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## 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,  
September 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:  
Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As the Members of this people's House return from a lengthy time in their home districts, bless them with renewed energy to address the issues remaining in this first session of the 116th Congress.

Give them wisdom in their work, that our economy might benefit all Americans, so that our countrymen and women throughout these United States might be able to provide for their families and to build lives we have all come to expect for our citizens.

May all that is done this day 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 gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. SCANLON 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.

### WE DON'T HAVE TIME FOR EXCUSES

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, last week, students across my district, PA-5, and across the country celebrated the start of the 2019-2020 school year. Students returned mostly eager to learn and teachers ready to teach; but in my district and others, too many desks had empty chairs.

As we were high-fiving students at a Chester elementary school, a school administrator turned to me and mentioned that one of the second graders wasn't there. She was lying in a bed at Philadelphia's Children's Hospital recovering from a gunshot wound that she suffered while sitting in her grandfather's car outside a grocery store the week before.

"I don't know how much more of this I can take," he said to me.

Like many of us, this dedicated educator was visibly worn down by the daily scourge of gun violence, the funerals he has attended for children, for children whose lives have been cut short before they could even begin or who have been forever scarred and limited by the trauma they have experienced or witnessed.

We do not have time for excuses. We need our colleagues in the Senate to act.

There is no one solution to ending gun violence in our country. We need

to implement an array of common-sense, research-based solutions, but the first step must be a will to act.

### CELEBRATING THE SERVICE OF GEORGE FRAHM

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

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the president of Stater Bros. Markets, Mr. George Frahm, who will retire at the end of October, after more than 47 years of service.

Under George's leadership, Stater Bros. has become the largest privately-owned supermarket chain in my district and a staple in our community for thousands of employees.

George began his career as a clerk's helper and janitor before rising to management and eventually being named the company's president.

In addition to his work in the community, he went on to lead the California Grocers Educational Foundation, helping to secure college scholarships for students throughout our State.

George will leave a legacy of hard work, vision, and service, and he will be missed by his Stater Bros. family. I would like to thank him for his tireless service to the Inland Empire community and our families, and I wish him all the best as he begins his retirement.

### 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 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 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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## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 4 o'clock and 30 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.

ENERGY EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT  
TECHNOLOGY ACT

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1420) to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to promote energy efficiency via information and computing technologies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1420

*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 “Energy Efficient Government Technology Act”.

SEC. 2. ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of title V of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140; 121 Stat. 1661) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 530. ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(2) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘information technology’ has the meaning given that term in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code.

“(b) DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, each Federal agency shall coordinate with the Director, the Secretary, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop an implementation strategy (that includes best practices and measurement and verification techniques) for the maintenance, purchase, and use by the Federal agency of energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies at or for federally owned and operated facilities, taking into consideration the performance goals established under subsection (d).

“(c) ADMINISTRATION.—In developing an implementation strategy under subsection (b), each Federal agency shall consider—

“(1) advanced metering infrastructure;

“(2) energy-efficient data center strategies and methods of increasing asset and infrastructure utilization;

“(3) advanced power management tools;

“(4) building information modeling, including building energy management;

“(5) secure telework and travel substitution tools; and

“(6) mechanisms to ensure that the agency realizes the energy cost savings brought about through increased efficiency and utilization.

“(d) PERFORMANCE GOALS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish performance goals for evaluating the efforts of Federal agencies in improving the maintenance, purchase, and use of energy-efficient and energy-saving information technology at or for federally owned and operated facilities.

“(2) BEST PRACTICES.—The Chief Information Officers Council established under section 3603 of title 44, United States Code, shall recommend best practices for the attainment of the performance goals, which shall include Federal agency consideration of, to the extent applicable by law, the use of—

“(A) energy savings performance contracting; and

“(B) utility energy services contracting.

“(e) REPORTS.—

“(1) AGENCY REPORTS.—Each Federal agency shall include in the report of the agency under section 527 a description of the efforts and results of the agency under this section.

“(2) OMB GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY REPORTS AND SCORECARDS.—Effective beginning not later than October 1, 2019, the Director shall include in the annual report and scorecard of the Director required under section 528 a description of the efforts and results of Federal agencies under this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 529 the following:

“Sec. 530. Energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies.”.

## SEC. 3. ENERGY EFFICIENT DATA CENTERS.

Section 453 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17112) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(D)(iv), by striking “determined by the organization” and inserting “proposed by the stakeholders”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (3); and

(2) by striking subsections (c) through (g) and inserting the following:

“(c) STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT.—The Secretary and the Administrator shall carry out subsection (b) in collaboration with information technology industry and other key stakeholders, with the goal of producing results that accurately reflect the most relevant and useful information. In such collaboration, the Secretary and the Administrator shall pay particular attention to organizations that—

“(1) have members with expertise in energy efficiency and in the development, operation, and functionality of data centers, information technology equipment, and software, such as representatives of hardware manufacturers, data center operators, and facility managers;

“(2) obtain and address input from Department of Energy National Laboratories or any college, university, research institution, industry association, company, or public interest group with applicable expertise;

“(3) follow—

“(A) commonly accepted procedures for the development of specifications; and

“(B) accredited standards development processes; and

“(4) have a mission to promote energy efficiency for data centers and information technology.

“(d) MEASUREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.—The Secretary and the Administrator shall consider and assess the adequacy of the spec-

ifications, measurements, best practices, and benchmarks described in subsection (b) for use by the Federal Energy Management Program, the Energy Star Program, and other efficiency programs of the Department of Energy or the Environmental Protection Agency.

“(e) STUDY.—The Secretary, in collaboration with the Administrator, shall, not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the Energy Efficient Government Technology Act, make available to the public an update to the report of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory entitled ‘United States Data Center Energy Usage Report’ and dated June, 2016 (prepared as an update to the Report to Congress on Server and Data Center Energy Efficiency, published on August 2, 2007, under section 1 of Public Law 109-431 (120 Stat. 2920)), that includes—

“(1) a comparison and gap analysis of the estimates and projections contained in the report with new data regarding the period from 2015 through 2019;

“(2) an analysis considering the impact of information technologies, including virtualization and cloud computing, in the public and private sectors;

“(3) an evaluation of the impact of the combination of cloud platforms, mobile devices, social media, and big data on data center energy usage;

“(4) an evaluation of water usage in data centers and recommendations for reductions in such water usage; and

“(5) updated projections and recommendations for best practices through fiscal year 2025.

“(f) DATA CENTER ENERGY PRACTITIONER PROGRAM.—The Secretary, in collaboration with key stakeholders and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall maintain a data center energy practitioner program that leads to the certification of energy practitioners qualified to evaluate the energy usage and efficiency opportunities in federally owned and operated data centers. Each Federal agency shall consider having the data centers of the agency evaluated every 4 years, in accordance with section 543(f) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, by energy practitioners certified pursuant to such program.

“(g) OPEN DATA INITIATIVE.—The Secretary, in collaboration with key stakeholders and the Office of Management and Budget, shall establish an open data initiative relating to energy usage at federally owned and operated data centers, with the purpose of making such data available and accessible in a manner that encourages further data center innovation, optimization, and consolidation. In establishing the initiative, the Secretary shall consider the use of the online Data Center Maturity Model.

“(h) INTERNATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS AND METRICS.—The Secretary, in collaboration with key stakeholders, shall actively participate in efforts to harmonize global specifications and metrics for data center energy and water efficiency.

“(i) DATA CENTER UTILIZATION METRIC.—The Secretary, in collaboration with key stakeholders, shall facilitate in the development of an efficiency metric that measures the energy efficiency of a data center (including equipment and facilities).

“(j) PROTECTION OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—The Secretary and the Administrator shall not disclose any proprietary information or trade secrets provided by any individual or company for the purposes of carrying out this section or the programs and initiatives established under this section.”.

## SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1420.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends and colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Ms. ESHOO from the great State of California and Mr. KINZINGER from my home State of Illinois, for working in a bipartisan manner to bring H.R. 1420, the Energy Efficient Government Technology Act, to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government is the largest single consumer of energy in our Nation. As we continue to combat the climate crisis, Mr. Speaker, we must use every tool at our disposal.

This bill will help modernize the Federal Government's IT and data centers by requiring Federal agencies to employ the latest technologies and energy management strategies. In doing so, Mr. Speaker, the bill will reduce the government's energy use, thus saving taxpayers millions of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, technological advances have allowed us to generate more data today than many thought possible just several years ago. This data, which often includes highly sensitive information, is stored in Federal data centers that consume a significant amount of our Nation's energy. The bipartisan legislation offered by my colleagues will reduce the energy consumed by Federal data centers by requiring the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency to collaborate with stakeholders on efficiency programs at data centers all across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues, Ms. ESHOO and Mr. KINZINGER, for their work on this bill, and I encourage all my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman RUSH, the distinguished chairman of the Energy Subcommittee, as well as Mr. PALLONE and Mr. WALDEN, for bringing this bill to the floor.

As the use of digital technology expands across the Federal Government and the private economy, there is a growing demand for energy to power our data centers, which are at the very center of this digital economy. With this growing energy demand comes, in fact, the growing need to identify areas to use energy more efficiently.

Introduced by Ms. ESHOO and cosponsored by a number of Energy and Commerce Committee members on both sides of the aisle, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. TONKO, H.R. 1420 updates an important provision of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to increase stakeholder involvement in the work to identify metrics and the best practices to improve the energy efficiency of data centers.

It also updates provisions to better track Federal programs to increase energy efficiency across the Federal Government's information technology. This is a practical update to an important program that no one should oppose.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1420, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to rise today in support of my legislation, the Energy Efficient Government Technology Act, and I thank Chairman PALLONE and my legislative partner Congressman ADAM KINZINGER for their strong support of this bill.

Today, the world generates more data in twelve hours than was generated in all of human history prior to 2003. This data must be stored and processed at data centers which are the backbone of the 21st century economy, but they can be highly energy inefficient.

I first wrote legislation in 2005 requiring a report to Congress on the federal government's energy use and costs of data centers. At that time, I had to explain to colleagues what a data center was. Today, we routinely hear about them and most people understand that data centers are a critical part of our national infrastructure and are found in nearly every sector of our economy.

