extraordinary people in the sense only of they do extraordinary things. They are really ordinary people, but they do extraordinary things.

These are the people who are willing to put their livelihoods on the line. These are the people who are willing to take that step that many of us would not take because, when you take that step as a whistleblower, you will sometimes stand alone. But they understand that it is better to stand alone than never to stand at all, and in so doing, they are protecting us: consumers, members of the public.

So I commend the whistleblowers of the world who take these extraordinary steps.

But we also want to do more than commend them. We want to protect them. This legislation will protect those who are willing to step forward, those who will see something and say something, something that we encourage people to do.

You can't encourage people to see something and say something and then allow them to do this without the protections that we should properly accord them and that we intended to accord them under Dodd-Frank. So I am honored today to have this piece of legislation that will give whistleblowers the protection that we intended and will also send a message that the companies that they work for can have the

opportunity to take corrective action before the SEC is informed.

Many of these companies want to do the right thing, and if given the opportunity, they will—not all, many. I think we ought to give them an opportunity to do the right thing; and to do so, we would want whistleblowers to report internally before they take this to an external source such as the SEC.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is bipartisan. I am honored to tell you that, among the persons who are the cosponsors, we have the Honorable CAROLYN MALONEY; the Honorable Representative GERALD CONNOLLY; the Honorable GREGORY MEEKS; the Honorable JOYCE BEATTY, who is here in this room with us currently; and the Honorable VICENTE GONZALEZ, all of whom support it, along with the Honorable EMANUEL CLEAVER.

I would also add, it is endorsed by the National Whistleblower Center, endorsed by the North American Securities Administrators Association, endorsed by Public Citizen, endorsed by the Government Accountability Project, endorsed by the Project On Government Oversight, and endorsed by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association.

It is another example of how, under the leadership of the Honorable MAXINE WATERS, we continue to produce bipartisan legislation. I am honored, Mr. Speaker, to have this honorable chairwoman presiding today.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, again, I would thank Congressman GREEN and Congressman HUIZENGA for their leadership on this extending of whistleblower protections, and I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important measure that will increase corporate accountability and help those companies committed to ferreting out wrongdoing to take action without government involvement and protects those workers who help them to do so.

I commend the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Michigan for working in a bipartisan manner to bring this bill before the House.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2919, the Whistleblower Protection Reform Act of 2019.

Whistleblowers are an effective means of rooting out bad behavior that harms the market as well as investors.

In fact, Section 922 of Dodd-Frank amended the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to afford whistleblowers protection from retaliation by their employers for reporting suspected misconduct.

Additionally, Section 922 allows for the SEC to provide monetary awards to whistleblowers who provide “original information” resulting in monetary sanctions over \$1 million.

However, in February 2018, the Supreme Court held in *Digital Realty v. Somers* that whistleblowers who report alleged misconduct internally to their employer, as opposed to the SEC, are not protected by Dodd-Frank’s anti-retaliation provisions.

A whistleblower who reports directly to their employee about alleged misconduct shouldn’t risk being retaliated against. That’s why this bipartisan bill has been carefully crafted to clarify the application of the anti-retaliation provisions to whistleblowers provided within the Dodd-Frank Act.

By further clarifying the anti-retaliation provisions of section 922 apply to those whistleblowers who report internally will encourage employees to report potential misconduct instead of automatically escalating the issue to the SEC.

Internal reporting may be more efficient and practical in some cases as employers have a chance to correct, self-report, or take other action.

Moreover, by clarifying the application of Dodd-Frank anti-retaliation protections to internal whistleblowers, the bill aligns with similar protections for internal whistleblowers within the Whistleblower Protection Act and Sarbanes-Oxley.

I’d like to thank my colleague, Mr. GREEN for working with me on the Whistleblower Protection Reform Act and I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2515, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HOUSING FINANCIAL LITERACY ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2162) to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to discount FHA single-family mortgage insurance premium payments for first-time homebuyers who complete a financial literacy housing counseling program, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2162

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Housing Financial Literacy Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. DISCOUNT ON MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUM PAYMENTS FOR FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS WHO COMPLETE FINANCIAL LITERACY HOUSING COUNSELING PROGRAMS.

The second sentence of subparagraph (A) of section 203(c)(2) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709(c)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the comma the following: “and such program is completed before the mortgagor has signed an application for a mortgage to be insured under this title or a sales agreement”; and

(2) by striking “not exceed 2.75 percent of the amount of the original insured principal obligation of the mortgage” and inserting “be 25 basis points lower than the premium payment amount established by the Secretary under the first sentence of this subparagraph”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 2162, the Housing Financial Literacy Act, a bipartisan bill authored by Representative BEATTY, the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, and cosponsored by Representative STIVERS. This bill will make homeownership more affordable for FHA borrowers who complete a housing counseling program from a HUD-approved housing counseling agency.

While HUD currently has the authority to provide premium discounts to incentivize housing counseling, HUD is not taking advantage of this opportunity to help borrowers and strengthen the FHA. Research has consistently demonstrated that loans made to borrowers who have received prepurchase counseling perform better than loans made to comparable borrowers who did not receive prepurchase counseling.

And when borrowers avoid delinquencies, lenders save money, too. A 2013 study by Freddie Mac found that, when 90-day delinquencies were lowered by 29 percent, lenders saved an average of \$1,000 per loan.

□ 1715

So this bill would not only benefit consumers; it would also help increase the financial health of FHA.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative BEATTY and Representative STIVERS for their work on this commonsense, data-driven bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 2162.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) for her leadership and her work on H.R. 2162, the Housing Financial Literacy Act of 2019.

The Federal Housing Administration currently provides government-backed mortgage insurance to more than \$1.3 trillion in loans. FHA insurance allows a wide array of borrowers to qualify for mortgages, including many low- and moderate-income families who might not otherwise have access to credit through traditional underwriting.

In fiscal year 2018, the FHA endorsed over 1 million forward mortgages, including over 775,000 purchase loans, nearly 83 percent of which were to first-time home buyers.

Given the large population of first-time home buyers using the FHA, it makes sense to encourage those individuals to seek out ways to strengthen their financial knowledge and better prepare themselves for the challenges of homeownership.

Right now, current law states that FHA has the ability to provide first-time homeowners with a discount on their FHA upfront premiums if they complete an approved homeownership financial counseling course—makes a lot of sense. However, the statute is drafted in such a way that the provision only applies in particular circumstances when FHA upfront premiums exceed 2.75 percent.

Since FHA upfront premiums are currently set at 1.75 percent, a rate that has not been exceeded in a decade, FHA does not currently provide an upfront premium discount to first-time homeowners who complete a financial counseling course.

This bill, H.R. 2162, would amend current law to require FHA to provide a 0.25 percent upfront premium discount from the prevailing rate in effect at the time for other borrowers to first-time home borrowers. This equates to a \$625 savings off the current premium structure on a \$250,000 mortgage.

The hope is, by making such a discount mandatory, more first-time homeowners will seek out financial literacy counseling and produce better outcomes for a traditionally at-risk group of homeowners.

The bottom line is that FHA is a valuable tool to help expand the universe of mortgage credit in our housing system, and we ought to be doing all that we can to make sure that we are using our limited public resources to encourage all borrowers to be well-prepared for the commitment of homeownership through financial counseling or any other effective means of creating more stable and reliable borrowers.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY),

the chair of the Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion and the sponsor of H.R. 2162.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to thank Chairwoman WATERS for all of her leadership and her support.

Mr. Speaker, for a majority of American families, buying a home will be the biggest financial purchase in their lifetime. That is why this bill we are considering today is so important.

My bill, the Housing Financial Literacy Act, H.R. 2162, would provide a 25-basis point discount on an FHA upfront mortgage insurance premium to first-time home buyers who complete a HUD-approved housing counseling program.

One of the main barriers to homeownership is saving up for the downpayment. This bill would reduce that barrier by roughly \$500.

The FHA has been utilized by everyday American families to achieve the American Dream of homeownership. Eighty-two percent of all FHA-insured mortgages are used by first-time home buyers, likely since consumers only need to put down 3.5 percent as a downpayment. The downpayment is the number one barrier to homeownership for many first-time home buyers.

This bipartisan bill would incentivize those prospective first-time home buyers to take ahold of their financial futures by taking a financial literacy class, while making it easier and a little cheaper for them to purchase that first home.

These classes are already available across the country, from Homeport and Homes on the Hill in Columbus, Ohio, to Kentucky's Housing Corporation, to the Kenosha Housing Authority in Wisconsin, and the list goes on. These classes are available to first-time home buyers to purchase a home in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

Not only is this bill a good deal for first-time home buyers, but it is also a good deal for the American taxpayer. There have been several studies over the past few years that prove not only does prepurchase housing counseling lead to improved mortgage literacy, greater appreciation for communications with lenders, and improved underwriting qualifications, such as higher credit scores, but there are also studies that show, as we have heard, that first-time home buyers who have received housing counseling are nearly one-third, Mr. Speaker, less likely to face delinquencies or foreclosures.

When you consider the average cost to the taxpayer for default within FHA's portfolio is greater than \$65,000, this bill could actually save the taxpayers money. That is something that both my Republican and Democratic colleagues were interested in during the debate on this bill in committee, and both sides of the aisle will be happy to know that, according to the Congressional Budget Office's initial analysis, this bill would not have a cost to the U.S. taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by thanking my colleague and friend from Ohio, Congressman STEVE STIVERS, for cosponsoring this important bill. STEVE and I have served as the co-chairs of the Financial and Economic Literacy Caucus for the past two Congresses. This is an issue that we care about deeply.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the organizations that came out in support of this bill. I think it is very important for people to know that the National Association of REALTORS, the National Housing Resource Center, the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, the Leadership Conference for Civil and Human Rights, the League of United Latin American Citizens, Credit Unions National Association, National Association of Federally-Insured Credit Unions, Public Citizen, and National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals all support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I think you get my point. People want this bill. It is the right thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, I want to also thank Congressman BARR for his support.

I urge my colleagues to join us in support of this bill, H.R. 2162, to allow more Americans to reach for that dream of homeownership in a financially responsible way. Please support this bill.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS), my Republican colleague, who is the co-chairman of the Financial Literacy Caucus in Congress and someone who has worked in a bipartisan way very productively with Congresswoman BEATTY on this important initiative.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by congratulating my good friend and colleague, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, for advancing the Housing Financial Literacy Act, H.R. 2162. It is an effort she has championed for years. As co-chair of the Financial Literacy Caucus, I am proud to cosponsor this legislation with her.

Mr. Speaker, for many folks across this country, owning a home is quintessential to the American Dream. While not everyone will always be able to afford a single-family home, we should work to encourage the American Dream of homeownership and make sure that we help people along the way. It is good for individuals, and it is good for communities. Not only does it help individuals build equity over time, but reducing the disparities in homeownership by race has the potential to reduce the racial wealth gap in this country.

However, we must work to ensure consumers are informed and encourage responsible homeownership, and the Housing Financial Literacy Act does just that. By providing a discount of 25 basis points on the upfront FHA insurance premiums for borrowers who complete HUD-approved prepurchase financial counseling, what we are doing is

making those homes more affordable; we are empowering those people with knowledge; and we are helping build the dream of homeownership.

This financial counseling is so important for first-time buyers. It helps them understand the costs associated with homeownership, like taxes, insurance, and maintenance costs. It also helps them factor in household budgeting and recognize high-risk financial products to make sure they can make informed decisions.

For people across this country, including in my district, having a place to raise their family is the American Dream, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill to help make homeownership a reality for more people.

Mr. Speaker, again, I want to acknowledge my colleague, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, for her incredible leadership on H.R. 2162, the Housing Financial Literacy Act. I encourage all of my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, again, I would like to commend and applaud my friend, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), for her leadership on this. What an outstanding list of endorsements of this legislation. It goes to show how much work she has put into this and that Congressman STIVERS and others have put into this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman of the full committee, Congresswoman WATERS, for bringing this forward.

In conclusion, as we look at this legislation, it is really a win-win-win:

It is a win because first-time home buyers are now going to be able to have a more affordable downpayment.

It is a win, in addition, because those first-time homeowners, as the gentlewoman from Ohio and the gentleman from Ohio pointed out, will be more prepared for the responsibility of homeownership, which is what is typically the most significant investment anyone makes in their entire lifetime.

And, finally—and I think this is a point that we do need to underscore as well—when you are talking about federally insured, federally backed, taxpayer-insured, taxpayer-supported mortgages, it is good for the American taxpayer that we make sure that homeowners are prepared for that very important responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues—for homeowners, for taxpayers—to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman and gentleman from Ohio for pushing this bill forward. This bill incentivizes financial literacy that will help avoid delinquencies and may have an impact well beyond the housing area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2162, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMPHASIZING IMPORTANCE OF GRASSROOTS INVESTOR PROTECTION AND INVESTOR EDUCATION MISSIONS OF STATE AND FEDERAL SECURITIES REGULATORS

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 456) 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.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 456

Whereas State securities regulators are the original pioneers of regulating the United States capital markets and have protected investors during times of boom and bust, from ticker tape to the block-chain;

Whereas State securities regulators founded the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA) as a voluntary association in 1919, 8 years after the first securities laws were enacted in Kansas in 1911;

Whereas NASAA's membership in 2019 includes securities administrators in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Canada, and Mexico;

Whereas the fundamental mission of the State securities regulators is protecting investors who transact in securities and receive investment advice, and their jurisdiction extends to a wide variety of issuers and intermediaries who offer and sell securities to the public;

Whereas State securities regulators are leaders in civil and administrative enforcement actions, as well as criminal prosecutions of securities violators;

Whereas State securities regulators have led efforts resulting in landmark settlements to stop unfair practices in the securities industry, the return of billions of dollars to harmed investors, and thousands of bad actors sitting in jail as the result of their work in investigating and uncovering fraud;

Whereas State securities regulators independently and within the framework of NASAA have also devised innovative ways for small companies to raise investment capital;

Whereas State securities regulators independently and within the framework of NASAA conduct investor education programs throughout the United States, providing important information to main street Americans on investing for a secure future and avoiding scams; and

Whereas State securities regulators are known for their accessibility and accountability to the investing public and have been

willing to push the envelope when it comes to protecting investors: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) emphasizes the longstanding role of State securities regulators in maintaining investor protection and vibrant capital markets in the United States;

(2) supports the efforts of State securities regulators to educate investors throughout the United States;

(3) supports the efforts of State securities regulators to promote responsible and efficient capital formation for the benefit of small businesses and investors throughout the United States;

(4) urges State securities regulators to continue working independently and within the voluntary framework of NASAA to protect and educate investors and promote capital formation; and

(5) urges the Securities and Exchange Commission to maintain and expand voluntary collaboration with State securities regulators in the interest of the investing public.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

□ 1730

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Representative PRESSLEY and Representative HUIZENGA for bringing H. Res. 456 to the floor, a bipartisan resolution that highlights the importance of our State securities regulators to protecting investors. This year commemorates the 100th anniversary of the North American Securities Administrators Association, the oldest international investor protection organization with a membership consisting of 67 State, provincial, and territorial securities regulators in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Canada, and Mexico.