The rising importance of data centers in our everyday lives often goes unnoticed, but data centers now consume an estimated 2 percent of all electricity in the United States each year. Over the last decade, data center energy use has quadrupled and will continue to grow as our lives become increasingly tied to the digital world.

The federal government alone has more than 2,000 data centers which store everything from Social Security and tax records, to e-books at the Library of Congress. As the nation's largest landowner, employer, and energy user, the federal government should lead by example in this field.

The Energy Efficient Government Technology Act requires government agencies to develop plans to implement best practices, purchase more energy efficient information and communications technologies, and submit to periodic evaluation of their data centers for energy efficiency.

Importantly, the bill also requires government agencies to formulate specific perform-

ance goals and a means to calculate overall cost savings from improvements to energy efficiency.

Data centers are critical to our economy and our lives, but they can be extremely inefficient when it comes to energy use. Experts estimate that most data centers could slash their energy use by up to 80 or 90 percent by simply implementing existing technologies and best practices. Several Silicon Valley companies have taken the lead in developing efficient, sustainable data centers, but we can do much more across the private sector and government.

The Department of Energy estimates that implementation of best practices alone could reduce the government's data center energy bill by 20 to 40 percent. And the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions found that widespread adoption of energy efficient information technologies could save the federal government over \$5 billion in energy costs over 10 years.

This legislation will not increase government spending. Instead, it has the potential to save taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in reduced energy costs in the future, while setting an example for the private sector to reduce energy usage at data centers.

The Energy Efficient Government Technology Act passed the House by voice vote in the previous Congress and has strong support from both energy efficiency advocates and industry groups, including the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, the Alliance to Save Energy, the Information Technology Industry Council, and the U.S. Green Building Council, among others.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1420, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. RUSH. 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.

#### DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION ACT OF 2019

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1768) to reauthorize subtitle G of title VII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, relating to diesel emissions reduction, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1768

*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 "Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2019".

#### SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 797(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16137(a)) is amended by striking "2016" and inserting "2024".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill, H.R. 1768.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act, otherwise known as DERA, and I urge my colleagues to support this critically important and bipartisan legislation.

The mission of the EPA DERA program is simple: reduce air pollution, improve public health, and make our communities better places to live and raise a family. That is why this commonsense program has continually garnered broad bipartisan support since it was first proposed.

The reason for that is equally simple: DERA gets results and saves taxpayer dollars in the long run. By replacing or retrofitting older and dirtier diesel engines, the program has made meaningful strides in boosting public health, reducing air pollution, and improving the quality of life in communities across the country.

Over the last 10 years, the EPA has awarded over \$600 million in funds, and those dollars are making the difference. Over 67,000 engines have been retrofitted or replaced. We have saved nearly \$20 billion in realized health costs. We have prevented millions of tons of carbon monoxide and particulate matter from entering our air, and we have saved over 450 million gallons of fuel at the pump.

Mr. Speaker, that is why we need to continue authorizing the DERA program, so that it can continue to do its great work for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends and colleagues, Congressman LOWENTHAL from California, Congressman LONG from Missouri, and Congressman WITTMAN from Virginia, for coleading this bill with me and for helping usher it to the floor.

My duty to my constituents is to fight for cleaner air and cleaner communities. In fact, we all owe that to those we serve.

Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to vote on the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act, I ask my colleagues to support my bill and this critically important EPA program.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, H.R. 1768, the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2019,

is a bipartisan bill. It was introduced by my Energy and Commerce colleagues, Ms. MATSUI, who just spoke, and Mr. LONG, along with Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. WITTMAN.

The bill simply, but importantly, reauthorizes the DERA program through 2024.

This program was established by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. It is a voluntary program, administered by the EPA, that helps fund the retrofit or replacement of existing heavy-duty diesel vehicles, engines, and equipment with cleaner diesel or new technology.

According to EPA's data, nearly 10 million older diesel vehicles are operating throughout our transportation infrastructure with no modern emission controls. The DERA funding and rebates help replace these vehicles with equipment that meets or surpasses current emissions standards.

The majority of program spending targets areas that are not meeting air quality standards for particulate matter and other pollutants, including at ports and freight-distribution centers and in numerous communities reliant on legacy diesel engines, such as school buses and other vehicles.

The Federal and State grants and other assistance under this program resulted in cleaner, more efficient vehicles, and the net effect is cleaner air in cities and communities that, in fact, need it the most.

As EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler notes, this is an effective and innovative program to improve air quality across the country. In fact, DERA funding has proven a cost-effective tool to help communities meet their air quality implementation plans.

Congress has long supported this program, which it first reauthorized in 2010 with strong bipartisan support and even after that authorization expired in 2016. This bill will ensure the good work to advance cleaner technology will, in fact, continue.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2019.

This legislation, introduced by my colleague on the Energy and Commerce Committee, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), will reduce harmful emissions and improve air quality in our Nation's communities by incentivizing upgrades or replacements of millions of diesel engines currently in use across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, diesel engines play an important role in the American economy, helping bring children to school and transport goods all across our country, while supporting jobs across the Nation.

Retrofitting older diesel engines that emit significant amounts of exhaust with cleaner, American-made technology is an easy initiative to support.

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act, also known as DERA, has enjoyed overwhelming bipartisan support, and every State has received funding through the program since it was created by Congress nearly 15 years ago.

□ 1645

Since its inception, Mr. Speaker, DERA has been one of the most cost-effective Federal environmental programs, with up to \$30 in return in health and economic benefits for every \$1 put into the program.

The program has also been responsible for the creation and retention of local U.S. jobs that involve manufacturing, installation, and servicing of emissions-related technologies.

At a time, Mr. Speaker, when our Nation is looking for ways to create jobs, protect the health of our communities—especially those who are most vulnerable—address climate change and protect the environment, supporting this bill, DERA, stands out as a prime example of what really works.

I thank the gentlewoman for her tireless work and for being such a tireless advocate for the DERA program, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER).

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, particularly in regard to the fact that I am speaking in opposition.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition. This bill would authorize the appropriation of \$100 million, annually, for the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act. While this may sound like a worthy goal, the devil is always in the details.

Although the EPA touts the program as a way to achieve cost-effective emissions, the reality is much different. Funds from this program have gone to a number of questionable items, including \$750,000 for cherry pickers in Utah, \$1 million for electrified parking spaces at a truck stop in Delaware, and \$1.2 million for a new engine and generators for a 1950s locomotive in Pennsylvania.

The President's budget only requests \$10 million for this program, yet this bill would authorize 10 times that amount. We simply cannot continue asking taxpayers to fund a program that wastes their money on frivolous projects.

This program was intended to be a short-term effort to assist States and local government in meeting diesel emissions standards but has joined a long list of temporary government programs for which there is no end in sight.

The GAO has noted that funding to reduce diesel emissions is fragmented across 14 programs at the Department of Energy, the Department of Transportation, and the EPA. Surely, we can make due with one less.

With a national debt exceeding \$22 trillion and growing every day, we cannot afford to give additional resources to a program that clearly duplicates, at least in part, 13 other programs and has a marginal impact, at best.

The authorization for this program expired in 2016, and it should not be resurrected.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make the point that this is an authorization that the level of spending will actually be determined by the Appropriations Committee, not ours.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a news release from the EPA making the point from Administrator Wheeler:

"As this report details, the DERA program is an effective and innovative way to improve air quality across the country while providing children with safer, more reliable transportation to and from school," said EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler.

Nearly 10 million older diesel engines are operating throughout our transportation system.

DERA has led to cleaner air across the U.S. by reducing emissions:

472,700 tons of smog-forming nitrogen oxides.

15,490 tons of particulate matter.

17,700 tons of hydrocarbon.

5,089,170 tons of carbon dioxide.

[From EPA, 7/25/2019]

NEWS RELEASES FROM HEADQUARTERS, AIR AND RADIATION (OAR) EPA REPORT: CLEAN DIESEL GRANTS RACK UP MAJOR AIR, HEALTH BENEFITS

(By EPA Press Office)

WASHINGTON (July 25, 2019)—Grants to clean up or replace older diesel engines under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) have delivered significant health and environmental benefits to communities across America, according to a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) report released today. DERA, a bipartisan effort authorized by Congress, provides cost-effective reductions of harmful diesel pollution across the U.S. and particularly in areas where air quality is a concern.

"As this report details, the DERA program is an effective and innovative way to improve air quality across the country while providing children with safer, more reliable transportation to and from school," said EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler. "Children's health is a top priority for EPA, and DERA helps fulfill our children's health agenda and commitment to ensure all children can live, learn, and play in healthy and clean environments."

Nearly 10 million older diesel engines are operating throughout our transportation infrastructure with no modern emissions controls. While some of these will be retired over time, many will remain in use, polluting America's air for the next 20 years. The DERA program provides rebates and grant funding to replace these vehicles and engines with equipment that meets or exceeds current emissions standards.

DERA has led to cleaner air across the U.S. by reducing emissions:

472,700 tons of smog-forming nitrogen oxides.

15,490 tons of particulate matter (PM).

17,700 tons of hydrocarbon.

5,089,170 tons of carbon dioxide.

Since 2008, DERA has awarded \$629 million in funding to replace or retrofit 67,300 legacy diesel engines. EPA estimates that reducing these harmful pollutants will lead to \$19 billion in health benefits and 2,300 fewer premature deaths. EPA estimates that for every federal dollar spent, DERA projects generate between \$11 and \$30 in public health benefits and over \$2 in fuel savings.

The DERA program works to reduce exposure and provide improved air quality in communities where air pollution is of concern, including those near ports, rail yards, and PM and ozone non-attainment areas. Sixty-four percent of projects awarded in fiscal year 2008–2016 were in areas with these air quality concerns.

The Fourth Report to Congress summarizes the program's accomplishments from fiscal year 2008–2013 and discusses final and estimated results from funding in fiscal year 2014–2016.

For more information on DERA, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel>.