The primary mission of both State securities regulators and NASAA is to protect and advocate for the protection of investors, especially the most vulnerable investors, like our Nation's seniors, who may lack the expertise, experience, and resources to protect their own interests.

These grassroots regulators are often the first line of defense against investment fraud and often respond to emerging frauds and investment scams before they are detected at the Federal level.

In 2017 alone, State securities regulators conducted nearly 4,790 investigations, leading to more than 2,100 enforcement actions, including 255 criminal prosecutions. These actions have

resulted in approximately \$486 million in restitution for harmed investors, nearly \$79 million in fines and/or penalties, and 1,985 years in incarceration or probation being ordered.

In addition, in 2017, NASAA's U.S. member jurisdictions reported bringing formal enforcement actions involving more than 1,100 senior victims, illustrating their unwavering commitment to protecting senior investors.

NASAA also engages and collaborates with Congress to promote Federal laws to improve protections for senior investors. For example, in 2018, we worked with NASAA to pass the Senior Safe Act, which was inspired by a training program developed by NASAA in partnership with the Maine Council for Elder Abuse Prevention. The Senior Safe Act addresses barriers that financial professionals face in reporting suspected senior financial exploitation or abuse to authorities.

NASAA also collaborated with us on the Senior Security Act, which passed the House with broad, bipartisan support in April. That bill would, among other things, require the SEC to work across divisions and with the State securities regulators to ensure that seniors are not subject to financial exploitation.

I strongly support our State securities regulators, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in support of H. Res. 456.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Congresswoman PRESSLEY and Congressman HUIZENGA, for their work on this bipartisan resolution.

More often than not, discussions in the Financial Services Committee are about the Securities and Exchange Commission, as it is the primary Federal regulatory agency for the U.S. securities markets.

However, State securities regulators also play an important and complementary role in grassroots investor protection, investor education, and facilitating capital formation.

H. Res. 456 highlights the important investor protection missions of State and Federal securities regulators. The resolution also encourages the continued collaboration between the SEC and State securities regulators.

American capital markets provide an avenue for mom-and-pop investors and retail investors to achieve the American Dream and grow their nest egg for retirement, for their child's college tuition, or to buy a home. Protecting investors, ensuring the integrity of our capital markets, and promoting capital formation are goals that we all can stand behind.

This resolution recognizes the important role State securities regulators play on each of these fronts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 456, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), the sponsor of H. Res. 456.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her vigilance and her steadfast leadership in continuing to bring people together across the aisle on issues of consequence to the American people and always putting consumer protection at the center of that. I also thank my colleague, Representative HUIZENGA, for his partnership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my resolution, which highlights the important role that State securities regulators play in strengthening the financial services industry.

The 2008 economic crisis devastated American families everywhere. But, as we watched the unemployment skyrocket, home values plummet, and credit disappear, it became clear that the impact of the crisis hit harder for some. Black families that had only just begun to build wealth through homeownership watched everything they had worked for disappear.

And although the recovery has been similarly unequal, it is critical to recognize those on the front lines protecting the investments of working families and small businesses alike.

The North American Securities Administrators Association, NASAA, comprised of securities administrators from all 50 States, are champions for stronger investor protections and diligent oversight.

My home State of Massachusetts was the first to require the registration of some securities, helping to lay the groundwork for other State models that would serve as the foundation for future Federal securities law.

As the world's oldest international investor protection organization, NASAA has remained vigilant in its policing of securities trading, securing over \$486 million in restitution to victims of investment fraud in 2017 alone.

NASAA's work with AARP helps protect seniors from the troubling upward trends in elder financial abuse. Additionally, they continue to work with medical professionals on ways to identify seniors at risk of financial abuse.

NASAA's efforts to spread retirement best practices can help empower families with the knowledge to invest wisely for generations to come.

My resolution recognizes 100 years of excellence in investor protection and encourages continued cooperation between local, State, and Federal regulators to ensure 100 more.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support my resolution.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, once again, I appreciate the work of Ms. PRESSLEY, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this important resolution demonstrates that our Federal form of government serves us well.

Both Federal and State authorities have important roles to play, and this is certainly true in the securities arena.

I congratulate my colleagues from Massachusetts and Michigan for bringing this bipartisan bill before the House.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 456 that recognizes the importance of grassroots investor protection and the investor education missions of State and Federal securities regulators. Additionally, this important resolution calls on the Securities and Exchange Commission to collaborate and work with State securities regulators to protect investors.

Over a century ago, a group of state securities regulators had the idea to form a network of colleagues to work together for the protection of investors throughout North America. Shortly thereafter, the North American Securities Administrators Association ("NASAA") was formed in 1919. This year, 2019, marks their 100th anniversary.

The primary mission of both state securities regulators and NASAA is to protect and advocate for the protection of investors, especially the most vulnerable who lack the expertise, experience, and resources to protect their own interests.

NASAA members accomplish their mission through the vigorous enforcement of their respective civil and criminal securities laws. While the securities markets are global, securities are sold locally. NASAA members are often the first line of defense against investment fraud in their jurisdictions. Moreover, because states are "grass roots" regulators, they often respond to emerging frauds and investment scams before they are detected at the federal level.

NASAA also plays an important role in investor education, which is one of the best measures in preventing investment fraud. NASAA members have developed a wide array of specialized community outreach programs to educate investors in their jurisdictions.

Most state securities regulators have established investor education departments or divisions within their agencies. The result is an effective network of dedicated professionals delivering unbiased, relevant, and free investor education programs in local communities throughout North America. These professionals can be found educating investors in the classroom, at the workplace, and at senior centers. NASAA members work hard to reach out to people who otherwise would not be able to readily access such information.

For the past 15 years, NASAA has compiled and released an annual list of top 10 investment scams, schemes, and scandals to alert investors to increasingly complex and confusing investment fraud.

Another important part of NASAA's mission is to help with capital formation. To that end, state securities regulators often work with and assist local businesses that seek capital investment. Small businesses are the lifeblood of our economy. NASAA members help facilitate a healthy small business economy that increases growth, investment, and job creation.

In my home state of Michigan, NASAA members have worked tirelessly to become a leading voice for improving investment education, protected investors by utilizing securities enforcement, and helped build stronger communities by assisting in capital formation projects.

Today, NASAA is the oldest international investor protection organization with a membership consisting of 67 state, provincial, and territorial securities regulators in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Canada, and Mexico.

I want to congratulate NASAA on their first 100 years and look forward to their work continuing for many years ahead. I urge passage of this resolution acknowledging the superb work of this outstanding organization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 456.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPROVING INVESTMENT RESEARCH FOR SMALL AND EMERGING ISSUERS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2919) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study to evaluate the issues affecting the provision of and reliance upon investment research into small issuers.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2919

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Improving Investment Research for Small and Emerging Issuers Act”.

SEC. 2. RESEARCH STUDY.

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Securities and Exchange Commission shall conduct a study to evaluate the issues affecting the provision of and reliance upon investment research into small issuers, including emerging growth companies and companies considering initial public offerings.

(b) **CONTENTS OF STUDY.**—The study required under subsection (a) shall consider—

(1) factors related to the demand for such research by institutional and retail investors;

(2) the availability of such research, including—

(A) the number and types of firms who provide such research;

(B) the volume of such research over time; and

(C) competition in the research market;

(3) conflicts of interest relating to the production and distribution of investment research;

(4) the costs of such research;

(5) the impacts of different payment mechanisms for investment research into small issuers, including whether such research is paid for by—

(A) hard-dollar payments from research clients;

(B) payments directed from the client’s commission income (i.e., “soft dollars”); or

(C) payments from the issuer that is the subject of such research;

(6) any unique challenges faced by minority-owned, women-owned, and veteran-owned small issuers in obtaining research coverage; and

(7) the impact on the availability of research coverage for small issuers due to—

(A) investment adviser concentration and consolidation, including any potential impacts of fund-size on demand for investment research of small issuers;

(B) broker and dealer concentration and consolidation, including any relationships between the size of the firm and allocation of resources for investment research into small issuers;

(C) Securities and Exchange Commission rules;

(D) registered national securities association rules;

(E) State and Federal liability concerns;

(F) the settlement agreements referenced in Securities and Exchange Commission Litigation Release No. 18438 (i.e., the “Global Research Analyst Settlement”); and

(G) Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU, as implemented by the European Union (“EU”) member states (“MiFID II”).

(c) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) the results of the study required by subsection (a); and

(2) recommendations to increase the demand for, volume of, and quality of investment research into small issuers, including emerging growth companies and companies considering initial public offerings.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member of our Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets Subcommittee, Representative HUIZENGA, and Representative

MCADAMS, for working across the aisle on this bipartisan bill to improve investment research coverage for small issuers.

Investment research helps to raise investor awareness, understanding, and interest about a company, which in turn can promote informed investment and overall trading in a company’s securities.

However, reports indicate significant declines in analyst research on small

public companies. In fact, it appears that most exchange-listed companies with less than \$100 million in market capitalization have no research coverage at all.

To address this concerning trend, H.R. 2919 would direct the SEC to conduct a study on the issues that are affecting the availability of research coverage for small issuers, including emerging growth companies, companies considering an initial public offering, and minority-, women-, and veteran-owned businesses. It also directs the SEC to report back recommendations to improve the quality and availability of investment research for small issuers.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill to enable us to identify some of the barriers small businesses face when attempting to get their story out to investors in our public capital markets.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2919, the Improving Investment Research for Small and Emerging Issuers Act. I thank my colleagues, Congressman HUIZENGA and Congressman MCADAMS, for their efforts on this bipartisan legislation that will help small companies and our capital markets.

The U.S. capital markets have, and continue to be, a vibrant ecosystem, fueling America’s economic growth and generating millions of private sector jobs. These markets provide financing and needed resources to the smallest startups and the largest international companies.

However, a company’s size often impacts how easily it can access capital. For example, larger companies have generally found capital markets easier to access than smaller ones.

While the number of IPOs in the U.S. has rebounded from its post-crisis glut—thanks in large part to the success of the bipartisan JOBS Act of 2012—smaller companies still face significant regulatory and market impediments that disincentivize them from accessing capital via the public markets.

There are differing perspectives as to why fewer companies, particularly small companies, have gone public over the past few decades. The data suggest that in fulfilling its capital formation mandate, the Securities and Exchange Commission needs to tailor its approach to account for the varying nature and size of companies.

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An important piece to this approach is recognizing insufficient research coverage of microcap, small-cap, and emerging companies can undermine the liquidity necessary to attract investor interest and facilitate capital necessary for growth.

This bipartisan legislation would direct the SEC to study, evaluate, and

report on issues affecting the ability of emerging growth companies and other small issuers to obtain research coverage, including SEC rules, FINRA rules, State and Federal liability concerns, the 2003 Global Analyst Research Settlements, and MiFID II.

Again, I thank Congressman HUIZENGA and Congressman MCADAMS for this commonsense and bipartisan legislation, which I support.

Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, so at this time, I will close. Let me once again urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Mr. HUIZENGA and Mr. MCADAMS worked in a bipartisan manner to bring forth H.R. 2919. Markets work best when there is adequate public information, and the study on additional research provided for in this bill will help ensure that this is the case.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, initial public offerings, or IPOs, have historically been one of the most meaningful steps in the lifecycle of a company. "Going public" was the ultimate goal for entrepreneurs. You start a business from scratch, build it up into a successful enterprise, and then open up an opportunity for the public to share in your success.

By completing an IPO, a company is able to raise much-needed capital for job creation and expansion opportunities, while allowing main street investors the opportunity to have an economic piece of the action and ability to participate in the growth phase of a company.

However, over the past two decades, our nation has experienced a 37 percent decline in the number of U.S. listed companies. Equally troubling, we have seen the number of public companies fall to around 5,700. These statistics are concerning because they are similar to the data we saw in the 1980's when our economy was less than half its current size.

For myriad reasons, the public model is no longer viewed as an attractive means of raising capital. Instead, small and emerging growth companies are choosing to go public much later in their lifecycle or choosing not to go public at all.

We must work to change the trajectory. In speaking to the New York Economic Club, SEC Chairman Clayton stated that "Regardless of the cause, the reduction in the number of U.S.-listed public companies is a serious issue for our markets and the country more generally. To the extent companies are eschewing our public markets, the vast majority of Main Street investors will be unable to participate in their growth. The potential lasting effects of such an outcome to the economy and society are, in two words, not good."

I share Chairman Clayton's concerns. We need to ensure that our capital markets are open for innovators and job creators and we must work to right-size regulations for smaller companies as well.

One way that Congress worked to lift burdensome regulations and help small compa-

nies gain access to capital markets was the bipartisan Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act—popularly known as the JOBS Act.

Section 105 of the JOBS Act changed the "gun-jumping rules" to provide an exception from the definition of an offer to allow for the publication or distribution by a broker or dealer of a research report about an emerging growth company that is the subject of a proposed public offering. However, few investment banks have published any pre-IPO research since passage of the JOBS Act, and research coverage in general on small issuers continues to be an issue. This negatively affects investor interest and awareness in a company as well as trading liquidity.

This provision was intended to increase research but unfortunately it has had the opposite effect and instead, there has been a significant decline over recent years in analyst research covering small public companies. According to the U.S. Chamber, "61% of all companies listed on a major exchange with less than a \$100 million market capitalization have no research coverage at all."

For equities with a market cap below \$750 million, the average number of research analysts covering that stock is one, while equities above \$750 million in market cap have an average of 12 research analysts covering the stock.

Additionally, the amount of research written on small companies has declined even as the percentage of individual ownership in small cap companies has increased. Little to no research coverage generally corresponds with lower stock liquidity, and reduced research coverage may be particularly disadvantageous to individual investors who have limited research capabilities on their own.

In fact, one study published June 2017 in the Journal of Finance found that an increase in the number of analysts covering an industry improved the quality of analyst forecasts and information flow to investors. For that reason, it is important to examine current SEC rules and regulations affecting the ability of investment research coverage regarding small issuers. The Treasury Report on Capital Markets recommended a holistic review of rules and regulations regarding research, including the Global Settlement, to determine, which provisions should be retained, amended, or removed.

Our bipartisan bill, the Improving Investment Research for Small and Emerging Issuers Act, would direct the SEC to study and evaluate issues affecting the ability of emerging growth companies and other small issuers in obtaining research coverage, including SEC rules, FINRA rules, state and federal liability concerns, the 2003 Global Research Analyst Settlements, and MiFID II. Not later than 180 days after enactment, the SEC will be required to submit to Congress a report that includes the results of the study and recommendations to assist EGCs and other small issuers in obtaining research coverage.

Among the issues the SEC must consider are factors related to the demand for such research by institutional and retail investors, cost considerations for such research, and the impact on the availability of research coverage for small issuers due to a variety of market and regulatory conditions. The SEC's report must include recommendations to increase the demand for, volume of, and quality of investment research into small issuers, including EGCs.

I'd like to thank the Financial Services Chairwoman, Mrs. WATERS, and Rep. BEN MCADAMS, for recognizing the importance of research in our capital markets and working with me to address this issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2919.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPANDING INVESTMENT IN SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3050) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study of the 10 per centum threshold limitation applicable to the definition of a diversified company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3050

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Expanding Investment in Small Businesses Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. SEC STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Securities and Exchange Commission shall carry out a study of the 10 per centum threshold limitation applicable to the definition of a diversified company under section 5(b)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-5(b)(1)) and determine the impacts of such threshold limits upon the protection of investors, efficiency, competition, and capital formation.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a), the Commission shall consider the following:

(1) The size and number of diversified companies that are currently restricted in their ability to own more than 10 percent of the voting shares in an individual company.

(2) How the investing preferences of diversified companies have shifted over time with respect to companies with smaller market capitalizations and companies in industries where competition may be limited.

(3) The expected impact to small and emerging growth companies regarding the availability of capital, related impacts on investor confidence and risk, and impacts on competition, if the threshold is increased or otherwise changed.

(4) The ability of registered funds to manage liquidity risk.

(5) Any other consideration that the Commission considers necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors.

(c) SOLICITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS.—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a), the Commission may solicit public comments.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a report to the Congress, and make such report publicly available on the website of the Commission, containing—

(1) all findings and determinations made in carrying out the study required under subsection (a); and

(2) any legislative recommendations of the Commission.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Our capital markets are the envy of the world. This is due, in part, to the fact that once a company goes public, it can efficiently raise money for mom-and-pop investors who, in turn, can easily buy and sell shares.

However, there is some evidence that initial public offerings, or IPOs, of smaller companies, known as microcap companies, have declined since the dot-com bubble in 2001. This decline accounts for the main reason that the total number of stocks has declined.

I think it is important that we look into why this is the case and find out what policies we should be working on in Congress to ensure that our Nation's small businesses are able to access the public markets.

I support the gentleman from Wisconsin's bill, the Expanding Investment in Small Business Act of 2019, for doing just that. This bill would require the Securities and Exchange Commission to study and solicit public comment on the existing rules restricting a diversified mutual fund's exposure to a single company. It would also require the SEC to determine whether that requirement limits capital formation considering current investing trends and other factors the SEC determines are necessary and appropriate to protect investors.

The SEC would have to issue a report to Congress with its findings and determinations made in carrying out the study and any legislative recommendations, including any recommendation to update the current thresholds.

This bill helps ensure that we have the facts and data necessary to make an informed decision on whether we should change the current diversification limits for mutual funds and whether doing so will provide additional investment in small company IPOs.

I thank Representative STEIL for working with me this Congress to ensure that the revised text of the bill also seeks to promote competition in our capital markets, and Mr. GONZALEZ for cosponsoring this bill.

I urge all Members to vote "yes," and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3050, the Expanding Investment in Small Business Act.

I commend my colleague, an outstanding new member of the Financial Services Committee, Congressman STEIL from Wisconsin, for his hard work on this important bill that will help us make our capital markets stronger and more attractive. Because of his personal experience and his background in public markets as a counsel for a publicly traded company, he has brought to bear particular expertise in forwarding this legislation for our consideration.

Mutual funds have historically played an important role in providing liquidity to newly public companies. Since 1990, the total number of registered mutual funds has grown approximately 10 times; mean fund size has more than doubled; and open-end fund holdings of U.S. corporate equities have reached approximately 24 percent of the entire market. This growth means the investment decisions of mutual funds today are an important aspect of our public capital markets.

As the size of mutual funds has increased in recent years, the diversified fund limit rules, specifically the 10 percent cap on a diversified fund's ownership of an issuer's outstanding shares, have limited funds' ability to take meaningful positions in small-cap companies, according to industry experts.

The current 10 percent cap on mutual fund positions limits interest in small-cap IPOs because as large funds' assets under management grow, the 10 percent cap means that any investment in a small IPO will have a negligible impact on overall fund return.

Declining mutual fund interest in small IPOs also materially weakens the trading environment for small-cap stocks and likely deters small, private firms from joining our public markets, something we should not be discouraging.

H.R. 3050 would require the SEC to study whether the current diversified fund limit threshold for mutual funds to 10 percent constrains their ability to take meaningful positions in small-cap companies.

As part of its report, the SEC shall recommend to Congress any statutory changes that should be undertaken to address the SEC's findings.

This is an important bill for helping us make our capital markets as attractive as possible, especially for smaller companies.

For these reasons, I support H.R. 3050. I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, for his leadership and his experience on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gen-

tleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL), the author of this legislation.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support my bill today, the Expanding Investment in Small Business Act.

Small businesses and entrepreneurs are vital to our economy. More than 60 percent of new jobs are created by small businesses, and almost half of our private-sector workforce is employed by firms with fewer than 500 employees.

Small businesses are also an engine for innovation. According to the Small Business Administration, small businesses account for an outsized percentage of patents granted in the most innovative industries.

I see this ingenuity in Wisconsin in Racine, Janesville, Kenosha, and everywhere in-between. Entrepreneurs and startups create good-paying jobs for workers.

It is important that we continue giving job creators the ability to invest in our communities. But in order to grow, hire, and invest in innovation, small businesses need access to capital.

Unfortunately, rules and regulations have made it harder for companies to gain access to capital, made it harder for them to go public, and made it harder for them to stay public. This hurts small companies, and this hurts the broader economy.

In particular, this hurts American workers and their retirement security. Just under half of all households are invested in mutual funds. Many Americans are invested in these funds through 401(k)'s and pension plans. Their retirement security depends upon the ability to invest in a diverse set of growing, innovative companies.

Our rules, though, are burdensome. They shrink the number of publicly traded companies, either by deterring companies from going public or by encouraging them to stay private. In doing so, they limit the opportunities for Americans saving for retirement.

Members of both parties and a wide range of stakeholders and experts have identified the existing mutual fund rules as an area for potential improvement. I thank my colleague, Congressman GONZALEZ from Texas, for joining me in this across-the-aisle effort to support this bill.

This isn't a new idea, but until now, it hasn't gotten done. I am glad to see bipartisan support for taking this important step forward to improving our capital markets.

The Expanding Investment in Small Business Act directs the SEC to consider whether existing mutual fund rules make it harder for small and emerging companies to raise money, so they can grow and invest.

Under the Investment Company Act, a diversified mutual fund may not own more than 10 percent of an issuer's outstanding securities. As mutual funds have grown both in number and in size, they become an important source of

capital, in particular for small businesses.

A substantial mutual fund investment in a small-cap company can easily exceed the 10 percent cap. This likely deters mutual fund investments into growing and innovative companies.

My bill asks the SEC to consider four key items: one, how many mutual funds are currently affected by the 10 percent cap; two, how the investing preferences of diversified mutual funds have shifted over time with respect to smaller companies; three, the potential impact of a change in the 10 percent threshold; and, four, the ability of diversified funds to manage liquidity risk.

This information is necessary so that we can continue to work in a non-partisan manner to ensure that small businesses have access to capital, so they can grow and invest.

Smart, targeted reforms can give us more vibrant capital markets; growing, innovative small businesses; better outcomes for American investors; and, ultimately, a stronger economy.

I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues toward this goal. I thank Chair WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for their support of this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

This bill is an important step forward toward a stronger economy, more dynamic small businesses, and more jobs for American workers.

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Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGGLEMAN), who is an outstanding new member of the House Financial Services Committee. He is another gentleman who comes to Congress not as a politician, but as an entrepreneur, someone who has built businesses and created jobs himself and understands intimately the need for small businesses and entrepreneurs to have the ability to access capital.

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have to support my good friend from Wisconsin as we go forward. I am also in a very small business type of atmosphere in Virginia. I own a small business, a distillery, and for us, small businesses are one of the most important things we can support as we go forward.

I am here today to support my colleagues and to support Democrats in a bipartisan fashion. This is something that we need to do, we have to do, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I don't need the 2 minutes to actually make sure that this happens. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and make sure we support small businesses in everything that we do.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation,

and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I want to, again, thank the sponsors of H.R. 3050 and the gentleman from Wisconsin for working with my side on the text of this legislation. I think it is a good bill and will, along with other measures that we are considering today, improve the access of small businesses to U.S. capital markets.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3050, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

EXPANDING ACCESS TO CAPITAL FOR RURAL JOB CREATORS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2409) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to expand access to capital for rural-area small businesses, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2409

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act".

SEC. 2. ACCESS TO CAPITAL FOR RURAL-AREA SMALL BUSINESSES.

Section 4(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78d(j)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)(C), by inserting "rural-area small businesses," after "women-owned small businesses,"; and

(2) in paragraph (6)(B)(iii), by inserting "rural-area small businesses," after "women-owned small businesses,".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Representatives AXNE and MOONEY for working together to put forth this bipartisan piece of legislation to require the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation at the Securities and Exchange Commission to pay particular attention to the unique challenges rural-area small businesses face in accessing the funds they need to grow and thrive.

This important bill has gained broad bipartisan support because it is aimed at understanding and addressing real problems faced by Americans all across our country: the capital needs of rural startups and entrepreneurs.

When we created the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation we recognized that our Nation's small businesses are proven job creators which require special attention from the SEC. However, it is also important for the advocate to recognize that different types of small businesses face unique challenges. For example, as a result of my amendment to the legislation creating the position, the advocate is required to specifically consider the challenges facing minority-owned and women-owned small businesses.

H.R. 2409 would recognize another important category: small businesses in rural areas and require the advocate to pay special attention to and report to Congress on the unique challenges and issues they face.

According to a recent survey by the Small Business Majority, roughly one in five rural small businesses rated access to capital as one of the top three challenges to maintaining or growing their business in their community. What is more, these businesses largely get their funds from personal savings, and only 13 percent said that they received investments or gifts from friends or family. So I think it is time for the SEC to look into why that is and see what, if anything, we can be doing to encourage capital formation for our Nation's rural small businesses.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2409, the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act. As a Member of Congress who represents a rural area, I want to commend the work of Congresswoman AXNE and Congressman MOONEY for their bipartisan commitment to help rural small businesses access capital.

In the House Financial Services Committee, we continue to highlight the importance of capital formation for individuals in underbanked rural communities.

Small and rural communities in Kentucky and other places are extremely vulnerable during recessions and during recovery, and their subsequent recoveries are often slower due to a lack of access to capital.

U.S. counties as a whole saw more business establishments close than open during the first 5 years of the most recent financial crisis. This decline was felt disproportionately in rural areas, where the percentage of business closures was higher. Additionally, as our economy recovers, data shows that small businesses and startups are much less likely to form in rural areas than urban areas.

H.R. 2409 is an example of bipartisan legislation that can help solve the biggest issue for a number of rural small businesses, and that is access to capital.

H.R. 2409 would amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to direct the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation to identify unique challenges to rural-area small businesses when identifying problems that small businesses have with securing access to capital.

Small towns across the country are still struggling to recover from the post-financial crisis recession. It is imperative that we fully understand the challenges facing rural areas so that we can reinvigorate economic growth and diversify rural economies in those areas that need help the most. This bipartisan bill is an important tool for us to better address the capital formation issues facing our rural small businesses and job creators.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2409, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE), who is the sponsor of H.R. 2409.

Mrs. AXNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 2409, the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act.

I want to thank my colleagues, Mr. MOONEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. ROSE for their work and for cosponsoring the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act, and I want to thank our chairwoman of the Financial Services Committee to help us bring this here today.

As a small business owner, I know how difficult it can be to access the capital you need to succeed, and my friends across the aisle just explained that very well. I thank them so much for the bill that they have brought to the floor. However, rural entrepreneurs face unique challenges when it comes to accessing capital, but far too often their voices are left out of the conversation.

For example, in a recent Federal Reserve survey of small businesses, despite more than 70 percent of rural small businesses being a low credit risk, less than half received the full amount of funding that they were seeking. This restricts growth in rural areas. That same survey found that only 35 percent of rural small businesses expected to increase employment in the next year compared to 51

percent in urban areas. This can create a cycle where younger people leave rural areas because there are no jobs, furthering the decline in certain rural areas across this country.

The bipartisan Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act will ensure that rural small businesses have a seat at the table as Federal policymakers consider new rules that govern investment and capital. The Office of the Advocate of Small Business Capital Formation at the SEC was established to promote the interests of small businesses and help make sure that they have access to capital with a focus on supporting women- and minority-owned businesses.