To access the report, visit <https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/clean-diesel-reports-congress>.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, this is a program that works. It takes those older vehicles off the road. As far as I know, industry supports this. It is better for our communities, which is why our committee, under both Republican and Democratic chairmen and administrations, has supported this, letting the appropriators decide the level of funding that it actually prescribes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, again on a bipartisan basis, to support this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act, a bill that will reduce diesel emissions and protect public health by reauthorizing the EPA's DERA program.

Emissions from diesel engines are a significant source of our nation's greenhouse gas emissions. The EPA has long linked direct emissions from these engines to premature deaths, lung cancer, and increased risk of asthma.

Since 2008, DERA has awarded over \$600 million in funding to replace or retrofit over 65,000 older diesel engines with American-made clean diesel technology. The EPA estimates that the cleaner-burning engines will reduce 5 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions and lead to \$19 billion in health benefits over the lifetime of the affected engines. Additionally, the EPA estimates that for every federal dollar spent, DERA projects generate up to \$30 in public health benefits and over \$2 in fuel savings.

It is no wonder that DERA has enjoyed overwhelming bipartisan support. The most recent DERA reauthorization passed unanimously in the Senate and by voice vote in the House in 2010. While DERA's authorization expired in FY 2016, I have been proud to work with Representative's MATSUI and BARRAGÁN to secure robust funding for the program.

With an estimated 40 percent of our nation's heavy-duty diesel vehicles operating without clean technology, the DERA program is still desperately needed.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes to reauthorize this popular and cost-effective program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1768.

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. PALMER. 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.

## ENHANCING STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANNING AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2019

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2114) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide Federal financial assistance to States to implement, review, and revise State energy security plans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2114

*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 "Enhancing State Energy Security Planning and Emergency Preparedness Act of 2019".

### SEC. 2. STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6321 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### "SEC. 367. STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Federal financial assistance made available to a State under this part may be used for the implementation, review, and revision of a State energy security plan that assesses the State's existing circumstances and proposes methods to strengthen the ability of the State, in consultation with owners and operators of energy infrastructure in such State, to—

"(1) secure the energy infrastructure of the State against all physical and cybersecurity threats;

"(2) mitigate the risk of energy supply disruptions to the State and enhance the response to, and recovery from, energy disruptions; and

"(3) ensure the State has a reliable, secure, and resilient energy infrastructure.

"(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—A State energy security plan described in subsection (a) shall—

"(1) address all fuels, including petroleum products, other liquid fuels, coal, electricity, and natural gas, as well as regulated and unregulated energy providers;

"(2) provide a State energy profile, including an assessment of energy production, distribution, and end-use;

"(3) address potential hazards to each energy sector or system, including physical threats and cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities;

"(4) provide a risk assessment of energy infrastructure and cross-sector interdependencies;

“(5) provide a risk mitigation approach to enhance reliability and end-use resilience; and

“(6) address multi-State, Indian Tribe, and regional coordination planning and response, and to the extent practicable, encourage mutual assistance in cyber and physical response plans.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In developing a State energy security plan under this section, the energy office of the State shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate with—

“(1) the public utility or service commission of the State;

“(2) energy providers from the private sector; and

“(3) other entities responsible for maintaining fuel or electric reliability.

“(d) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—A State is not eligible to receive Federal financial assistance under this part, for any purpose, for a fiscal year unless the Governor of such State submits to the Secretary, with respect to such fiscal year—

“(1) a State energy security plan described in subsection (a) that meets the requirements of subsection (b); or

“(2) after an annual review of the State energy security plan by the Governor—

“(A) any necessary revisions to such plan; or

“(B) a certification that no revisions to such plan are necessary.

“(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Upon request of the Governor of a State, the Secretary may provide information and technical assistance, and other assistance, in the development, implementation, or revision of a State energy security plan.

“(f) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on October 31, 2024.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 365(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$125,000,000” and inserting “\$90,000,000”; and

(2) by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2021 through 2025”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 363 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6323) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e); and

(B) by striking subsection (e).

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 366(3)(B)(i) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6326(3)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “approved under section 367”.

(3) REFERENCE.—The item relating to “Department of Energy—Energy Conservation” in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985 (42 U.S.C. 6323a) is amended by striking “sections 361 through 366” and inserting “sections 361 through 367”.

(4) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 367. State energy security plans.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2114.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2114, the Enhancing State Energy Security Planning and Emergency Preparedness Act of 2019, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2114 was introduced by myself and my good friend and colleague from Michigan, the ranking member of the Energy Subcommittee, Mr. UPTON, and I want to thank my colleague for working with me to bring this bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would simply amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act by adding a new section authorizing States to utilize Federal funding received through the State Energy Program to implement, revise, and review a State energy security plan.

H.R. 2114 lays out eligibility requirements for the contents of a State energy security plan to receive assistance and requires the Governor of a State to submit a new plan, revisions to a plan, or to certify that no revisions to the plan are necessary to the Secretary of Energy every year.

These emergency plans have been vital to the States as they continue to improve their ability to identify potential energy disruptions, quantify the effects of disruptions, establish response plans, and limit the risk of further disturbances, whether they be natural or man-made.

Mr. Speaker, now more than ever, it is critical that we provide the resources for States to take even more of a prominent role in advancing smart and sustainable energy policy.

Since their inception in the 1970s, State energy programs, bolstered by Federal aid, have assisted States in developing much-needed energy efficiency and energy conservation measures. Some of these federally assisted initiatives that have been implemented by the States include, but are not limited to, establishing new partnerships to finance retrofit programs, managing loan programs, offering energy savings performance contracts, expanding the use of alternative fuels, and promoting distributed renewable energy.

Mr. Speaker, Federal funding and leadership have always been critical in helping States and local stakeholders identify the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies in times of emergencies, while also supporting training and response exercises.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a product of a thoughtful and bipartisan negotiation process between Ranking Member UPTON and myself to provide Federal guidance and resources to the States that are most vulnerable to critical energy infrastructure threats. Members on both sides of the aisle support the State Energy Program, and this legislation will help allocate additional re-

sources to further develop and enhance State energy security plans.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to confirm what the chairman said about this bill. It is bipartisan. We worked on this together. It is a good bill and it is an important one, which we passed on a voice vote on suspension in the last Congress. It reauthorizes the State Energy Program, and it strengthens our energy emergency planning and preparedness efforts.

As States and communities respond to the damage throughout the Southeast and the Mid-Atlantic from Hurricane Dorian, we are reminded how States have to respond to so many different hazards, including hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, fuel supply disruptions, and physical and cyber threats.

This legislation, in fact, provides States with the flexibility that they need to address local energy challenges. It ensures that State energy security planning efforts address fuel supply issues, assess State energy profiles, address potential hazards to each energy sector, mitigate risk to enhance reliability, and incorporate regional planning efforts.

□ 1700

This legislation, H.R. 2114, helps States protect fuel and electric infrastructure from both physical and cyber threats and other vulnerabilities. It makes sure that we are thinking ahead, not just about an actual threat, but how our energy and electric systems might be vulnerable in a broader sense.

The bill also encourages mutual assistance, an essential part of responding and restoring, in the event of an energy emergency. So prioritizing and elevating security planning and emergency preparedness is, in fact, an important step in the face of increased threats, vulnerabilities, and interdependencies of energy infrastructure and end-use systems.

It is a bipartisan bill. It is a good bill. I urge all of my colleagues to vote for it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2114.

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.

#### ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUEL AVAILABILITY ACT

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill



(H.R. 1760) to require the Secretary of Energy to establish and carry out a program to support the availability of HA-LEU for domestic commercial use, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1760

*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 “Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act”.

#### SEC. 2. PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary shall establish and carry out, through the Office of Nuclear Energy, a program to support the availability of HA-LEU for domestic commercial use.

(b) **PROGRAM ELEMENTS.**—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary—

(1) may provide financial assistance to assist commercial entities to design and license transportation packages for HA-LEU, including canisters for metal, gas, and other HA-LEU compositions;

(2) shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) by January 1, 2022, have commercial entities submit such transportation package designs to the Commission for certification by the Commission under part 71 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(B) encourage the Commission to have such transportation package designs so certified by the Commission by January 1, 2024;

(3) not later than January 1, 2021, shall submit to Congress a report on the Department's uranium inventory that may be available to be processed to HA-LEU for purposes of such program, which may not include any uranium allocated by the Secretary for use in support of the atomic energy defense activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration;

(4) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter through September 30, 2026, shall conduct a survey of stakeholders to estimate the quantity of HA-LEU necessary for domestic commercial use for each of the 5 subsequent years;

(5) shall assess options available for the Secretary to acquire HA-LEU for such program, including an assessment, for each such option, of the cost and amount of time required;

(6) shall establish a consortium, which may include entities involved in any stage of the nuclear fuel cycle, to partner with the Department to support the availability of HA-LEU for domestic commercial use, including by—

(A) providing information to the Secretary for purposes of surveys conducted under paragraph (4); and

(B) purchasing HA-LEU made available to members of the consortium by the Secretary under the program;

(7) shall, prior to acquiring HA-LEU under paragraph (8), in coordination with the consortium established pursuant to paragraph (6), develop a schedule for cost recovery of HA-LEU made available to members of the consortium pursuant to paragraph (8);

(8) may, beginning not later than 3 years after the establishment of a consortium under paragraph (6), acquire HA-LEU, in order, to the extent practicable, to make such HA-LEU available to members of the consortium beginning not later than January 1, 2026, in amounts that are consistent, to the extent practicable, with the quantities estimated under the surveys conducted under paragraph (4); and

(9) shall develop, in consultation with the Commission, criticality benchmark data to assist the Commission in—

(A) the licensing and regulation of category II spent nuclear material fuel fabrication and enrichment facilities under part 70 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(B) certification of transportation packages under part 71 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) **APPLICABILITY OF USEC PRIVATIZATION ACT.**—The requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 3112(d)(2) of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h–10(d)(2)) shall apply to a sale or transfer of HA-LEU by the Secretary to a member of the consortium under this section.

(d) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **TRANSPORTATION PACKAGE DESIGN.**—

(A) **COST SHARE.**—The Secretary shall ensure that not less than 20 percent of the costs of design and license activities carried out pursuant to subsection (b)(1) are paid by a non-Federal entity.

(B) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (b)(1)—

(i) \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2020;

(ii) \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(iii) \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(2) **DOE ACQUISITION OF HA-LEU.**—The Secretary may not make commitments under this section (including cooperative agreements (used in accordance with section 6305 of title 31, United States Code), purchase agreements, guarantees, leases, service contracts, or any other type of commitment) for the purchase or other acquisition of HA-LEU unless funds are specifically provided for such purposes in advance in subsequent appropriations Acts, and only to the extent that the full extent of anticipated costs stemming from such commitments is recorded as an obligation up front and in full at the time it is made.

(3) **OTHER COSTS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in carrying out this section, the Secretary shall use amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary.

(e) **SUNSET.**—The authority of the Secretary to carry out the program under this section shall expire on September 30, 2034.

#### SEC. 3. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) identification of updates to regulations, certifications, and other regulatory policies that the Commission determines are necessary in order for HA-LEU to be commercially available, including—

(A) guidance for material control and accountability of category II special nuclear material;

(B) certifications relating to transportation packaging for HA-LEU; and

(C) licensing of enrichment, conversion, and fuel fabrication facilities for HA-LEU, and associated physical security plans for such facilities;

(2) a description of such updates; and

(3) a timeline to complete such updates.

#### SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(2) **DEPARTMENT.**—The term “Department” means Department of Energy.

(3) **HA-LEU.**—The term “HA-LEU” means high-assay low-enriched uranium.

(4) **HIGH-ASSAY LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM.**—The term “high-assay low-enriched uranium” means uranium having an assay greater than 5.0 percent and less than 20.0 percent enrichment of the uranium-235 isotope.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 1760.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1760, the Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act introduced by my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. FLORES from Texas and Mr. MCNERNEY from California.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, will help facilitate the availability of high-assay low-enriched uranium, the fuel required for most advanced nuclear reactor design. Mr. Speaker, there is no existing commercial market for this fuel.

In order to ensure that this fuel is available for advanced reactors in the United States when they are fully licensed and ready to provide consumers with electricity, the Federal Government will need to coordinate efforts among agencies and within the commercial nuclear sector to ensure that high-assay low-enriched uranium can be licensed and transported safely.

Mr. Speaker, we must develop a domestic market for the fuel needed to power these advanced nuclear reactor projects that are coming into the market in the near future.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee, both Mr. FLORES and Mr. MCNERNEY, for developing this thoughtful and much-needed proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1760, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking Mr. UPTON for yielding his time to me.

I rise in support of H.R. 1760, the Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act, a bill that I introduced with my friend, Mr. MCNERNEY, from California.

This bipartisan bill passed the House unanimously in the last Congress. It would ensure that America remains at the forefront of the global race to develop the next generation of nuclear reactor technologies.

Nuclear energy generates approximately 20 percent of our country's always-on baseload electricity for our

homes and businesses. Furthermore, because nuclear emits zero CO<sub>2</sub>, it is also America's largest source of clean and efficient energy.

Most current-generation and legacy nuclear reactors in use today operate on a fuel that is generally enriched below 5 percent. The next generation of advanced nuclear reactors currently under development vary in size and technology compared to current reactors, and they would require a new type of advanced fuel.

This fuel known as high-assay low-enriched uranium, or HA-LEU for short, is enriched at higher levels than what is available in the current commercial market. The bipartisan Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act establishes a public-private partnership through the Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy to support the availability of HA-LEU for domestic commercial use.

A March 2017, survey of advanced reactor developers based in the U.S. found that the lack of availability of advanced fuel is the foremost factor that would impede the development and deployment of advanced nuclear technologies.

Simply put, H.R. 1760 would ensure that a supply of advanced fuel is available for our domestic commercial industry to purchase and to power the advanced reactors of tomorrow.

Global energy demand will continue to increase and zero-emissions nuclear power is the ultimate green source to meet future generations' needs. It is important to pass this bill to give American innovators a competitive edge in designing and deploying the reactors of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MCNERNEY again for coleading H.R. 1760 with me, as well as our committee leadership and staff for their assistance in bringing this legislation forward.

I, again, urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill so we can power the 21st century economy in an environmentally friendly, zero emissions manner for hardworking American families.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, H.R. 1760, the Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act, is, in fact, another bipartisan bill sponsored by Mr. FLORES, who just spoke, along with JERRY MCNERNEY from California.

At the end of the last Congress, the House passed the identical bill on suspension and also on a voice vote after the Energy and Commerce Committee had reported the bill favorably and also on a voice vote.

Nuclear innovators face a critical challenge as they work to bring several promising advanced nuclear technologies to the market. These new designs require fuels that have different attributes than what is used in today's fleet of nuclear reactors, but the fuels are not commercially available.

So this bill ensures nuclear innovators will, in fact, have the advanced fuels needed to develop and demonstrate their products commercially. The bill provides a direct path to align advanced nuclear fuel supply with initial demand for the deployment of next generation nuclear technologies. It provides for the development of the technical information necessary to assist the creation of the regulatory licensing framework for these fuels.

The bill also directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a temporary program, operating to support a public-private partnership that is going to make what is known as high-assay low-enriched uranium available for use in the first-of-a-kind advanced nuclear reactor designs.

It is going to provide for the information necessary to inform the new-market developments and cost recovery for any initial Federal investment.

So, in short, the Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act takes the necessary steps to ensure that the infrastructure will be in place in time to enable the development and deployment of a new generation of nuclear technologies across the U.S.

It is an important bill for ensuring the Nation's international leadership on nuclear technology to ensure that our energy security and achieving our clean-energy goals are, in fact, done.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and when it passes, I urge our Senate colleagues to adopt it as well. It is a bipartisan bill and, again, I congratulate the leadership on both sides of the aisle for bringing this bill to the floor for debate in a vote this afternoon.

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I, again, associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1760.

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.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 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. 1420; and

H.R. 1768.

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.

## ENERGY EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT TECHNOLOGY 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. 1420) to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to promote energy efficiency via information and computing technologies, 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 gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 23, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 515]

YEAS—384

Adams	Carter (GA)	Demings
Aderholt	Carter (TX)	DeSaulnier
Aguilar	Cartwright	DesJarlais
Allen	Case	Diaz-Balart
Allred	Casten (IL)	Dingell
Amodei	Castor (FL)	Doggett
Armstrong	Castro (TX)	Doyle, Michael
Arrington	Chabot	F.
Axne	Cheney	Duffy
Babin	Chu, Judy	Duncan
Bacon	Ciциlline	Dunn
Baird	Cisneros	Emmer
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Engel
Banks	Clarke (NY)	Escobar
Barr	Clay	Eshoo
Barragán	Cleaver	Espallat
Bass	Cloud	Estes
Beatty	Cohen	Evans
Bera	Cole	Ferguson
Bergman	Collins (NY)	Finkenauer
Beyer	Conaway	Fitzpatrick
Billirakis	Connolly	Fleischmann
Bishop (GA)	Cook	Fletcher
Bishop (UT)	Cooper	Flores
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Fortenberry
Bonamici	Courtney	Foster
Bost	Cox (CA)	Fox (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Craig	Frankel
F.	Crawford	Fudge
Brady	Crenshaw	Gabbard
Brindisi	Crist	Gaetz
Brooks (IN)	Crow	Gallagher
Brown (MD)	Cuellar	Gallego
Brownley (CA)	Cunningham	Garamendi
Buchanan	Curtis	Garcia (IL)
Buck	Davids (KS)	Garcia (TX)
Bucshon	Davis (CA)	Gianforte
Budd	Davis, Danny K.	Gibbs
Burgess	Davis, Rodney	Golden
Bustos	Dean	Gomez
Butterfield	DeFazio	Gonzalez (OH)
Calvert	DeGette	Gonzalez (TX)
Carbajal	DeLauro	Gottheimer
Cárdenas	DelBene	Granger
Carson (IN)	Delgado	Graves (GA)



Graves (LA) Luria  
Graves (MO) Lynch  
Green (TN) Malinowski  
Green, Al (TX) Maloney,  
Griffith Carolyn B.  
Grijalva Maloney, Sean  
Grothman Marchant  
Guest Marshall  
Guthrie Mast  
Haaland Matsui  
Hagedorn McAdams  
Harder (CA) McBath  
Hartzler McCaul  
Hastings McClintock  
Hayes McCollum  
Heck McGovern  
Herrera Beutler McHenry  
Hice (GA) McKinley  
Higgins (NY) McNeerney  
Hill (AR) Meeks  
Hill (CA) Meuser  
Himes Miller  
Holding Mitchell  
Hollingsworth Moolenaar  
Horn, Kendra S. Mooney (WV)  
Horsford Moore  
Houlahan Morelle  
Hoyer Moulton  
Huffman Mucarsel-Powell  
Huizenga Mullin  
Hunter Murphy  
Hurd (TX) Nadler  
Jackson Lee Napolitano  
Jayapal Jayapal  
Jeffries Neguse  
Johnson (GA) Newhouse  
Johnson (OH) Norcross  
Johnson (SD) Norman  
Johnson (TX) Nunes  
Joyce (OH) O'Halleran  
Joyce (PA) Ocasio-Cortez  
Kaptur Olson  
Katko Omar  
Keating Palazzo  
Keller Pallone  
Kelly (IL) Palmer  
Kelly (MS) Panetta  
Kelly (PA) Pappas  
Kennedy Pascrell  
Khanna Payne  
Kildee Pence  
Kilmer Perlmutter  
Kim Peters  
King (IA) Peterson  
King (NY) Phillips  
Kinzinger Pocan  
Kirkpatrick Porter  
Krishnamoorthi Pressley  
Kuster (NH) Price (NC)  
Kustoff (TN) Quigley  
LaHood Raskin  
LaMalfa Ratcliffe  
Lamb Reed  
Langevin Reschenthaler  
Larsen (WA) Rice (NY)  
Larson (CT) Rice (SC)  
Latta Richmond  
Lawrence Rigglesman  
Lawson (FL) Roby  
Lee (CA) Rodgers (WA)  
Lee (NV) Roe, David P.  
Lesko Rogers (AL)  
Levin (CA) Rogers (KY)  
Levin (MI) Rooney (FL)  
Lewis Rose (NY)  
Lieu, Ted Rose, John W.  
Lipinski Rouda  
Lofgren Roybal-Allard  
Long Ruiz  
Loudermilk Ruppertsberger  
Lowenthal Rush  
Lowey Rutherford  
Lucas Sánchez  
Luetkemeyer Sarbanes  
Luján Scalise