I would also like to acknowledge the work of Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and others last Congress to include small businesses affected by natural disasters, like the recent flooding in Iowa.

My legislation, H.R. 2409, would expand the focus areas of the advocate to include rural-area small businesses. This data will help Congress and Federal regulators make better-informed decisions on how to best support economic growth in rural America.

By ensuring that Washington listens to the voices of rural small businesses, this legislation will help create jobs in rural Iowa and in rural areas across the country contributing not only to their success but to the economic success of this entire country's GDP.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairwoman and my colleagues for their support and working on this issue, and I ask for a "yes" from the House.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, as I said before, the gentleman from Virginia who is going to speak has personal experience in the private sector, is an entrepreneur, and knows a lot about rural America and rural America's need for access to capital as an entrepreneur.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGGLEMAN), who is an outstanding new member of our committee.

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative MOONEY, and I would like to also thank my colleague, Representative AXNE, for introducing this legislation.

I rise today to speak in support of this bill, the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act.

This bill will expand the mission of the SEC Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation to identify the unique challenges facing rural small businesses and give them expanded access to the capital they need.

As someone who, along with my wife, started a distillery business in the rural part of Virginia, I know many of the challenges faced by small business owners in rural areas. These small business owners are the backbones of communities across America and pillars of the local economies that help these areas thrive.

According to Census data from 2017, one in five Americans live in a rural

area. In my district, the Fifth District of Virginia, approximately 65 percent of the population resides in a rural area. These people deserve the same access to the financial system as urban dwellers and urban businesses.

Running a rural small business is a challenge, and it is important for me as the Representative of the Fifth District to advocate for the needs of these small business owners. By expanding their access to capital, we can help small businesses grow and sustain rural communities.

This bill will allow the SEC to help job creators and improve rural economies across the country. I look forward to working with the SEC and my colleagues to accomplish this mission.

For these reasons and many more, Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation, and I urge everyone else to do the same.

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JOHN W. ROSE), who is another outstanding new member of our committee. The gentleman from Tennessee does, in fact, represent a rural district and is himself a job creator and someone who knows about the need to provide expanded access to credit for rural American entrepreneurs.

Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2409, the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act. I want to thank Representatives AXNE and MOONEY for their leadership on this important issue as well as my colleagues, Representatives VELÁZQUEZ, PAPPAS, and RIGGLEMAN, for their original cosponsorship.

Small businesses are truly the heart of job growth in rural communities. The vast majority of the 19 counties in Tennessee's Sixth District are rural, with four being categorized as economically distressed counties.

The workforces in these communities depend on the job opportunities provided by entrepreneurs who build their businesses from the ground up.

In my short time in office, I have visited small businesses in rural communities of Tennessee's Sixth District. The men and women who run and work for these rural small businesses are some of the hardest working people I have ever met.

This bill is simple. It includes rural businesses in the mission of the Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation. This will allow rural small businesses to receive the capital formation assistance they might need and will require the Securities and Exchange Commission to consider any adverse effects regulations might have on rural small businesses.

□ 1815

Rural small businesses are often overlooked by their capital formation challenges, but their capital formation challenges deserve the same attention as any other type of small business.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this commonsense bill.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I inquire through the Chair if my colleague has any remaining speakers on his side.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, as a Representative of a rural congressional district and who has tremendous respect for the hardworking, small business owners of rural America—and in my case, rural, central, and eastern Kentucky—I know how hard it is for folks to access the credit that they need to build a business, to grow jobs, to create greater and better opportunities for themselves and their employees.

Not every small business in America, Mr. Speaker, can access Silicon Valley. Not every small business in middle America can access Wall Street. We need the SEC to have greater sensitivity to rural small business and their unique challenges in terms of access to capital formation.

So I applaud the leadership of the Members who have brought this legislation forward. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Vote in favor of rural small business capital formation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY) for introducing this important legislation.

This bipartisan bill passed the House by a near unanimous vote last Congress. It is time for it to become law to help rural businesses across this country become even more important job creators.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2409.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 2515;

H.R. 3050; and

H.R. 2409.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION REFORM ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2515) to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to amend the definition of whistleblower, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 12, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 431]

YEAS—410

Adams	Brownley (CA)
Aderholt	Buchanan
Aguilar	Buck
Allen	Bucshon
Allred	Budd
Amodei	Burchett
Armstrong	Burgess
Arrington	Bustos
Axne	Butterfield
Babin	Byrne
Bacon	Calvert
Baird	Carbajal
Balderson	Cardenas
Banks	Carson (IN)
Barr	Carter (GA)
Barragán	Carter (TX)
Bass	Cartwright
Beatty	Case
Bera	Casten (IL)
Bergman	Castor (FL)
Beyer	Castro (TX)
Biggs	Chabot
Bilirakis	Cheney
Bishop (GA)	Chu, Judy
Bishop (UT)	Cicilline
Blumenauer	Cisneros
Blunt Rochester	Clark (MA)
Bonamici	Clarke (NY)
Bost	Clay
Boyle, Brendan	Cleaver
F.	Clinger
Brady	Cloud
Brindisi	Clyburn
Brooks (AL)	Cohen
Brown (MD)	Cole

Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch

Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox (NC)
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Klim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger

Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler

Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Welch
Wenstrup
Westernman
Weston
Williams

Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth

Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—12

Abraham
Amash
Duncan
Hern, Kevin

NOT VOTING—10

Brooks (IN)
Duffy
Frankel

□ 1859

Messrs. MAST, ABRAHAM, DUNCAN, RICE of South Carolina, and KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to amend the definition of whistleblower, to extend the anti-retaliation protections provided to whistleblowers, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPANDING INVESTMENT IN
SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3050) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study of the 10 per centum threshold limitation applicable to the definition of a diversified company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 432]

YEAS—417

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass

Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bacon
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)

Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot

Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy (NC)
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris

Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebbeck
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern

McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarella
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)

Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stell
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons

Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski

Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Casten (IL)

Massie

NOT VOTING—13

Brooks (IN)
Buck
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Frankel

Gaetz
Garamendi
Gianforte
Grijalva
Guest

□ 1908

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO CAPITAL
FOR RURAL JOB CREATORS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2409) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to expand access to capital for rural-area small businesses, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 7, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 433]

YEAS—413

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Bergman

Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne

Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Budd
Clarke (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline

Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox (NC)
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gallagher
Galleo
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzer
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)

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

Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarella
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradner
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Steil
Steube

Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suzoi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)

Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz

Amash
Biggs
Burchett

Gaetz
Gosar
Massie

Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks (IN)
Diaz-Balart
Duffy

Frankel
Gianforte
Grijalva
Guest
Ryan

□ 1918

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING AFFORDABLE MORTGAGES FOR VETERANS ACT OF 2019

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 1749) to clarify seasoning requirements for certain refinanced mortgage loans, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOLDEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:
S. 1749

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. SEASONING REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN REFINANCED MORTGAGE LOANS.

(a) GINIE MAE.—Section 306(g)(1) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)(1)) is amended by striking the second sentence.

(b) VETERANS LOANS.—Section 3709(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking "is refinanced" and inserting "is a refinanced"; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

"(1) the date on which the borrower has made at least six consecutive monthly payments on the loan being refinanced; and

"(2) the date that is 210 days after the first payment due date of the loan being refinanced."

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to restrict or otherwise modify the authorities of the Government National Mortgage Association.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and I 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. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Speaker to immediately schedule this important bill so we can take care of the most innocent of lives that we have in America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

CALLING FOR THE RESIGNATION OF LABOR SECRETARY ALEXANDER ACOSTA

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, serial sexual abuser Jeffrey Epstein has been arrested again. Federal prosecutors have charged him with running a sex trafficking ring where he paid to have sex with girls as young as 14 years old.

More than that, officials said Epstein's abuse happened between 2002 and 2005, 3 years before he received a sweetheart deal to spend a mere 18 months in prison and avoid Federal trial for sexual abuse of 36 underaged girls.

The prosecutor who made that deal is our current Secretary of Labor, Alexander Acosta.

That is why I am calling for Secretary Acosta to resign. His actions in the Epstein case prove that he prefers to protect sex offenders over teenage abuse victims.

He prefers to protect millionaire criminals over the common man, so how can we trust him to protect millions of American workers from corporate abuse when he clearly supports the abusers? We can't.

That is why he needs to resign. Then, we can let the FBI conduct a thorough investigation of his actions to ensure that nothing like this ever happens again.

RECOGNIZING LIEUTENANT GENERAL QUINTAS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major General Lee Quintas for his service to our Nation with the 3rd Infantry Division at Fort Stewart.

On June 17, Major General Quintas departed to be the Deputy Commanding General for the U.S. Army Forces Command at Fort Bragg. However, he is leaving both Fort Stewart and the First Congressional District of Georgia in a better place.

Major General Quintas' colleagues admire him as an extraordinary leader with extensive experience who ensures soldiers and units are ready for any mission.

During his 30 years of service with the United States military, he has done everything, from deploying in Iraq to leading the 3rd ID in hurricane response missions in Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Major General Quintas for his service to our Nation and the First Congressional District of Georgia. He has been a great leader for the 3rd Infantry Division.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Major General Quintas the best of luck in his new position at Fort Bragg.

REMEMBERING MIKE ASSANTE

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise with deep sadness to remember a luminary in the field of cybersecurity.

Michael Assante passed away last Friday. The many tributes that have poured in from people in the ICS security community are a testament to his pioneering work and his kind soul.

I, too, have been touched by Mike's work. Mike and his colleagues at Idaho National Laboratory first briefed me many years ago on the Aurora vulnerability that showed how a bad actor could use malware to cause physical damage to the electric grid and potentially knock out power to millions.

That brief first piqued my interest in cybersecurity and led to my cofounding the Congressional Cybersecurity Caucus with Congressman MCCAUL.

Mike was many things—a brilliant researcher, a loving husband, a ferocious fighter of the cancer that eventually claimed his life—but I will always remember him, as will so many who went through his SANS Institute courses, as an educator.

I cherished my time with Mike because I knew he would help me understand how Congress could better secure the operational technology underlying our daily lives.

Michael Assante made a difference. He can never be replaced, but I will

continue to honor his legacy by fighting to improve our Nation's cybersecurity.

HONORING JUDY GENSHAFT UPON RETIREMENT AS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA PRESIDENT

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Judy Genshaft for her 19 years of service as president of my alma mater, the University of South Florida.

During her tenure, she emphasized research. That commitment has been a major part of why USF has been rated as one of the Nation's top 25 public universities for research.

Her advocacy for technology had a direct impact on the city of Tampa, which has grown into one of the most successful tech hubs in the world.

Under her leadership, USF's endowment nearly doubled; its 4-year graduation rate tripled; and now, all USF students graduate at the same rate, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or family income.

On a personal level, she is also an immensely generous donor, having helped fund the USF Honors College and then made an additional gift to endow its deanship.

More impressive than these numbers are Judy's contagious energy and her genuine concern for her students. She regularly worked 12-hour days and still made time to talk with students whenever she saw them.

Mr. Speaker, Judy is a woman clearly guided by purpose. I am so grateful for everything that she has done and continues to do to make my alma mater, the University of South Florida, better for our students and our city.

PROTECTING THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the health and safety of millions are at risk. Today, the Fifth Circuit heard oral arguments aimed at repealing the Affordable Care Act.

Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton wants to end healthcare coverage for people with preexisting conditions, young adults, and pregnant women. Texas already has the highest number of uninsured people anywhere in the United States, and that number would increase by 1.7 million if these protections ended, including many in my district.

We know that America suffers when people go uninsured. We can't afford to let our families, our neighbors, our fellow Texans lose these protections.

Premiums and out-of-pocket costs for doctors' appointments and hospital visits will increase significantly.

House Democrats will continue to fight to expand access to affordable, quality healthcare and to lower prescription drug prices.

□ 1930

HONORING CLARENCE HOLLOWELL

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Clarence Hollowell from Jacksonville Beach, Florida, for his service to our country and to our Jacksonville community.

Mr. Hollowell is a veteran of the United States Army, who now spends his weekdays serving his community as a U.S. postal worker and his weekends at local cemeteries cleaning the headstones of our fallen veterans. From start to finish, each headstone takes about 2 to 3 weeks to clean and, incredibly, Mr. Hollowell has cleaned over 600 of them. He does so selflessly, purchasing his own materials, and meticulously scrubbing each headstone with a toothbrush until the stone glistens white.

In his own words, Mr. Hollowell says that "Everybody's got to have a project, and I think if you can help the community, even better."

On behalf of the Fourth District of Florida, I thank Mr. Hollowell for his service and his inspiration to his community.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MUST SERVE THE NATION

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I have known the men and women who have served in the Department of Homeland Security and have dealt with the border for many, many years. I have respected the work that they have done. It is tragic, however, that as we continue to serve under this administration, we now find the Department of Homeland Security in a major cover-up: the unaccompanied children who have been separated from their families, the disallowances of Members to visit and do their oversight work to see the conditions, and the rejection of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General who wrote a direct memo to the secretary that said there is an urgent crisis that you must deal with at the border, and for this secretary to go on national television and deny it.

You can applaud the men and women who work, but you cannot applaud bad acts. You cannot applaud what is happening in Mexico, which I just came back from. The migrants who are there are not being taken care of. They are in desperate need. Some of them will

not have a place to live, some of them will not have food, and it is because of the policies of this administration.

The Department of Homeland Security must serve the Nation, it must not serve one single President. I maintain that we are going to fight to fix this broken immigration system.

RECOGNIZING WEST JEFFERSON'S 33RD ANNUAL CHRISTMAS IN JULY FESTIVAL

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the city of West Jefferson in North Carolina's Fifth District on yet another successful Christmas in July Festival. For the last 33 years, the festival has taken place on the first weekend of July to celebrate Ashe County's vibrant and nationally renowned Christmas tree industry.

The dedicated volunteers of the festival committee and board of directors bring together this wonderfully patriotic community around America's independence and the best Christmas trees in the country. As a former Christmas tree grower myself, I can attest to the importance of recognizing this often overlooked, yet highly significant, farming industry, not just during the Christmas season, but all year round.

It is not only an honor to represent these patriots and tree growers, it is an honor for me to share this tradition with them every year.