## NAYS—23

Amash  
Biggs  
Brooks (AL)  
Burchett  
Cline  
Comer  
Davidson (OH)  
Gohmert

Gooden  
Gosar  
Harris  
Hern, Kevin  
Higgins (LA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Jordan  
Massie

## NOT VOTING—25

Abraham  
Blumenauer

Byrne  
Clyburn

Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schneider  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Peters  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watkins  
Watson Coleman  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yarmuth  
Sarbanes  
Zeldin

Perry  
Roy  
Steube  
Taylor  
Weber (TX)  
Wright  
Yoho

Collins (GA)  
Costa

Cummings  
Deutch  
Fulcher  
Hudson  
Kind  
Lamborn  
Loeb sack

McCarthy  
McEachin  
Meadows  
Meng  
Pingree  
Posey  
Rouzer

□ 1900

Messrs. YOHO, BURCHETT, CLINE, COMER, and GOODEN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GROTHMAN and Mrs. HARTZLER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION 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. 1768) to reauthorize subtitle G of title VII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, relating to diesel emissions reduction, 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 gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) 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 295, nays 114, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 516]

YEAS—295

Adams  
Aguilar  
Alred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Axne  
Bacon  
Baird  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brindisi  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cardenas  
Carlson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros

Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (NY)  
Connolly  
Cook  
Cooper  
Correa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Dunn  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo

Espallat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gianforte  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gotthelmer  
Graves (LA)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Harder (CA)  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Heck  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan

Hoyer  
Huffman  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (TX)  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Lofgren  
Long  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath

McCaul  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McNeerney  
Meeks  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose (NY)  
Rouda  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppertsberger  
Schultz  
Rush  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)

## NAYS—114

Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Hill (AR)  
Holding  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Keller  
Kustoff (TN)  
Latta  
Lesko  
Loudermilk  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
McClintock  
McKinley  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar

Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stivers  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Wittman  
Woodall  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Perry  
Peterson  
Ratcliffe  
Rice (SC)  
Rigglesman  
Rose, John W.  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Smith (MO)  
Steube  
Stewart  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Turner  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walker  
Watkins  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup

Westerman  
Williams

Wilson (SC)  
Womack

Wright  
Yoho

# NOT VOTING—23

Abraham  
Blumenauer  
Byrne  
Clyburn  
Collins (GA)  
Costa  
Cummings  
Deutch

Grijalva  
Hudson  
Kind  
Lamborn  
Loebach  
McCarthy  
McEachin  
Meadows

Meng  
Pingree  
Posey  
Rouzer  
Ryan  
Speier  
Welch

## □ 1911

Messrs. FERGUSON, CARTER of Georgia, and WALBERG changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, on Monday, September 9, 2019, my return flight to Washington, DC, was delayed due to mechanical difficulties. As such, I was unfortunately unable to be present for the legislative session. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 515, and “nay” on rollcall No. 516.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed two votes. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 515, and “nay” on rollcall No. 516.

## MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE TRAGEDY THAT OCCURRED AUGUST 4 IN DAYTON, OHIO

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

Mr. TURNER. Madam Speaker, on August 4, a mass murderer opened fire on innocent civilians in Dayton, Ohio's historic Oregon District. Hundreds of people were present in the street, restaurants, and bars in this two-block area that is less than 5 minutes from my home.

The killer wore body armor and a mask and carried over 200 bullets. Armed with a reconfigured weapon, he fired almost 50 bullets in 32 seconds. In that time, he killed nine people and wounded 27.

Later, we heard a familiar story. People who knew him had feared that this man was a danger. He had told people that he wanted to be a mass shooter. However, he passed a background check in the purchase of his weapon.

My daughter told me of the courage of the police officers at the scene. She heard the first shots, turned and looked, and watched the officers, unflinching, run immediately toward the gunshots. Within 32 seconds of the shooter opening fire, Dayton Police took down the shooter.

Let me be clear: The officers didn't receive the call in 32 seconds. The officers didn't show up in 32 seconds. They killed him in 32 seconds.

Even with the Dayton Police officers' incredible heroism, nine innocent civilians were killed, and 27 were wounded by the shooter's gunfire. He was armed with a magazine of 100 bullets and had another magazine with him. If he had not been stopped, the death toll could have been unimaginable.

When the President came to Dayton, he congratulated the police officers on their training. Sergeant Knight responded, “Sir, you can't train courage.”

Today, Sergeant Knight and these courageous Dayton officers received the Medal of Valor at the White House: Officer Jeremy Campbell, Officer Vincent Carter, Officer David Denlinger, Officer Ryan Nabel, and Officer Brian Rolfes.

Their bravery and quick action saved hundreds of people's lives, including my own daughter. They are here with us today and joined by Dayton Mayor Nan Whaley. Please join me in thanking them.

Now, Madam Speaker, we need to show the courage of these police officers. Let's work together to pass bipartisan bills that actually have a likelihood of becoming law and that will make our country safer.

The forthcoming debate will be about our values, American values and human values. How could we get to a place where people are routinely killing innocent people whom they do not know?

The debate must also be about mental health, how to identify those who are a threat, remove their ability to do harm, and get help for those who need it. This debate will be about violence in our culture and the virtual world that so many of these killers have spent countless hours training in. The American public rightfully demands that this debate will include a conversation about guns.

As we pause for a moment of silence to think of those who were lost in Dayton, Ohio, let's think of all of those who have been lost in mass shootings, their families, and our obligations to them.

I am going to ask that our moment of silence lasts for 32 seconds so that as this body thinks of those whom we have lost, the horrific understanding of how quickly the passing of 32 seconds occurs and that, within that time, nine people were murdered, and 27 people were injured.

My fellow colleague from Ohio, JOYCE BEATTY, knows the family of one of the victims. I have asked her to read the names of each of those killed before I ask Members to join me in 32 seconds of silence in honor of them.

Mrs. BEATTY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TURNER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the officers and Mayor Whalen.

Megan Betts;  
Monica Brickhouse;  
Nicholas Cumer;

Derrick Fudge;  
Thomas McNichols;  
Lois Oglesby;  
Saeed Saleh;  
Logan Turner;  
Beatrice Warren-Curtis.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Speaker, I now ask that Members and guests in the House rise for 32 seconds of silence.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 205, PROTECTING AND SECURING FLORIDA'S COASTLINE ACT OF 2019; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1146, ARCTIC CULTURAL AND COASTAL PLAIN PROTECTION ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1941, COASTAL AND MARINE ECONOMIES PROTECTION ACT

Mr. HASTINGS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-200) on the resolution (H. Res. 548) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 205) to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to permanently extend the moratorium on leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1146) to amend Public Law 115-97 (commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to repeal the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1941) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior including in any leasing program certain planning areas, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1748

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor for H.R. 1748.

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

There was no objection.

## PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, September is Peripheral Artery Disease Awareness Month.

Known as PAD, it is a life-threatening and chronic circulatory condition. It causes blood vessels from the heart to the legs to narrow, slows or blocks blood from getting into the legs of sufferers, and could lead to unnecessary amputation.

Far too little is known about an illness that afflicts almost 20 million

Americans today and could lead to 3.6 million Americans losing a leg in the next 30 years, according to researchers at Johns Hopkins University.

It is a personal battle for me as an African American who suffers from diabetes. The disease is three times more likely to affect African Americans, and diabetes is one of the high-risk factors.

Fortunately, it is easy to prevent. That is why I started the Congressional PAD Caucus in the House with my colleague, GUS BILIRAKIS from Florida.

Amputation is one of the most physically and emotionally damaging injuries a person can experience, especially if it is unnecessary. We need to focus more attention and resources to a problem with a clear solution and save sufferers and families an unnecessary trauma.

#### HONORING WORLD CHAMPION EASTBANK ALL-STARS

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

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Eastbank All-Stars from River Ridge, Louisiana, for winning the 73rd Little League World Series Championship.

It is exciting any time that the United States competes against the world and wins and does so in such a classy fashion that represents the great values of this Nation. It is even more special that these young men from my district were the first in the State of Louisiana's history to win the Little League World Series.

It was an exciting series for all of us. It captured the imagination of the people of Louisiana, especially to watch how these young men represented themselves and the rest of us in such a classy way as they competed against the nation of Curacao and ultimately delivered an 8-0 victory for the United States.

I, along with all of my colleagues from Louisiana, introduced H. Res. 547 to formally congratulate these young men. They look forward to going to the White House to meet the President. He has extended the invitation.

It is a great moment for Louisiana and a great moment for the United States, especially for River Ridge, Louisiana.

#### APPLAUDING U.S. COAST GUARD'S RESPONSE TO HURRICANE DORIAN

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

Mr. CRIST. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to applaud the heroic work of the United States Coast Guard in response to the historic Category 5 Hurricane Dorian.

The Coast Guard motto is "Always Ready," and they have shown that in the wake of this disaster. By strategically positioning personnel, aircraft, and cutters ahead of the storm, they

were able to respond quickly and save lives. In fact, in total, the Coast Guard first responders rescued over 200 people in Dorian's wake.

Back home in Pinellas County, Florida, I had the opportunity to visit the first responder crews from Coast Guard Air Station Clearwater after they returned home. We could not be prouder of their dedication as well as their service.

Again, I thank the brave folks of the United States Coast Guard for always being ready to keep America—and our neighbors—safe and secure.

#### CONGRATULATING WINSTON- SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY, THE NATION'S TOP PUBLIC HBCU FOR VALUE

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

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate Winston-Salem State University, WSSU, in North Carolina's Fifth District on its recent ranking by Money magazine as the Nation's best public Historically Black University for value. The publication considered 26 different measures of value, including affordability, education quality, and graduates' record of landing well-paying jobs.

Many institutions do not make timely completion of college a priority, leading to increased debt for the six out of 10 students who take more than 6 years to graduate. WSSU is a bright spot in our Nation's university system, though, with the average student graduating in under 5 years and alumni earning an average \$46,200 annually within 3 years of graduation.

Chancellor Elwood Robinson, WSSU administrators, and faculty should be very proud to lead our Nation's Historically Black Universities and Colleges in value. I applaud the school's dedication to honoring the financial sacrifices made to pursue postsecondary education.

#### COMMEMORATING THE YEAR OF RETURN

(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 rise today to speak on a number of points—first of all, to acknowledge the killing and mass murder in El Paso, in Dayton, and in Odessa. I think it is calling upon this Congress not only to pray but to do, and I plan to do.

Let me also indicate that this is the Year of Return, 400 years that enslaved Africans came to the United States. Millions were enslaved and came. From 1789 to 1865, the institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned.

I am glad to have been part of a historic trip to Ghana with my colleague and the Speaker of the House to honor

the Year of Return and thank the Ghanaian leadership for its welcoming of those of us who came to honor that history, although tragic with the loss of life and the issue of wealth being created in this Nation.

Let me also remind our colleagues that we are glad that our neighbors in the Southeast survived, but I want to remind us of the devastation in the Bahamas. We must not let our neighbors suffer. We must rise up with funding. We must recognize that they are our neighbors. We must deal with immigration laws, and we must be receptive, Mr. Speaker, to helping them get back on their feet. I know this Congress and this House will work together when our fellow neighbors are suffering the way they are suffering.

□ 1930

#### CONGRATULATING BEN WEAVER

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ben Weaver, owner of SERVPRO, a damage restoration company in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, Cambria County, that specializes in fire, water, and mold remediation.

Ben is an Army National Guard veteran, who was recently named the Western Pennsylvania Veteran-Owned Small Business Person of the Year by the Small Business Administration.

I was pleased to be back in Ebensburg recently to present a commendation for this award. What started out as Ben in one truck as his mobile office, has become a growing company of 22 employees, a fleet of 20 trucks, and a 10,000-square-foot office building in Ebensburg, with a second office opening soon in Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Ben was able to launch his business, thanks to the help of an SBA-backed 7(a) loan but attributes his success to being active in his community. Ben mentioned that the community is like a family. He said, "in the end, people really want to do business with people they know—their extended family."

Madam Speaker, I applaud Ben's dedication. He is certainly deserving of this award.

#### NAFTA 2.0/USMCA

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, the original NAFTA has been one of the most destructive economic forces to jobs in America. There hasn't been a single year of trade balance since its passage.

I fought NAFTA tooth and nail when it was considered back in the 1990s. And as the Representative for working class communities from Toledo to Cleveland, I have since joined every

one of my constituents in bearing witness to the devastating effects of what some call “free trade.”

On the campaign trail, President Trump repeatedly boasted he would scrap NAFTA and renegotiate a better deal. But his proposal lacks common-sense labor enforcement provisions, falls short of pressuring companies to reshore American jobs, and it provides massive carveouts for Big Pharma that will cause the price of prescription drugs to skyrocket even more.

I have always been an advocate for fair trade among free people, but NAFTA crashed the largest economy in the world—the United States—into that of a developing nation—Mexico—without any plan to deal with the human and economic consequences.

Madam Speaker, as currently written, the USMCA, NAFTA 2.0, continues this failed legacy of NAFTA 1.0, and remains a failure for the American worker. The USMCA is just NAFTA 2.0. It should be defeated.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA'S SECOND DISTRICT BUS TOUR

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, every August, I participate in a bus tour of South Carolina's Second District with my wife, Roxanne, and dedicated staff from Washington and district offices.

I especially appreciate scheduler Stephanie Pendarvis for successfully coordinating her first bus tour in the tradition of Emily Saleeby.

Our trip consisted of over 20 stops across 5 counties in the district. It was humbling and inspiring to meet with constituents at small businesses, schools, chambers of commerce, and manufacturers.

Many of the stops I visited were rapidly growing, including Charter NEX Films of Columbia, a world leader in high-performance specialty films, who plan to add 100 more jobs, along with Swiss Krono of Barnwell, who plan to add 105 jobs. In addition, the Orangeburg County/City Industrial Park has begun construction to welcome new businesses and jobs.

I appreciate the Irmo Chamber of Commerce hosting a town hall on the tour. I am grateful to be accessible and accountable to constituents.

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

#### EXPEDITED ENTRY AND TPS FOR BAHAMIANS

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support, strong support, for the people of the Bahamas in the aftermath of Hurricane Dorian. Residents of the

Grand Bahama and Abaco Islands are in a desperate situation.

This is a humanitarian crisis, the likes of which has never before faced the Bahamas. I am grateful for the efforts of the USAID and the U.S. Coast Guard, which have been instrumental in leading search-and-rescue efforts and providing emergency food assistance to Bahamians.

As the chair of the House Committee on Financial Services and co-chair of the Congressional Caribbean Caucus, I strongly support an expedited U.S. visa application process or a waiver process for Bahamians who are seeking to enter the U.S., and I am extremely supportive of the extension of the Temporary Protected Status designation for all Bahamians who cannot safely return to the Bahamas.

Displaced Bahamians must be treated with respect, and all applications for visas must be processed efficiently and in an emergency manner. The road to recovery for Bahamians will be long and difficult, but all Bahamians must be treated with respect.

Madam Speaker, the United States is standing with the Bahamas during this difficult time. We will do all that we can to aid in the recovery efforts in the coming weeks and months.

#### COMMEMORATING FRANCIS BELLAMY

(Mr. COLLINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Francis Bellamy, one of the most influential individuals from Mount Morris, New York.

Francis Bellamy is the author of the Pledge of Allegiance. Yesterday marked the 127th anniversary of the Pledge of Allegiance, which was first published in a magazine called The Youth Companion on September 8, 1892.

The pledge was initially written as part of a campaign to put American flags in every school in the country. In its original form, it read:

“I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

In 1923, the words “the flag of the United States of America” were added. And in 1954, Congress added the words, “under God” creating the 31-word pledge we say today.

Bellamy's words are recited millions of times every day and are engrained in our society as an expression of national pride and patriotism.

#### D.C. STATEHOOD

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on Thursday, September 19, the Committee on Oversight and Reform will

hold a historic hearing on D.C. statehood. It will be the first hearing on H.R. 51 in 26 years.

This is not an informational hearing, Madam Speaker. This is a jurisdictional hearing in every meaning of that word.

The State will still be called Washington, D.C., but D.C. will stand for Douglass Commonwealth after the immortal Frederick Douglass, who championed equal rights for D.C. citizens.

D.C. residents pay the highest Federal taxes per capita in the United States. No wonder this bill has almost enough cosponsors to pass right now. It is not too late to cosponsor. Don't let H.R. 51 go to the House floor without you.

#### HONORING SEPTEMBER VETERAN OF THE MONTH ANDY KOEHL

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor World War II veteran, Colonel Andy Koehl, U.S. Army Retired.

Colonel Koehl enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guard in 1936. During World War II, he spent 43 months in the South Pacific, during which he participated in five amphibious landings as an artillery officer, was wounded in action, and was awarded the Purple Heart.

In August 1945, he again risked his life as one of the first occupation troops to enter Hiroshima after the atomic bomb.

Following World War II, he continued his stellar career by serving multiple worldwide tours of duty, including service in Vietnam from 1961 to 1963 as part of the first advisors dispatched to that area.

And this past May, Colonel Koehl celebrated his 100th birthday. But in fact, it is we who celebrate him.

Our Nation owes him a debt of gratitude for all he has endured over 30 years of service to protect our freedoms and a faith that brought him through the darkest days of war.

Madam Speaker, I thank Colonel Koehl. I thank him for blessing us with his life of sacrifice.

#### CONGRATULATING CAPE MAY 4-H

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, Cape May County's 4-H Foundation and Fairgrounds recently celebrated their 50th anniversary. After many years of moving from place to place, the 4-H Fair opened on July 24, 1969, at its current fairgrounds in Cape May County in South Jersey.

Many of the traditions established back then are still carried on today, such as a chicken BBQ, pet parade, and talent show for the young people who participate in the 4-H program.

Through clubs that specialize in things like fishing, small animals, reptiles, horses, sewing, robotics, the program enriches many aspects of learning.

Research has shown that young people in 4-H are almost four times as likely to engage in STEM programs during the school year, thanks to what they explore and learn during their time in the program.

The four H's stands for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health, and it is clear that Cape May County 4-H has been deepening these young people's skills in all of these areas.

To all the participants, workers, volunteers, and especially Linda Horner of Cape May County's 4-H Foundation and Fairgrounds, congratulations on 50 years, for sure.

You are helping youth become confident, mature adults ready to take on the world. And you are making South Jersey proud.

#### RECOGNIZING LAURA ANDERSON

(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. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Laura Anderson, who retired from her broadcasting post with WTKS in Savannah on September 6.

Originally from South Carolina, Ms. Anderson came to the First Congressional District of Georgia after her college graduation for love, life, and work.

For life, it was our large green spaces and easygoing people in our area. The love portion included her marriage and becoming a mother. But her work is what nearly everyone in Savannah has woken up to for the past 21 years.

Ms. Anderson hosted the Savannah News Now radio program on WTKS, along with her morning costar, Mr. Bill Edwards. With high-quality news, the program has become one of the most trusted in the Savannah area, interviewing countless community leaders, and giving commuters important daily updates.

Now, she is leaving the air to spend more time with her family.

Madam Speaker, I wish Laura the best of luck in her future endeavors. Laura will be missed on the air every morning.

#### DEVASTATING FIRES AFFECTING THE WEST

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, during our August recess, we had a very successful trip to the Tahoe area looking at some of the work that has been done following the Angora Fire some years ago for recovering our forested areas and doing the types of thinning and management that needs to be done to make our areas much more fire-safe and sustainable into the future.