PROTECT HEALTHCARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

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

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, 9 years ago, the House passed the Affordable Care Act to ensure that tens of millions of Americans had health insurance.

Thanks to the ACA, over a million Floridians were able to get healthcare coverage.

In these past 9 years, Republicans have consistently tried to repeal and sabotage the Affordable Care Act. As a result, families in Florida are often unable to afford their healthcare.

Today, the President tried once again to repeal the Affordable Care Act. If the President gets his way, more than 1.6 million Floridians would lose their coverage, and insurance companies could charge even more, resulting in higher costs for American families. Women could be charged more than men for the same services, and people living with preexisting conditions could lose coverage.

Floridians cannot afford these attacks on their healthcare. I implore the Senate to pass the bills that we have already sent them to protect healthcare for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO ELSIE WAITES

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Elsie Waites, who passed away on May 28, 2019.

Mrs. Waites was a native Louisianan from Gloster and was born on May 9, 1920. Throughout her life, she was always known as someone who loved and cared for those around her.

Of her many accomplishments, Mrs. Waites was an avid volunteer in her local community, helping young children achieve their dreams. She also took it upon herself to organize a local quartet group, where she sang for several years traveling throughout the State.

While Mrs. Waites lived an extraordinary life dedicated and devoted to service and compassion, her first priority was always her family. She was a loving mother and grandmother to 8 children, 21 grandchildren, 44 great-grandchildren, and 8 great-great-grandchildren.

One of Mrs. Waites' children, Mrs. Barbara Norton, is my good friend and former colleague in the Louisiana House of Representatives.

I wish to extend my sincere and deepest sympathies to all of the family and friends whose lives were blessed by Mrs. Waites. I pray that God's grace gives them comfort during this time, and that they are able to reflect on all the joyful memories that she provided.

Proverbs 31 reminds us that:

A woman who fears the Lord is to be praised. Honor her for all that her hands have done . . . Her children arise and call her blessed.

INJUSTICE AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the continued injustices at our southern border.

Recent reports have continued to highlight the conditions at DHS detention camps are deplorable, inhumane, and abusive to children. Current and former Border Patrol agents have attested to the horrible conditions these children are being subjected to.

Now that we have provided emergency funding, we must stop this abuse by the Trump administration in its tracks. We need far greater accountability, we need to set required standards for medical care, we need to strictly limit the time spent in detention facilities, and we need to institute protocols to ensure compassionate processing of children and families.

What is going on at our border does not reflect our values. It does not reflect who we are. And the impact on these children will last a lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work with us to stop this stain on our great Nation's long history of compassion, refuge, and inclusion.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn President Trump, his administration, and all the anti-life Republicans in Congress who seek to strike down the Affordable Care Act using the judicial system this time. Their callousness would cut off millions of Americans from their affordable healthcare plans.

Today, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit began hearing oral arguments in Texas v. United States, a case supported by the Trump administration that would strike down every health benefit afforded to the American people under the Affordable Care Act.

If Republicans strike down the Affordable Care Act, then the protections for 130 million Americans with pre-existing conditions, more than a third of our people, would be erased, including nearly 5 million Ohioans. The uninsured rate would go up by 65 percent. The Affordable Care Act's historic Medicaid expansion, which covers 17 million people, would go out the window. And protections for women that prevent insurance companies from charging them higher rates than men would disappear, as well.

These popular and lifesaving provisions would be repealed.

Mr. Speaker, since its inception, the Affordable Care Act has provided quality coverage for more than 16 million Americans. Let's ensure that high-quality healthcare remains a right for all, not a privilege for just a few.

CONGRATULATING JOE DIETTERICK

(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. Mr. Speaker, when Joe Dietterick was told by his guidance counselor that he should join the Vineland High School crew team, the Fighting Clan, he wasn't interested at first. But Joe, a 16-year-old with cerebral palsy, isn't one to back down from a challenge. All he needed was one practice on the lake, pushing his boat through the water with his doubles partner, Jason Wheeler, to immediately fall in love with rowing.

Joe and Jason went on to become Vineland High School's first adaptive boat to row in the Atlantic County rowing championships, and they also went on to compete in the Stotesbury Cup Regatta.

Joe's perseverance and willingness to challenge himself is an inspiration to

his teammates; to his coach, Paul Myers; and to all who gave him the Most Courageous award at their team's award banquet. Joe says that the comradery and friendship that he has found with his teammates is what means the most to him.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. Dietterick for being an important part of our community. He is an inspiration and he is a hero.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT LAWSUIT

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I just put this placard up to emphasize what our Democratic Caucus is attempting to do. We have a program called "For the People," and we are trying to deal with the issues of healthcare across this Nation.

We know, as do basically all the American public, that healthcare is, in many cases, not affordable. So how can we deal with this?

Well, one way is to deal with the cost of prescription medicines. We have a program. We have actually voted it off the floor. It is over in the Senate where it will linger as the Grim Reaper. Senator MCCONNELL, kills legislation that would be for the people. So this is one example of many that we Democrats are trying to address.

Back in 2010, we addressed this issue, at least in part, with the Affordable Care Act, which was promptly called ObamaCare by our Republican colleagues at that time. They campaigned against it and, ultimately, succeeded in winning the House in the 2010 election, and then spent 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 in an effort to repeal the Affordable Care Act. Fortunately, they did not succeed.

When the new President, Mr. Trump, came to office, they tried, once again, to repeal the Affordable Care Act in 2017. They failed, largely because a Senator from Arizona, who was then suffering from cancer, voted no in the Senate. So I thank Senator McCain for having the courage and the understanding of what it meant to have a preexisting condition.

□ 1945

So here we are today with all kinds of charts that I am not going to put up. I am just going to speak directly to this issue.

As was said just a moment ago by my colleague from Ohio, the appellate court in New Orleans is taking up an issue that Republicans, including the President, have put before the court. Unable to gain a repeal in the Congress of the United States, they are now pursuing in the courts of the land a repeal put forward by, I think, 16 attorneys general—all Republicans—to use the courts to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

I want us to understand what this means. The fight of the last 8 years, unsuccessfully, in the court of the people, the Congress and the Senate of the United States, being unsuccessful, they are now attempting in the courts of this land to do what they could not do through the representatives of the people of the United States.

The cynical effort to do this actually began with the December 2017 tax cuts that the Republicans rammed through Congress without one hearing: not a hearing in the Ways and Means Committee, not a hearing in the Senate Committee on Finance, not a hearing at all.

Attached to that legislation was a repeal of the mandate that was in the Affordable Care Act that every American must either purchase insurance or have insurance through their employer. That repeal then opened the door to the current attempt now in the appellate court in New Orleans that could give rise to a decision that might ultimately be made by the U.S. Supreme Court that would totally repeal all aspects of the Affordable Care Act.

So what does this mean? Mr. Speaker, what does this mean for you and me?

I hope you do not have a preexisting condition. I do, because I am over 65, and 130 million Americans have a preexisting condition. The repeal of the Affordable Care Act would remove the protections that those Americans have that would guarantee them coverage without discrimination.

Mr. Speaker, I was the insurance commissioner in California in the early 1990s and again in 2002 to 2005. I know what it means when the insurance companies discriminate based upon preexisting conditions. I have seen the documents that they would require men and women to fill out before they would issue a health insurance program.

Every conceivable issue that a human being would have, from high blood pressure to, indeed, being a female, was on that list, and the insurance companies had unilateral, total discretion to charge more or not provide insurance at all.

So the President of the United States, at this moment, together with those attorneys general and, apparently, the support of our Republican colleagues are, at this moment, attempting to reestablish a burden on 130 million Americans who do have a preexisting condition, who are protected but, if they have their way in court, would lose that protection and face, once again, the onerous and, in many cases, deadly burden of having a preexisting condition and not being able to get healthcare insurance or having to pay several times more because of their preexisting condition.

Who among us does not have that? Well, perhaps the other 40 percent—actually, 50 percent of Americans who stand at risk of developing high blood pressure, diabetes, or some other illness.

That is not all. In my district in the Sacramento Valley of California, the Affordable Care Act has allowed the creation of what we call Federally Qualified Health Centers, which now are the principal providers of initial healthcare in my district.

It is not just for poor people, not just for transients who have moved from one job to another, but for people who have been insured for years but, because of a lack of medical services, could not get insurance.

These Federally Qualified Health Centers are totally dependent upon the Affordable Care Act. Repeal the Affordable Care Act and those clinics are gone, and the services that they provide will not be in communities, both urban and rural, across America.

How bad is it that those attorneys general are so stuck on repealing ObamaCare that they are ignoring the reality that millions upon millions of Americans have come to depend upon these clinics? If the Affordable Care Act is found to be contrary to law and the Constitution by the courts and by the cynical, diabolical repeal of one section of the Affordable Care Act, those people will not be able to get primary care services.

And that is not all. The Affordable Care Act expanded the Medicaid program across this Nation, and some 15 million Americans have been able to gain healthcare access through the Medicaid programs. In California, we call it Medi-Cal. The Medi-Cal program in California provides, perhaps, 3 million Californians with access to healthcare services. That, too, the expansion will be gone, and the support for States across this Nation will be eliminated if the Affordable Care Act is found to no longer exist because of court action.

How cynical, how sad, how harmful, but that is what they are pursuing. And that is not all. There is a problem that existed before the Affordable Care Act.

Young men and women found coverage in some universities, in some jobs through either the university and the fees or through an employer; but most, when they became 18 years of age, lost their family insurance. The Affordable Care Act said that is not good. They would be able to stay on their family's insurance until the age of 26, where, presumably, they would be better able to buy insurance themselves or be able to have a job in which insurance would be provided.

Insurance is expensive, so the exchanges were set up across the Nation, insurance exchanges where people could shop for insurance. Those exchanges provided not only access to insurance markets, but they also provided, through the Affordable Care Act, tax credits that would make the insurance affordable to them.

Nope, it is going to be gone. It is going to disappear if the court in New Orleans rules against the Affordable Care Act.

And so how will they afford insurance? Well, they won't. And in many States where there are Federal exchanges—California not included, because California set up its own State exchange. But in those States that have a Federal exchange, it won't exist. The ability to shop for insurance will be diminished or eliminated and, along with it, the subsidies. So those people, some 9 million who now enjoy those subsidies, will not receive them.

It goes on and on.

Are you a senior? Are you on Medicaid? If so, you are in the last year in which the doughnut hole will no longer exist, beginning 4 years ago. The doughnut hole, the prescription drugs doughnut hole in which prior to the Affordable Care Act there was a subsidy, part D, for prescription drugs, that ended at about \$1,500 of prescription costs.

Then there was a doughnut hole in which the individual on Medicare would have to pay for insurance, and that was somewhere around \$4,000. And then above that, Medicare would once again pick up the cost or most of the cost.

In the Affordable Care Act, we specifically set up a system so that over a 4-year period, the doughnut hole would disappear. It would shrink each and every year. It would rise from \$1,500 to \$2,000, \$3,000, and so forth. And next year, it would be gone.

I am sorry for the seniors. The Affordable Care Act, if found by the court to no longer be constitutional, would reemerge immediately upon an action by either the appellate court or, I suppose, ultimately, the Supreme Court. So, welcome the doughnut hole back.

If someone happens to be a senior, they better start pocketing money—which I am sure they don't have, to begin with—to prepare for the day when the cynical action of these attorneys general—Republicans, every single one of them—and the President would once again reestablish the awesome, terrible prescription drugs doughnut hole.

How small-minded can you be? Apparently, there is no end to it. So here we are. Our effort on this Democratic side of the aisle is for the people, not for some ideological mumbo jumbo, but for the people. We want a healthcare program that provides solid benefits for Americans.

The Affordable Care Act takes us a long, long way toward that goal. It doesn't achieve it totally, and we have more to do. Many of us talk about Medicare for All, and we hope to get there some day. But in the meantime, we have the Affordable Care Act, and our Republican colleagues are doing everything they can since its institution in 2010 to do away with it, and they have never, ever provided a substitute.

Do you remember that repeal and replacement mantra? There has never been a replacement program that made any sense whatsoever.

So, we are for the people. We want to deal with the cost of prescription drugs, not to increase them for seniors, as our Republican colleagues are attempting to do; not to put Americans out of the insurance market, as they are attempting to do, by eliminating the guaranteed coverage regardless of your healthcare status; not to put people out of insurance if they are 18 to 26 years of age, as our Republican colleagues are attempting to do; not to eliminate the clinics that millions upon millions of Americans now depend on for their primary care, as our Republican colleagues are attempting to do.

□ 2000

We want it for the people. We want healthcare coverage for every American. We want it to be affordable, and we want it to be available.

So here we are on a day in which the appellate court in New Orleans is hearing from the President's lawyers in the Department of Justice that 13 million Americans should lose their health coverage and that 130 million Americans should be, once again, facing insurance discrimination because of an existing healthcare issue. We are hearing from the President's lawyers that it is good to eliminate the clinics, that it is good to eliminate the subsidies that some 9 million Americans are able to get to so that they can afford insurance, and that the exchanges that provide a marketplace for people to sort out what kind of an insurance policy they want should be eliminated.

The President's lawyers are out there purposely harming Americans all because the President has said we must repeal the ObamaCare program.

I am sorry. I disagree. I want Americans to have healthcare coverage. I was an insurance commissioner for years, and I fought the insurance companies every single day. Then I came here in 2009 and was able to vote, providing on this floor the vote that allowed the Affordable Care Act to move out of this House to the Senate and eventually become law—the 218th vote. I am proud of that vote because I know from my personal experience that the Affordable Care Act dealt with real problems that Americans had and gave Americans a real opportunity to get healthcare and to get healthcare services.

Here we are with the President of the United States actively this day doing everything he could not achieve in the Congress but rather now in the courts doing everything he can to harm Americans—how cynical, how terrible, and how harmful. But that is where we are.

We will see what the court does. Hopefully, they will be sympathetic to 130 million Americans, to 9 million Americans, to 15 million Americans, to children, and to young adults 18 to 25. Maybe they will be sympathetic. We will see what happens.

But if the Affordable Care Act is somehow through the courts repealed and there is no replacement, then I

want the American people to understand who is responsible for the harm that will immediately be inflicted upon Americans. It is our President and it is his colleagues who have aided and abetted and who today in-State attorneys general are arguing for the harm that will come to Americans.