This has been a very successful and bipartisan effort. Senator FEINSTEIN, as well as our local Members of the House, had support of this work. And we are at that time of year again—devastating fires affecting the West, affecting my own district in California right now. The one known as the Walker fire is burning our national forest in Plumas County—people are being displaced, having to desperately move their cattle out of the area.

And a lot of good work is being done. A lot of dozers are up there, a lot of aircraft are going. But why do we have to do this year after year after year? We should be managing our assets—the people's assets—our national forest—in a way that makes it fire-safe, it makes the habitat safe for the wildlife that is there. And later on, all the negative effects you have from all the ash and all the things that get into the streams, you have negative water quality. We need to be much more proactive.

Madam Speaker, there are 44,000 acres burning in my district right now, just on that one Walker fire and the fear people have to put up with, and the loss of wildlife.

We have to do much more. We need the Forest Service to be empowered with the tools to get this work done.

□ 1945

#### 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST ENSLAVED AFRICANS BROUGHT TO AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on my Special Order for tonight.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I am honored tonight to share and conduct the Special Order sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus, and I want to thank Chairwoman KAREN BASS for her tremendous leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus and for holding this Special Order tonight in our effort to raise to the public and this body's attention the observance of 400 years since the first enslaved Africans were brought to the shores of America, which began 250 years of one of the most horrific crimes committed against humanity: the government-sanctioned institution of slavery.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Chairwoman BASS) for her statement, and I

want to say to her that I really commend her tonight for her leadership and, really, for keeping Africa as central in our foreign policy, because we are all reminded, through her leadership, that Africa does matter.

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, along with my fellow CBC colleagues, I am pleased to join Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, and Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS for this CBC Special Order hour. Tonight, my colleagues and I will take the time to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the first enslaved Africans arriving in the United States.

The transatlantic slave trade was the largest coerced migration of human beings in the history of the world. An estimated 10 to 12 million enslaved Africans were transported across the Atlantic Ocean between the 16th and 19th centuries.

The brutality, murder, rape, disease, and starvation were so high that some historians assess that around 15 to 25 percent of the enslaved Africans died aboard slave ships.

Slavery in the United States officially lasted from 1619 to 1865, or 246 years. Enslaved Africans worked 10 or more hours a day, in dangerous conditions, and also worked 18-hour days in peak cotton-picking and sugar harvest season.

The average lifespan of enslaved Africans who labored on sugar and rice plantations was only 7 years. Violence on the plantations was always a danger and threat to the lives of enslaved human beings.

Wealth from the enslaved Africans and their labor established global capitalism and set the economic foundation for Europe, the Caribbean, and the Americas.

According to the National Museum of African American History and Culture, by 1860, 4 million enslaved people produced well over 60 percent of the Nation's wealth, and the slave trade valued them at \$2.7 billion. The financial legacy of the slave trade contributed to the creation of nation-states such as France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Great Britain, South America, the Caribbean, as well as the United States.

One of the contemporary myths that too many Americans believe is that only the South gained from slavery. However, both the southern and northern economies of the United States profited from slavery. For example, in Manhattan, enslaved Black men accounted for one third of the labor force by 1740.

During Reconstruction, former enslaved Africans made some progress: The first Black Members of Congress were elected to the House and the Senate. Nevertheless, Black Members of Congress were still not allowed to eat in the same cafeteria as their White colleagues and were segregated, overall, in the institution.

And this went on for many years. There was a period in which there were

no African Americans in Congress at all because they were run out.

Black Codes adopted under Reconstruction in the South and some areas of the North restricted freed Blacks from equal political rights, access to quality education, and jobs. For example, the State of Mississippi enacted a Black Code law to arrest free African Americans who were unemployed and lacked permanent housing. They could be arrested and bound out for a term of labor if unable to pay the fine, which means they were just reenslaved, and they used the criminal justice system to reenslave people.

When Reconstruction ended in 1877, the majority of African Americans lived in the Southern States; however, the southerners used their power in State and local governments to pass new laws, Jim Crow laws. Some people refer to this as U.S. apartheid.

As a matter of fact, when White South Africans were setting up the apartheid system in the early part of the 20th century, they traveled to the southern part of the United States to learn what we did so they could replicate it.

The civil rights movement was born out of the need to resist second-class citizenship and to demand that America deliver on the promises in the U.S. Constitution.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act granted the Federal Government a new role in desegregating schools and other public facilities. The progress that was made and the legislation that was eventually passed in the U.S. Congress was made because of a massive grassroots movement that we have come to know as the civil rights movement.

Many laws were passed that allowed for equality or access to education. But, as soon as those laws were passed, unfortunately, they were challenged in the Supreme Court.

So, as we remember and honor the 400th anniversary of all the enslaved Africans' arrival in America, we must never forget the tragedies, successes, and contributions that all of them made, and that African Americans are a part of the very fabric of America and have made significant contributions in every major field.

Oftentimes, we tell the glorious history of the United States, but, at some point in time, we will embrace all of the history of the United States and not just focus on the parts that make us all feel good.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman BASS for laying out much of the history and reminding us that this is really an opportunity to recognize the resilience, the renewal, and the strength of Africans and African Americans. Through much adversity, as the gentlewoman laid out, African Americans, the descendants of enslaved people, continued to rise from our brutal past.

I thank the gentlewoman again for her leadership.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT),

chairman of our Committee on Education and Labor, who has led so many efforts to educate the public with regard to this 400th year commemoration and, also, the real significance of the Middle Passage as it relates to not only 400 years ago, but today.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to share some reflections on events commemorating the first arrival of enslaved Africans to English colonies, to North America, including a forum my colleague, Representative DONALD MCEACHIN, hosted in Richmond earlier this summer and the events that took place on Fort Monroe National Monument last month.

It was my great honor, along with Representative LURIA, to welcome Congressional Black Caucus Chairwoman KAREN BASS and fellow CBC member LACY CLAY to Hampton Roads for the solemn occasion marking the 400th anniversary of the first landing of enslaved Africans to English-speaking North America.

The history of our Nation cannot be fully understood or appreciated without knowing and acknowledging the stories of those first what they said was "20 and odd" Africans and the millions who followed them.

This was a goal that Senator KAINE and I had in mind when we drafted H.R. 1242, a bill to establish a Federal 400 Years of African-American History Commission. The goal of that commission was to explore ways to commemorate not just the events of 1619, but also to recognize all that has happened since.

The city of Hampton and the Commonwealth of Virginia did a tremendous job in organizing events, including those last month, to commemorate and reflect on what happened in 1619; but it is incumbent that we, as a body, support the ongoing and necessary work of that commission beyond 2019, as we committed to do when we passed H.R. 1242.

Senator KAINE and I are working with our colleagues in Congress to secure Federal funding to support the work of the commission, which is mandated under H.R. 1242 to plan programs to commemorate the history, recognize the resiliency of the African American community, acknowledge the impact that slavery and legalized racial discrimination has had on our country, and educate the public about those impacts and contributions to our community.

The commission is also directed to provide technical assistance to State, local, and nonprofit groups working to further the commemorations as well as ongoing research on our complicated history.

Madam Speaker, \$1 million was included in the House version of the fiscal year 2020 Department of the Interior appropriations bill to support the commission's work, and that legislation passed the House earlier this year.

I am committed to making sure that these funds are actualized. Thankfully,

there is significant precedent for Federal support for commissions like this.

Additionally, in recognizing the tremendous task before the commissioners and the funding challenges they faced, Senator KAINE and I are also actively exploring ways to extend the work of the commission for several years beyond its present July 2020 termination date.

This part of our Nation's history is far too important to let this opportunity pass. Every American should be afforded the chance to understand and learn from it.

As we gathered at the site of where slavery first arrived on our shores 400 years ago, we reflected on our complicated history; we celebrated the resiliency and many contributions of the descendants of those slaves; and we are committed to following the research and effectively addressing the issues that continue to plague our communities, including, a tax on our voting rights, police brutality, environmental injustice, and disparities in education, housing, wealth, and criminal justice.

So, as we reflect on the events of 1619, let us all commit to constructively address those horrific years of slavery and legal racial discrimination and move forward with the strength, wisdom, and resolve of our ancestors.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for convening this Special Order.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for that very powerful statement and, also, for the very hard and diligent work that he has been engaged in around the commission and what he is doing each and every day to educate not only his district, but the entire country with regard to not only the past, but, also, where we must go from here. I thank Chairman SCOTT again.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS). Congresswoman ADAMS serves on the Financial Services Committee and the Committee on Education and Labor. But, also, I always have to say that I know her as an artist, as a professor, but also as a great public servant. I thank the gentlewoman, again, for being with us tonight.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to be here tonight, and I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for not only her wisdom and guidance and for leading this session tonight, but for all of the distinguished work that she has done for so many years.

I also congratulate the chair of the CBC, KAREN BASS, for the leadership that she is providing, as well as the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor, on which I have the privilege of sitting, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT.

I rise today, Madam Speaker, to join my colleagues in recognition of the 400th anniversary of the first recorded forced arrival of enslaved African people in America.



This anniversary marks the beginning of a legacy of oppression and discrimination, the effects of which we still live with today. From those first 19 Africans who reached Jamestown, upwards to 12 million Africans would be kidnapped from their homes and brought to the new world.

Those men and women had almost everything taken from them: their names, their religion, their families, and their freedom. But the one thing that couldn't be taken from them was their spirit.

The culture and customs that they brought to America leave a heritage for us, their descendants, to be proud of, to recognize how far we have come and how far we still have to go.

We know structural racism in our society didn't end in 1865. We know it didn't end in 1965. We know that there are still racial disparities in access to employment and education and healthcare. We know racial bias persists in our criminal justice system, and we know that pay disparities still exist along racial lines.

The shameful legacy of slavery remains, and it is incumbent upon us, the Joshua generation, to keep us moving forward.

One of the first things we can do to keep us on the path to a more equitable future is to have a full reckoning with our past. It is long past time for us, as a society, to have an open and honest conversation about the lasting effects of slavery in America.

My esteemed colleague Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE picked up the torch and introduced H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African-Americans Act, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

We need to have that open national dialogue to come to terms with how we as a nation have not historically lived up to our ideals.