We haven't given up the fight, and we will never give up the fight so that every American has affordable health insurance, whatever that may be.

We have come a long way with the Affordable Care Act, and we will fight all along the way. Should we lose this battle, we are never, ever going to give up our goal of providing quality, affordable healthcare to every American.

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

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2348

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER) at 11 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2500, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-143) on the resolution (H. Res. 476) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2500) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2019

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, July 9, 2019.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I am transmitting

an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2019. This status report is current through July 1, 2019. The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature.

Table 1 compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to the overall limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, as adjusted, for fiscal year 2019. These comparisons are needed to implement section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which establishes a rule enforceable with a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for legislative action completed by each authorizing committee with the limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, for fiscal year 2019. These comparisons are needed to enforce the point of order under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which prohibits the consideration of measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(c), which provides an exception for committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Table 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2019 with the section 302(b) suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation. The table also provides supplementary information on spending in excess of the base discretionary spending limits allowed under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Table 4 displays the current level of advance appropriations in fiscal year 2019 appropriations bills. All of the advance appropriations are for accounts identified pursuant to H. Res. 6 and the statement of the

Chairman published in the Congressional Record on January 8, 2019. This table is needed to enforce a rule against appropriations bills containing advance appropriations that: (i) are not identified in the statement of the Chairman published in the Congressional Record on January 8, 2019 or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in section 103(c) of H. Res. 6.

In addition, a letter from the Congressional Budget Office is attached that summarizes and compares the budget impact of legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution against the budget resolution aggregate in force.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

TABLE 1—REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2019 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2019
Appropriate Level: ¹	
Budget Authority	3,752,421
Outlays	3,551,738
Revenues	2,590,496
Current Level: ¹	
Budget Authority	3,641,063
Outlays	3,547,252
Revenues	2,590,070
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:	
Budget Authority	–111,358
Outlays	–4,486
Revenues	–426

¹ The resolution includes emergencies enacted in 2018, adjusted for inflation. Current level excludes all emergencies.

TABLE 2—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019

(Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2019	
	BA	Outlays
Agriculture	0	0
Allocation	2,414	1,401
Current Level	2,414	1,401
Difference		
Armed Services	0	0
Allocation		

TABLE 2—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019—Continued

(Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2019	
	BA	Outlays
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Education and Labor		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Energy and Commerce		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	386	173
Difference	386	173
Financial Services		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	23	22
Difference	23	22
Foreign Affairs		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Homeland Security		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
House Administration		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Judiciary		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Natural Resources		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Oversight and Reform		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	1	1
Difference	1	1
Science, Space, and Technology		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Small Business		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	42	55
Difference	42	55
Veterans’ Affairs		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	–1	4,397
Difference	–1	4,397
Ways and Means		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	13	7
Difference	13	7

TABLE 3—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

(in millions of dollars)

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations as of August 10, 2018 (H.Rpt. 115–897)		Current Status Reflecting Action Completed as of July 1, 2019		Current Status less 302(b)	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	23,242	24,677	23,042	24,491	–200	–186
Commerce, Justice, Science	62,520	72,145	64,118	70,889	1,598	–1,256
Defense	674,591	625,811	674,383	624,840	–208	–971
Energy and Water Development	44,700	44,476	44,640	44,335	–60	–141
Financial Services and General Government	23,423	24,045	23,423	24,085	0	40
Homeland Security	58,087	59,384	61,576	59,602	3,489	218
Interior, Environment	35,252	35,015	35,552	34,975	300	–40
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	178,997	184,114	179,973	185,820	976	1,706
Legislative Branch	4,880	4,770	4,836	4,720	–44	–50
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	98,057	90,691	98,057	90,809	0	118
State, Foreign Operations	54,018	50,280	54,218	49,957	200	–323
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	71,800	132,364	71,079	132,524	–721	160
Subtotal (Section 302(b) Allocations)	1,329,567	1,347,772	1,334,897	1,347,047	5,330	–725
Unallocated portion of Section 302(a) Allocation ²	5,330	–8611	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL (Section 302(a) Allocation)	1,334,897	1,339,161	1,334,897	1,347,047	0	7,886
Comparison of total appropriations and 302(a) allocation			General Purpose		OCO ³	
			BA	OT	BA	OT
302(a) Allocation			1,257,897	1,299,110	77,000	40,051
Total Appropriation			1,257,897	1,306,996	77,000	40,051
			0	7,886	0	0

Memorandum	Amounts Assumed in 302(b) ⁴				Amounts enacted					
			OCO		Program Integrity		Emergency require- ments		Disaster Relief	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Spending in Excess of Base Budget Control Act Caps for Sec. 251(b) designated Categories										
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,300	2,982	n.a.	n.a.
Commerce, Justice, Science	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,160	377	n.a.	n.a.
Defense	n.a.	n.a.	67,914	37,071	n.a.	n.a.	1,196	634	n.a.	n.a.
Energy and Water Development	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,274	114	n.a.	n.a.
Financial Services and General Government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91	34	n.a.	n.a.
Homeland Security	n.a.	n.a.	165	127	n.a.	n.a.	1,865	728	12,000	600
Interior, Environment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,581	1,001	n.a.	n.a.
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,897	1,573	3,493	346	n.a.	n.a.
Legislative Branch	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	5	n.a.	n.a.
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	n.a.	n.a.	921	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,645	12	n.a.	n.a.
State, Foreign Operations	n.a.	n.a.	8,000	2,853	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,772	204	n.a.	n.a.
Totals	92,557	42,259	77,000	40,051	1,897	1,573	25,387	6,447	12,000	600

¹ Spending designated as emergency is not included in the current status of appropriations shown on this table.

² Totals include 302(a) adjustments for Overseas Contingency Operations and General Purposes amounts that differ from amounts anticipated in the 302(b) suballocations.

³ Totals include an adjustment for Overseas Contingency Operations included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–6).

⁴ Totals assume an allowable 302(b) adjustable for Disaster Relief, pursuant to a revised 302(a) allocation filed in the Congressional Record on February 14, 2019.

TABLE 4—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 103(c) OF H. RES. 6 AS OF JULY 1, 2019

[Budget authority in millions of dollars]

For 2020:

Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations Appropriate Level	28,852
Enacted advances:	
Accounts identified for advances:	
Employment and Training Administration	1,772
Education for the Disadvantaged	10,841
School Improvement	1,681
Career, Technical, and Adult Education	791
Special Education	9,283
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	4,000
Project-based Rental Assistance	400
Subtotal, enacted advances	28,768
Enacted Advances vs. Section 103(c)(2)(A) limit	–84
Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations Appropriate Level	75,551

TABLE 4—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 103(c) OF H. RES. 6 AS OF JULY 1, 2019—Continued

[Budget authority in millions of dollars]

Enacted advances:	
Veterans accounts identified for advances:	
Veterans Medical Services	51,411
Veterans Medical Support and Compliance	7,239
Veterans Medical Facilities	6,142
Veterans Medical Community Care	10,758
Subtotal, enacted advances	75,551
Enacted Advances vs. Section 103(c)(2)(B) limit	0
For 2021:	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	445
U.S. CONGRESS, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, Washington, DC, July 8, 2019.	
Hon. JOHN YARMUTH, Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.	
DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2019 budget and is current through July 1, 2019. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311	

of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, pursuant to section 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), and section 103(m) of House Resolution 6 of the 116th Congress.

Since our last letter dated February 27, 2019, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2019:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (Public Law 116–8);

Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–16);

Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–20);

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–26); and

A bill to provide for a 2-week extension of the Medicaid community mental health services demonstration program, and for other purposes (S. 2047).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH JULY 1, 2019

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted: a,b,c			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,590,496
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,341,676	2,236,400	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	1,884,827	1,949,095	–302
Offsetting receipts	–890,012	–890,015	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	3,336,491	3,295,480	2,590,194
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation			
Medicaid Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–3)	120	8	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–6, Division H) ^d	2	2	1
Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (P.L. 116–8)	0	–5	0
Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–16)	52	32	0
A bill to provide for a 2-week extension of the Medicaid community mental health services demonstration program, and for other purposes (S. 2047)	5	5	0
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	179	42	1
Appropriation Legislation ^{b,c,d,e}			
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A–G, P.L. 116–6) ^{b,c,d,e}	480,297	311,576	–125
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	480,297	311,576	–125
Total, Enacted Legislation	480,476	311,618	–124
Adjustments to Entitlements and Mandatories	–175,904	–59,846	0
Total Current Level ^c	3,641,063	3,547,252	2,590,070
Total House Resolution ^f	3,752,421	3,551,738	2,590,496
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	111,358	4,486	426

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

^a Includes the budgetary effects of legislation enacted by Congress during the 115th Congress.

^b Sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) or the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$781 million in budget authority and \$770 million in estimated outlays.

^c For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the resolution, as approved by the House of Representatives, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

^dThe Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–5), as amended, extended several immigration programs through February 15, 2019, that would otherwise have expired at the end of fiscal year 2018. The estimated budgetary effects of those previously enacted extensions are charged to the Committee on Appropriations, and are included in the budgetary effects of P.L. 116–6 shown in the “Appropriation Legislation” portion of this report. In addition, division H of P.L. 116–6 further extended those same programs through the end of fiscal year 2019. Consistent with the language in title III of division H of P.L. 116–6, and at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, the budgetary effects of extending those immigration programs for the remainder of the fiscal year are charged to the relevant authorizing committees, and are shown in the “Authorizing Legislation” portion of this report.

^eIn the House of Representatives, and pursuant to section 314(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts designated as an emergency requirement shall not count for purposes of title III and title IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and are excluded from current level totals. The table below displays emergency-designated funding enacted during the 116th Congress which are excluded from current level totals. (Those amounts do not include \$1,680 million in budget authority and \$25 million in outlays stemming from P.L. 115–254, which was enacted during the 115th Congress):

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Discretionary Emergency Requirements			
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A–G, P.L. 116–6)	0	10	0
Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–20)	19,121	5,364	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–26)	4,586	1,048	0
Total, Discretionary Emergency Requirements	23,707	6,422	0

^fSection 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–123) required—in the absence of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2019—that the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2019; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018. P.L. 115–123 also allows the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget to revise the budgetary aggregates:

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 10, 2018:	3,747,016	3,551,514	2,590,496
Revision:			
Adjustment for H.R. 5895, the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019	921	0	0
Adjustment for H.J. Res. 31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019	4,484	224	0
Revised House Resolution	3,752,421	3,551,738	2,590,496

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2020

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, July 9, 2019.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2020. This status report is current through July 1, 2019. The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature.

Table 1 compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to the overall limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted, for fiscal year 2020 and for the 10-year

period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029. These comparisons are needed to implement section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which establishes a rule enforceable with a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2020 because appropriations for those years have not yet been completed.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for legislative action completed by each authorizing committee with the limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, for fiscal year 2020, and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029. These comparisons are needed to enforce the point of order under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which prohibits the consideration of measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(c), which provides an exception for

committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Table 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2020 with the section 302(b) suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) sub-allocation.

In addition, a letter from the Congressional Budget Office is attached that summarizes and compares the budget impact of legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution against the budget resolution aggregate in force.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

TABLE 1—REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2020, AND 2020–2029 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Years 2020–2029
Appropriate Level: ¹		
Budget Authority	3,798,577	n.a.
Outlays	3,726,329	n.a.
Revenues	2,740,533	34,847,515
Current Level: ¹		
Budget Authority	2,521,707	n.a.
Outlays	3,005,128	n.a.
Revenues	2,740,538	34,847,317
Current Level over(+)under(–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–1,276,870	n.a.
Outlays	–721,201	n.a.
Revenues	5	–198

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2021 through 2029 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

¹ Current Level excludes all emergencies.

TABLE 2—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019

(Fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2020		2020–2029 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Armed Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Education and Labor:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	–5	–5
Difference	0	0	–5	–5

TABLE 2—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019—Continued

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2020		2020–2029 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Foreign Affairs:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
House Administration:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Judiciary:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Natural Resources:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Oversight and Reform:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Science, Space, and Technology:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Small Business:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	–10	–10	–75	–75
Difference	–10	–10	–75	–75
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	–234	–234
Difference	0	0	–234	–234

TABLE 3—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In million dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations as of June 21, 2019 (H. Rpt. 116–124)		Current Status Reflecting Action Completed as of July 1, 2019 ¹		Current Status less 302(b)	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	24,310	22,900	9	8,715	–24,301	–14,185
Commerce, Justice, Science	73,895	77,400	0	26,550	–73,895	–50,850
Defense	690,161	662,402	42	258,855	–690,119	–403,547
Energy and Water Development	46,413	44,800	0	18,716	–46,413	–26,084
Financial Services and General Government	24,950	24,638	0	5,584	–24,950	–19,054
Homeland Security	63,811	60,727	9	25,910	–63,802	–34,817
Interior, Environment	39,527	37,900	0	12,010	–39,527	–25,890
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	191,718	191,981	24,813	126,224	–166,905	–65,757
Legislative Branch	5,010	5,037	1	851	–5,009	–4,186
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	106,138	99,507	75,550	87,570	–30,588	–11,937
State, Foreign Operations	56,381	50,924	0	33,700	–56,381	–17,224
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	75,771	133,300	4,400	83,569	–71,371	–49,731
Total, (Section 302(b) Allocations)	1,398,085	1,411,516	104,824	688,254	–1,293,261	–723,262
Comparison of total appropriations and 302(a) allocation					BA	OT
302(a) Allocation ²					1,384,010	1,410,812
Total Appropriation					104,824	688,254
					–1,279,186	–722,558

¹ Amounts reflected are those discretionary items that were previously enacted. As of July 1, 2019, there are no enacted appropriations bills for FY2020.² The 302(b) includes amounts designated for disaster relief contained in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020. The 302(a) will be adjusted after that bill is reported.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 8, 2019.

Hon. JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2020 budget and is current through July 1, 2019. This report is submitted

under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of House Resolution 293 of the 116th Congress.

This is CBO's first current level report for fiscal year 2020.

Sincerely,

Enclosure.

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL.

FISCAL YEAR 2020 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH JULY 1, 2019
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^a			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,740,533
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,402,273	2,307,950	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	595,528	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	- 954,573	- 954,573	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,447,700	1,948,905	2,740,533
Enacted Legislation			
Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-23)	- 10	- 10	0
Taxpayer First Act (P.L. 116-25)	0	0	5
Total, Enacted Legislation	- 10	- 10	5
Adjustments to Entitlements and Mandatories	1,074,017	1,056,233	0
Total Current Level ^b	2,521,707	3,005,128	2,740,538
Total House Resolution ^c	3,798,577	3,726,329	2,740,533
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	5
Current Level Under House Resolution	1,276,870	721,201	n.a.
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2020-2029			
House Current Level ^{a, b}	n.a.	n.a.	34,847,317
House Resolution ^c	n.a.	n.a.	34,847,515
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	198

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.
a. For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the resolution, as approved by the House of Representatives, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.
b. In the House of Representatives, and pursuant to section 314(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts designated as an emergency requirement shall not count for purposes of title III and title IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and are excluded from current level totals. In addition, emergency funding designated that was not designated pursuant to the Deficit Control Act does not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. Those amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Discretionary Emergency Requirements			
Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20)	8	4,951	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-26)	0	1,300	0

c. On May 3, 2019 the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget published the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2020 pursuant to H. Res. 293. In accordance with section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 251 (b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and section 1 of H. Res. 293 the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the budgetary aggregates. Revisions to date are listed below.

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 3, 2019:	3,709,585	3,676,452	2,740,533
Revisions:			
Adjustment for H.R. 2740, Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	1,842	1,481	n.a.
Adjustment for H.R. 2745, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	921	7	n.a.
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Adjustment for H.R. 2839, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020	8,000	2,174	0
Adjustment for H.R. 2968, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020	68,079	38,227	0
Adjustment for H.R. 3052, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	2,250	2,250	0
Adjustment for H.R. 3055, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	7,500	5,400	0
Adjustment for H.R. 3351, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020	400	338	0
Revised House Resolution	3,798,577	3,726,329	2,740,533

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on June 28, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 2940. To extend the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for

needy families and related programs through September 30, 2019.

H.R. 3401. Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 10, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second quarter of 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DANIEL SILVERBERG, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 13 AND APR. 18, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Daniel Silverberg	4/14	4/16	United Arab Emirates		946.00		9,883.00				10,829.00
	4/16	4/17	Bahrain		356.00						356.00
Committee total					1,302.00		9,883.00				11,185.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DANIEL SILVERBERG, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 28 AND JUNE 2, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Daniel Silverberg	5/30	5/31	Malaysia		260.00		10,883.00				11,143.00
	5/31	6/2	Singapore		837.00						837.00
Committee total					1,097.00		10,883.00				11,980.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANIEL SILVERBERG, June 3, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, WYNDEE PARKER, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 30 AND JUNE 2, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Wyndee Parker	5/30	6/2	Singapore		1,227.00		15,798.00				17,025.00
Committee total					1,227.00		15,798.00				17,025.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

WYNDEE PARKER, July 1, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Ted Deutch	4/5	4/7	Jordan		803.29		8,024.83				8,828.12
Ryan Doherty	4/5	4/7	Jordan		803.29		14,210.43				15,013.72
Hon. Ted Deutch **	4/22	4/28	Qatar		**		**		**		**
**	4/22	4/28	Oman		**		**		**		**
**	4/22	4/28	UAE		**		**		**		**
Casey Kustin **	4/22	4/28	Qatar		**		**		**		**
**	4/22	4/28	Oman		**		**		**		**
**	4/22	4/28	UAE		**		**		**		**
Gabriella Zach **	4/22	4/28	Qatar		**		**		**		**
**	4/22	4/28	Oman		**		**		**		**
**	4/22	4/28	UAE		**		**		**		**
Hon. Joe Wilson **	4/22	4/28	Qatar		**		**		**		**
**	4/22	4/28	Oman		**		**		**		**
**	4/22	4/28	UAE		**		**		**		**
Hon. Michael McCaul	4/16	4/17	Italy		479.22		(3)				479.22
	4/17	4/19	Cote d'Ivoire		713.58		(3)				713.58
	4/19	4/20	Rwanda		290.00		(3)				290.00
	4/20	4/21	Tunisia		202.06		(3)				202.06
	4/21	4/22	Portugal		332.00		(3)				332.00
Hon. Vicente Gonzalez **	4/21	4/29	Argentina		**		**		**		**
**	4/21	4/29	Brazil		**		**		**		**
**	4/21	4/29	Colombia		**		**		**		**
Hon. Albio Sires*	4/24	4/25	Curacao		305.00		(3)		2,272.75		2,577.75
**	4/25	4/30	Colombia		1,747.00		(3)		27,597.00		29,344.00
Sadaf Khan	4/24	4/25	Ecuador		147.00		(3)		1,137.25		1,284.25
**	4/25	4/30	Colombia		1,747.00		(3)				1,747.00
Alexander Brockwehl	4/24	4/25	Ecuador		147.00		(3)		**		147.00
**	4/25	4/30	Colombia		1,747.00		(3)				1,747.00
Hon. Ted Deutch	4/24	4/25	Ecuador		147.00		(3)		**		147.00
**	4/25	4/30	Colombia		1,747.00		(3)				1,747.00
Casey Kustin	4/24	4/25	Ecuador		147.00		(3)		**		147.00
**	4/25	4/30	Colombia		1,747.00		(3)				1,747.00
Hon. Ted Yoho	4/24	4/25	Ecuador		147.00		(3)		**		147.00
**	4/25	4/30	Colombia		1,747.00		(3)				1,747.00
Hon. Gregory Meeks	4/24	4/25	Ecuador		147.00		(3)		**		147.00
**	4/25	4/30	Colombia		1,747.00		(3)				1,747.00
Claire Figel	4/24	4/25	Ecuador		147.00		(3)		**		147.00
**	4/25	4/30	Colombia		1,747.00		(3)				1,747.00
Jaclyn Cahan*	4/16	4/18	Egypt		789.00		6,124.23		94.09		7,007.32
Grant Mullins	4/18	4/21	Cyprus		768.96				1,607.93		2,376.89
Peter Billerbeck	4/15	4/18	Egypt		727.00		6,124.23				6,851.23
Katy Crosby*	4/18	4/21	Cyprus		803.45						803.45
*	4/15	4/19	Egypt		1,092.00		4,480.93				5,572.93
Meghan Gallagher	4/12	4/15	Jordan		1,409.20		3,913.60	*	119.44		5,442.24
*	4/15	4/18	Turkey		904.20			*	443.37		948.57
Mira Resnick	4/12	4/15	Jordan		1,049.20		4,911.43				5,960.63
**	4/15	4/18	Turkey		782.00						782.00
Sajit Gandhi**	4/14	4/16	UAE		880.00		9,285.02				10,165.02
**	4/16	4/18	Bahrain		376.00						376.00
Jennifer Hendrixson-White**	4/21	4/29	Sri Lanka		**		**		**		**
**	4/21	4/29	Maldives		**		**		**		**
Hon. Karen Bass**	4/21	4/29	Sri Lanka		**		**		**		**
**	4/21	4/29	Maldives		**		**		**		**
Dr. Janette Yarwood**	4/13	4/20	Germany		**		**		**		**
**	4/13	4/20	Djibouti		**		**		**		**
**	4/13	4/20	Niger		**		**		**		**
Gabriella Zach**	5/23	5/31	Cyprus		**		242.60		**		242.60
Eric Jacobstein	5/28	5/31	Mexico		853.76		842.44				1,696.20
Sadaf Khan	5/28	5/31	Mexico		853.76		843.18				1,696.94

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2019—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Carlos Monje	5/28	5/31	Mexico		853.76		843.18				1,696.94
Lesley Warner *	5/25	5/28	South Africa		657.65		10,325.00		190.26		11,172.91
*	5/28	6/2	Mozambique		1,328.00		931.84		1,458.00		3,717.84
Taylor Redick	5/25	5/28	South Africa		685.15		10,358.95				11,044.10
*	5/28	6/2	Mozambique		1,328.00		988.44				2,316.44
Alex Sadler	5/28	5/31	Haiti		333.00		696.93				1,029.93
Alexander Brockwehl	5/28	5/31	Haiti		333.00		519.11				852.11
Sarah Markley	5/28	5/31	Haiti		333.00		696.93				1,029.93
Hon. Eliot Engel *	5/24	5/26	Lebanon		150.00		11,909.64		13,534.47		25,594.11
*	5/26	5/27	Cyprus		267.82				618.81		886.63
*	5/27	5/30	Israel		1,715.00				11,840.04		13,555.04
Jason Steinbaum	5/24	5/26	Lebanon		150.00		5,579.43				5,729.43
*	5/26	5/28	Cyprus		535.65						535.65
Mira Resnick	5/24	5/26	Lebanon		420.00		8,851.94				9,271.94
*	5/26	5/28	Cyprus		267.82						267.82
Tim Mulvey	5/27	5/31	Israel		1,715.00						1,715.00
*	5/24	5/26	Lebanon		420.00		7,170.35				7,590.35
Sajit Gandhi	5/26	5/27	Cyprus		267.82						267.82
*	5/27	5/31	Israel		1,715.00						1,715.00
*	5/26	5/27	India		256.00		9,228.83				9,484.83
*	5/27	5/28	Nepal		281.00				626.59		907.59
*	5/28	5/30	Bhutan		744.00						774.00
Jennifer Hendrixson-White	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,222.76						1,222.76
*	5/26	5/27	India		256.00		10,799.83				11,055.83
*	5/27	5/28	Nepal		281.00						281.00
*	5/28	5/30	Bhutan		744.00						744.00
Bryan Burack	5/31	6/2	Singapore		816.00						816.00
*	5/26	5/27	India		256.00		9,228.83				9,484.83
*	5/27	5/28	Nepal		281.00						281.00
*	5/28	5/30	Bhutan		744.00						744.00
Brendan Shields	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,222.00						1,222.00
*	5/26	5/27	India		256.00		10,799.83				11,055.83
*	5/27	5/28	Nepal		281.00						281.00
*	5/28	5/30	Bhutan		744.00						744.00
Committee total	5/31	6/2	Singapore		1,222.00						1,222.00
					54,749.40		159,331.46		61,141.00		275,221.86

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
* Indicates Delegation costs.
** Indicates a cancelled mission.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL, June 28, 2019.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YAR-

MUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 1988, the Protect Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act,

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 1988

as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2019–2024	2019–2029
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	–3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–3	–3

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1520. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s report to Congress titled, “Distribution of Department of Defense Depot Maintenance Workloads for Fiscal Years 2018 through 2020”, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2466(d)(1); Public Law 100-456, Sec. 326(a) (as amended by Public Law 106-65, Sec. 333); (113 Stat. 567); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1521. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter of notification of the requirement to authorize subcontract placement, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2350b(d)(1); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 4321(b)(10)(B); (110 Stat. 672); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1522. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of De-

fense, transmitting a letter authorizing Captain John V. Menoni, United States Navy, to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); ; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1523. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Acquisition, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter requesting a meeting to discuss the way forward on the feasibility of developing a budget request for the full Future Years Defense Program that project estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations for contracted services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1524. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of Transportation Related DFARS Provisions and Clauses (DFARS Case 2019-D020) [Docket: DARS-2019-0028] (RIN: 0750-AK63) received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec.

251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1525. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Annual Representations and Certifications-Alternate A (DFARS Case 2019-D030) [Docket: DARS-2019-0027] (RIN: 0750-AK69) received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1526. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Clause “Price Adjustment” (DFARS Case 2018-D048) [Docket: DARS-2019-0032] (RIN: 0750-AK08) received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1527. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Only One Offer (DFARS Case 2017-D009) [Docket: DARS-2018-0008] (RIN: 0750-AJ19) received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1528. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits received June 28, 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.

1529. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Safety Standard for Stationary Activity Centers [Docket No.: CPSC-2018-0015] received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1530. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments Station WNL0(TV), Buffalo, New York [MB Docket No.: 19-118] (RM-11838); Amendment of Section 73.622(i) Post Transition Table of DTV Allotments Station WUTV(TV), Buffalo, New York received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1531. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final guidance letter — Clarification of Regulatory Path for Lead Test Assemblies received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1532. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1533. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Entities to the Entity List and Revision of an Entry on the Entity List [Docket No.: 190503424-9424-01] (RIN: 0694-AH83) received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1534. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting a copy of the Fiscal Year 2017 FAIR Act Inventory and a Summary of Fiscal Year 17 Inventory, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 note; Public Law 105-270, Sec. 2(c)(1)(A); (112 Stat. 2382); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1535. A letter from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, transmitting the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas 2018 management report and financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Pub-

lic Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1536. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the Federal Procurement Data System GSA Report, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 644(h)(3)(A)(ii); Public Law 85-536, Sec. 15(h)(3)(A)(ii) (as amended by Public Law 114-328, Sec. 1802); (130 Stat. 2650); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1537. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period April 1, 2019, to June 30, 2019 (H. Doc. No. 116-47); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

1538. A letter from the Division Chief, Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Required Fees for Mining Claims or Sites [LLW0320000-L1999000.PP0000] (RIN: 1004-AE64) received July 2, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1539. 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 28, 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.

1540. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-18, V-102, and V-278 in the Vicinity of Guthrie, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0769; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ASW-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 28, 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.

1541. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment and Revocation of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Manistique, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0220; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AGL-24] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 28, 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.

1542. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFM International S.A. Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0212; Product Identifier 2019-NE-05-AD; Amendment 39-19660; AD 2019-12-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 28, 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.

1543. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's 2018 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 1117; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1544. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — VA Acquisition Regulation: Special Contracting Methods (RIN: 2900-AQ19) received June 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1545. A letter from the Chairman, Labor Member and Management Member, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Annual Report Required by Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231f-1; Public Law 98-76, Sec. 502 (as amended by Public Law 104-66, Sec. 2221(a)); (109 Stat. 733) and 45 U.S.C. 231u(a)(1); Aug. 29, 1935, ch. 812, Sec. 22(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-90, Sec. 108(a)); (115 Stat. 890); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 1988. A bill to clarify seasoning requirements for certain refinanced mortgage loans, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-138 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 677. A bill to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse (Rept. 116-139). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2368. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to expand support for police officer family services, stress reduction, and suicide prevention, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1986. A bill to amend section 175b of title 18, United States Code, to correct a scrivener's error (Rept. 116-141). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1569. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to add Flagstaff and Yuma to the list of locations in which court shall be held in the judicial district for the State of Arizona (Rept. 116-142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 476. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2500) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 116-143). Referred to the House Calendar.

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. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLAY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr.

BUTTERFIELD, Ms. BASS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 3628. A bill to require motor carriers to mitigate hardships due to unwarranted and excessive passenger delays and to assess fines to bolster motor carriers' accountability to consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 3629. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to establish clear Federal oversight of the development of credit scoring models by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mr. WALDEN):

H.R. 3630. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to protect health care consumers from surprise billing practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SOTO (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 3631. A bill to amend titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for a temporary increase to the limit on Medicaid payments for territories of the United States and the Federal medical assistance percentage for such territories under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FERGUSON, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas):

H.R. 3632. A bill to ensure that authorizations issued by the Secretary of Transportation to foreign air carriers do not undermine labor rights or standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 3633. A bill to modify the unconditional ownership requirement for women-owned and minority-owned small business concerns for purposes of procurement contracts with the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico):

H.R. 3634. A bill to provide for greater transparency and information with respect to Federal expenditures under the Medicaid and CHIP programs in the territories of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3635. A bill to repeal the debt ceiling; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 3636. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress certain reports relating to the health care and treatment provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to women veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 3637. A bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to authorize as-

sistance for increasing workforce diversity in the professions of physical therapy, occupational therapy, audiology, and speech-language pathology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 3638. A bill to revise postaward explanations for unsuccessful offerors for certain contracts in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 3639. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to establish a standard parental leave policy applicable to Department of State employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 3640. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assist blind veterans who have not lost use of a leg in acquiring specially adapted housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 3641. A bill to enhance civil penalties under the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. ADAMS:

H.R. 3642. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to fix the consumer report dispute process, to ban misleading and unfair consumer reporting practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 3643. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes to grant State attorneys general the ability to issue subpoenas to investigate suspected violations of State laws that are applicable to national banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 3644. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the Independence at Home medical practice demonstration program under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 3645. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide that individuals in prison shall, for the purposes of a decennial census, be attributed to the last place of residence before incarceration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee):

H.R. 3646. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, to revise section 91.145 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, such that the term "sporting" does not limit the types of major

events described in such section; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COX of California (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 3647. A bill to provide temporary impact aid construction grants to eligible local educational agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 3648. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve defense access road resilience, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. COLE, Ms. BASS, Mr. MULLIN, and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 3649. A bill to support the provision of treatment family care services, 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. EMMER:

H.R. 3650. A bill to provide temporary safe harbor for the tax treatment of hard forks of convertible virtual currency in the absence of administrative guidance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 3651. A bill to facilitate the use of certain land in Nebraska for public outdoor recreational opportunities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 3652. A bill to provide for the study and promotion of hemp; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Small Business, Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 3653. A bill to amend section 1342 of title 31, United States Code (the Antideficiency Act), to define the term voluntary services; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 3654. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare coverage for all physicians' services furnished by doctors of chiropractic within the scope of their license, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH (for himself, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. COMER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GUEST, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 3655. A bill to allow the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, to issue depredation permits for the taking of black vultures to livestock farmers to prevent harm to livestock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. BUCHSHON):

H.R. 3656. A bill to improve patient access to health care services and provide improved

medical care by reducing the excessive burden the liability system places on the health care delivery system; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. KATKO (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CLINE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 3657. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to study how certain individuals who are granted pretrial release are monitored, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 3658. A bill to require policies and programs to prevent and treat gambling disorder among members of the Armed Forces and their dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROSE of New York (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. REED, and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 3659. A bill to establish an Anti-Bullying Roundtable to study bullying in elementary and secondary schools in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL):

H.R. 3660. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to notify Congress of each foreign national who dies in the custody of the Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HECK, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. MENG, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Con. Res. 52. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there is a climate emergency which demands a massive-scale mobilization to halt, reverse, and address its consequences and causes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

H. Res. 475. A resolution calling on the President to work toward equitable, constructive, stable, and durable Armenian-Turkish relations based upon the two countries' common interests and the United States' significant security interests in the region; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRADY:

H. Res. 477. A resolution requiring that the House authorize any judicial proceeding on behalf of any committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BACON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE

of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOK, Mr. CORREA, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. MURPHY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RESCIENTHALER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SIREs, Mr. SOTO, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H. Res. 478. A resolution expressing support for the designation of Journeyman Lineman Recognition Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H. Res. 479. A resolution seeking the return of the USS Pueblo to the United States Navy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. OMAR, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BASS, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H. Res. 480. A resolution acknowledging the racial disparities in diagnosing and treating mental health among youth in communities of color; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

90. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to H.P. 1184, Joint Resolution, memorializing the President of the United States and the United States Congress to allow the importation of affordable and safe prescription drugs; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

91. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House

Concurrent Resolution No. 66, to memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to recognize the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day to the United States and observe Juneteenth nationally as a holiday; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

92. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 34, urging the Baseball Hall of Fame to induct John Jordan "Buck" O'Neil into the Baseball Hall of Fame; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

93. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Memorial 1, respectfully urging the Congress of the United States to pass, and the President to sign, the Forest Management for Rural Stability Act before the close of the federal fiscal year 2019; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Education and Labor.

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. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 3628.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section II

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 3629.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 3630.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Authority under Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. SOTO:

H.R. 3631.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DEFazio:

H.R. 3632.

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 Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 3633.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 3634.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3635.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 3636.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 3637.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 3638.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 3639.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 3640.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 3641.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. ADAMS:

H.R. 3642.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 3643.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 3644.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 3645.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section II and Section XIII of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3646.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COX of California:

H.R. 3647.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 3648.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

Clause 1, "The Congress shall have Power To.. pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States;"

Clause 14, "To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;"

Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers..."

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 3649.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. EMMER:

H.R. 3650.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 3651.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 3652.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The United States Constitution including Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 3653.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8: Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 3654.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:

H.R. 3655.

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. HUDSON:

H.R. 3656.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 3657.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article III, Section I and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 3658.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the constitution gives Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. ROSE of New York:

H.R. 3659.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 3660.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

H.R. 33: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 35: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 40: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 41: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 141: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 196: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 216: Mr. ABRAHAM.

H.R. 218: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 281: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 303: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 397: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 510: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 555: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 586: Mr. ARRINGTON and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 587: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 655: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 663: Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. MENG, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 677: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 687: Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 712: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 717: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 724: Mr. COOK and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 728: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 737: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 748: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 757: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 763: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 776: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 803: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 838: Mr. KEATING, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 873: Ms. HILL of California.

H.R. 874: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 884: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 886: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 895: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 897: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 919: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 945: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 955: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 981: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 1002: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1007: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 1011: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1043: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1058: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 1078: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York,

Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 1128: Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. GALLEGU.

H.R. 1133: Mr. ENGEL and Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 1135: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1139: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 1154: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1166: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 1171: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1174: Mr. RASKIN and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 1175: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 1185: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 1195: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1225: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1230: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 1236: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 1266: Mr. HUFFMAN and Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 1276: Mr. GALLEGU.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

- H.R. 1305: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 1342: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 1358: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 1370: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 1373: Ms. WATERS, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. MENG, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 1375: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1379: Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SHALALA, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 1380: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 1393: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 1400: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 1418: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 1424: Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 1440: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 1441: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 1444: Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 1446: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1507: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 1527: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1530: Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. WILD, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1534: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 1545: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 1550: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 1568: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 1581: Ms. UNDERWOOD and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 1605: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 1636: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 1641: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. CASE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. GALLEG0, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. MILLER, and Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 1679: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1688: Mr. CISNEROS and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1715: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 1728: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 1730: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 1748: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. OMAR, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1749: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 1771: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1784: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1837: Mrs. ROBY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 1840: Mrs. WALORSKI and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1854: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. GALLEG0, and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 1855: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 1857: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 1858: Mr. COMER.
H.R. 1869: Mr. BERA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MAST, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 1872: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. ABRAHAM.
H.R. 1878: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 1901: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1903: Mrs. MCBATH and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 1933: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 1934: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1943: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 1963: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 1968: Mr. KILDEE, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 1988: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 1998: Mr. CISNEROS and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2013: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2048: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2073: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2117: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 2123: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2124: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2147: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2156: Mr. WELCH, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2168: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2178: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 2189: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2203: Mr. STANTON and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 2206: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 2208: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2213: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 2216: Mr. GRIFFITH.
H.R. 2224: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 2225: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2245: Mr. HASTINGS and Mrs. MURPHY.
H.R. 2250: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2256: Mrs. LURIA, Ms. WILD, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 2261: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 2278: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 2279: Mr. COX of California, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 2311: Mr. KILMER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GALLEG0, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VELA, Mr. POCAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2327: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 2328: Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 2336: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 2339: Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2354: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 2368: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 2381: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 2382: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. PORTER, Mr. BOST, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 2386: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 2392: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 2402: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 2404: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2405: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 2406: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 2407: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 2415: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 2420: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 2422: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2426: Mr. YOHO and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 2433: Mr. MITCHELL.
H.R. 2438: Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 2442: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 2445: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 2449: Ms. OMAR, Mr. SIRES, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 2467: Mr. DEFazio.
H.R. 2468: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 2471: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 2481: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 2489: Mr. COOPER and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 2498: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2501: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. KIM.
H.R. 2504: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2508: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 2515: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 2517: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2541: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2577: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 2585: Mr. COX of California.
H.R. 2593: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 2594: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 2595: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2599: Mr. SERRANO and Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 2600: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2620: Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 2643: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 2644: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 2653: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BERA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILMER, Mr. HIMES, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2662: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. MOORE, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 2678: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 2679: Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 2698: Mr. SCHRADER and Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2706: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 2708: Mr. VEASEY, Miss RICE of New York, and Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 2711: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 2720: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2721: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2741: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2764: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2775: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2782: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 2808: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 2809: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 2815: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. BASS, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 2825: Mr. BRINDISI and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 2850: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 2854: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 2866: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 2874: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2882: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 2913: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 2918: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2923: Ms. SCANLON and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2955: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 2969: Mr. MAST, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 2975: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 3006: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H.R. 3033: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 3050: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas and Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 3073: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3077: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. TITUS, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. REED.
H.R. 3080: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 3082: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 3093: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 3103: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 3106: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 3113: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PERRY, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 3125: Ms. STEVENS.
 H.R. 3127: Mrs. WALORSKI.
 H.R. 3137: Ms. WEXTON.
 H.R. 3142: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
 H.R. 3159: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
 H.R. 3182: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 3183: Mr. PENCE.
 H.R. 3189: Mr. KIM and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
 H.R. 3190: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 3192: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 3197: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H.R. 3206: Ms. KAPTUR.
 H.R. 3207: Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 3219: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 3241: Mr. KIM.
 H.R. 3248: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 3250: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H.R. 3254: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3262: Mr. SERRANO.
 H.R. 3265: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 3275: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 3279: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 3297: Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 3302: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. HORSFORD.
 H.R. 3306: Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 3312: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
 H.R. 3315: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 3332: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
 H.R. 3350: Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
 H.R. 3366: Mr. RASKIN and Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 3369: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CROW, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3370: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mrs. DINGELL.
 H.R. 3374: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H.R. 3375: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. SABLON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BOST, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. TRONE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. WILD, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. CASE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 3378: Mr. WELCH, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. MOORE, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VELA, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. TONKO,

Mr. VARGAS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. VEASEY.
 H.R. 3381: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. ROUDA.
 H.R. 3400: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
 H.R. 3414: Mr. ROUDA.
 H.R. 3418: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 3442: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
 H.R. 3446: Mrs. LOWEY.
 H.R. 3447: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 3448: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 3451: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. DELAUNO, and Mr. GALLEGOS.
 H.R. 3452: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, and Ms. MOORE.
 H.R. 3456: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MOORE, Mr. TONKO, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 3461: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DINGELL, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 3463: Ms. HAALAND, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. MENG, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. Velázquez, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. Grijalva, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. DEFazio.
 H.R. 3465: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 3477: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 3487: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 3499: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3500: Mr. KING of New York.
 H.R. 3501: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 3502: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. Kilmer, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. FLORES, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. Velázquez.
 H.R. 3503: Mr. VELA.
 H.R. 3516: Mrs. DINGELL and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
 H.R. 3517: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 3524: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 3534: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
 H.R. 3562: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 3572: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CASE, and Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 3579: Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 3585: Ms. SHALALA.
 H.R. 3594: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. BUDD.
 H.R. 3621: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
 H.R. 3627: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.J. Res. 2: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
 H.J. Res. 38: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
 H.J. Res. 48: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. KEATING.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. PETERSON.
 H. Con. Res. 25: Ms. NORTON.
 H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H. Res. 23: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.
 H. Res. 33: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H. Res. 45: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.
 H. Res. 60: Ms. PORTER.
 H. Res. 141: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H. Res. 220: Mr. BACON and Mrs. AXNE.
 H. Res. 246: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. PERRY, and Ms. ESCOBAR.
 H. Res. 255: Ms. HAALAND.
 H. Res. 326: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. MCEACHIN.
 H. Res. 335: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H. Res. 374: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. CURTIS.
 H. Res. 379: Mr. GARAMENDI and Ms. GABBARD.
 H. Res. 402: Mr. COURTNEY.
 H. Res. 410: Mr. PAYNE.
 H. Res. 442: Mr. TURNER.
 H. Res. 452: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
 H. Res. 456: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. LYNCH.
 H. Res. 472: Mr. CROW.

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:

Amendment No. 1 to be offered by Representative ADAM SMITH (NE) to H.R. 2500, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

32. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to urging Congress to enact legislation that would prohibit a potential employer — including the Federal government, a State government, or a local unit of government — from requiring disclosure of an employment applicant's Social Security number until a conditional or firm offer of employment is formally made to that applicant; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.