The advocacy of our youth who fight for consideration of this bill is a callback to the fights that made public accommodations open to all races and that made the voting booth open to all as well.

It is a callback to the abolitionists who awakened the public to the horrors of slavery and the Black men who became soldiers to protect and preserve our Union and their freedom.

It is a callback to the 19 Africans who landed in chains on those Virginia shores 400 years ago who never gave up the hope that one day they would once again be free.

□ 2000

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman ADAMS for that very eloquent statement, and also for what she is doing with our young people as the chair of our Historically Black College and University Caucus. What the gentlewoman is doing in terms of pulling us all together on behalf of the education of all of our children is remarkable. And she

is not only teaching us how to teach them, but also leading the way on so many issues as an educator.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), who serves on the Homeland Security Committee and the Transportation Committee.

Congressman PAYNE's whole life has been about addressing the inequities and the vestiges of this last 400 years. But also, he grew up in a household where his dad, our great friend, the late Congressman Don Payne, focused on Africa. His son, Congressman DON PAYNE, Jr., has Africa in his blood as a result of growing up in a household with his wonderful, beloved father.

I thank the gentleman for being here.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, let me first thank the gentlewoman from California for those kind remarks. She has been a consummate fighter for equality for all people across this world, a true humanitarian in her own right, from Oakland, California.

I had the great honor, during the time we celebrated her birthday, to see a picture of her with this Afro that was indicative of the times. It was perfect, and I was not surprised.

But her work in the Congress is second to none, and she has been a true role model for me, a true friend to my father. He always had high accolades for the gentlewoman from California, and now that I am her colleague, I understand why.

Madam Speaker, this year marks what I would call "America's Great Economic Shame."

In 1619, the first boats filled with victims of human bondage reached our shores. When they docked, the very first African Americans walked off a plank and into American history. They would create a dilemma for the leaders and citizens of this new republic that has not been solved to this day.

They were considered unequal in a country where all men were created equal. Their existence would cause otherwise pious and moral men to engage in the most immoral behavior. And they came together to fight for one goal: the belief that one day, someday, they would be free at last.

As we commemorate the 400th anniversary of enslaved Africans reaching this land, America, it is important to discuss how far African Americans have come as a culture and a community and how far we have yet to go.

When I look around this Chamber, I see the results of how far we have come. There are now 55 African Americans in the United States House of Representatives, led by a champion of our commitment to freedom, Congressman JOHN LEWIS.

This representation would have seemed impossible 400 years ago. Back then, African Americans were considered property. Back then, families could be torn apart for a greater economic interest. Back then, African Americans in slave States could be killed for something as simple as learning to read.

We did not ask to be slaves, yet we triumphed in spite of it. We knew they might own our bodies, but they would never control our spirit.

We have succeeded in every area of American life. Let us look at just a few ways that we have altered America for the better.

It is easy to talk about how almost every original American music style comes from our community, everything from jazz to blues to hip-hop, but there are several inventions we use daily that came from African Americans.

We invented America's first clock and then the first automatic elevator doors.

We invented the traffic light.

We invented the clothes dryer and the electric lamp.

We invented the ice cream scoop, the lawnmower, the mailbox, and even the heart pacemaker.

We have triumphed over tragedy, but we still have a way to go.

Right now, local, State, and national politicians are trying to reverse our civil rights. They could work to support us; instead, they want to deny us our vote. That is why we need to stick together and avoid the desire to focus on our differences.

It is important that we remember that it was coming together as a community that helped us survive the horrors of slavery; that it was our commitment to the common ideals of brotherhood, sisterhood, and family that helped us succeed. We need to remember that.

In these times where forces try to tear us apart, it is our common ancestry that can bring us together. It was true 400 years ago, and it is true today.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman PAYNE, first of all, for his kind and gracious words, but, also, for that brilliant presentation reminding us again not only of our history, but how we have risen to be great leaders in our country.

I also want to thank the gentleman for his steady leadership on so many issues, including healthcare, and how he is working to raise the issue of the racial gaps as it relates to people of color, as it relates to diabetes and all of those health indices that we have to close these gaps. I thank him for being here tonight and participating.

Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining, please?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California has 35 minutes remaining.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, 400 years ago, as we have heard tonight, the first slave ship arrived in Virginia. This began one of the darkest chapters in American history.

During the course of over 250 years of slavery—that is, government-sanctioned slavery in America—families were ripped apart. People were beaten and brutalized. Men, women, and children were sold and traded like objects. And to this day, Black communities

continue to suffer from the generational trauma from these crimes against humanity.

That was followed by another 75 years of racism and domestic terrorism under Jim Crow and segregation, during which thousands of African Americans were lynched. Churches were bombed. Entire communities were burned to the ground in the not-so-recent, distant past.

Racist economic policies also institutionalized the racial hierarchy established by slavery and kept African Americans trapped and segregated disproportionately in poverty; policies like land seizure laws that left African American farmers at risk of having their land seized and turned over to their White peers; the Fair Labor Standards Act, which excluded professions dominated by African Americans from minimum wage protections; the separate but equal doctrine in schools and public facilities; the segregation of the armed services, in which my dad served in a segregated military, fighting in two wars for our country.

Jim Crow gave way to decades of racist housing policies like redlining and subprime lending that further prevented African Americans from building wealth; followed by the war on drugs, which devastated our communities, tore apart families, and incarcerated millions of needlessly incarcerated fellow African Americans.

Today, we see continued disparities among African Americans due to the legacy of slavery, racism, and Jim Crow in America. African Americans still face disproportionate levels of poverty, unemployment, and overwhelming struggles to achieve educational and economic opportunities.

Health disparities, including the highest rate of HIV infections, continue to impact African American communities due to the lack of equal access and prevention resources. It is completely unacceptable that Black women are four times more likely to die from preventable pregnancy complications than White women.

Now, for decades, our criminal justice system has disproportionately targeted communities of color, especially Black and Brown women and men. Structural and institutional racism permeates every aspect of American society.

And now, sadly, we have a Presidential administration that continues to ignore our Nation's dark history of racism and bondage and, in many ways, is trying to move us backwards. From voter suppression, from targeting African Americans and people of color with budget cuts that undermine and affect their livelihoods to undermining decades of civil rights, the gains that we have made, now we see an administration that is trying to roll those protections back. This President is trying to turn back the clock.

Tragically, we are also now seeing history repeat itself with rampant family separation of immigrant families at

the border, children being taken from their parents and put into cages.

The President has normalized racism and xenophobia. His constant attacks on African Americans and people of color, to questioning the nationality of our first Black President, to claiming that there are good people among white supremacists, his racism has given others permission to hate out loud. It has also set the stage for the toxic mix of racism, gun violence, and domestic terrorism that is gripping our country.

Yes, we have a President today, and an administration, who continues to fan the flames of the fire that was born out of slavery.

So let me be clear, though. We aren't going back. As I our beloved Dr. Maya Angelou said: And still we rise.

And just because we aren't going back doesn't mean we shouldn't look back and learn from our past. That informs what we must do today.

Now, the Akan people of West Africa, they have a mythical symbol. It is a mythical bird. It is a bird called Sankofa. The bird looks back with an egg in her mouth. It means reminding us to look back at our past, to look at the mistakes we have made, to look at what happened in our past that has strengthened us and made us who we are today, and to move forward and to not make those same mistakes but to fly forward, creating a new world based on justice and freedom.

□ 2015

This is our "Sankofa" moment.

Earlier this month we observed the 400th anniversary by travelling to Ghana with a delegation of Members led by House Speaker NANCY PELOSI and Congresswoman KAREN BASS. It was such a privilege and an honor to witness and hear our Speaker speak as the first American Speaker of the United States of America to the Ghanaian Parliament. This strengthens the ties that bind not only between Africans and African Americans, but between the African continent and American continent. People in both of our continents really have a long history that we need to recognize as being oftentimes very difficult but together we must move forward.

So while we were there, we paid our respects at Cape Coast and Elmina Castles. And at the "Door of No Return" we walked through where the first enslaved Africans departed in chains bound for America. The experience was a powerful reminder of the inhumanity of the slave trade, but it was also empowering to witness the strength and determination of the enslaved to survive and to build a better future for the next generation. And we walked back through the "Door of Return," what a glorious moment that was for all Members.

So, today, as we observe 400 years since the first Africans were bought to these shores, let it be known that this is a Sankofa moment.

Moving forward, I look forward to this body addressing the damage caused by the inhumanity of slavery, by advancing positive legislation that uplifts the descendants of those who were enslaved, including H.R. 40 championed by our great warrior, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, whose steadfast and brilliant work is educating the Congress and the public as to why we need a commission to look these past inequities, bring them current, and how we begin to address them in 2019.

Let me close by reading a quote from Nikole Hannah-Jones. She is the author of the 1619 Project. "The 1619 Project aims to reframe the country's history, understanding 1619 as our true founding and placing the consequences of slavery and the contributions of Black Americans at the very center of the story we tell ourselves about who we are."

In Hannah-Jones' seminal piece in the New York Times she wrote: "Our Declaration of Independence, signed on July 4, 1776, proclaims that 'all men are created equal' and 'endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights.' But the white men who drafted those words did not believe them to be true for the hundreds of thousands of Black people in their midst. 'Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' did not apply fully to one-fifth of the country. Yet despite being violently denied the freedom and justice promised to all, Black Americans believed fervently in the American creed. Through centuries of Black resistance and protest, we have helped the country to live up to its founding ideals." She said, "Without the idealistic, strenuous, and patriotic efforts of Black Americans, our democracy today would most likely look very different—it might not be a democracy at all."

Madam Chair, I have this here, and I want to read a couple of things from NETWORK, who are our Catholic sisters who are fighting for justice, because I think this lays it out very clearly in terms of the progression of where we have been and where we are today through some of the laws that were passed.

So the NETWORK Catholic sisters laid out the first policy: Slave codes, 1613 to 1860.

Policy 2: Andrew Johnson's land policies and sharecropping, 1865 to 1880.

Policy 3: Land seizures, 1865 to 1960. During the sixties it was repealed.

The National Housing Act of 1934. This policy, mind you, guaranteed loans to white people and legally refused loans to Black people. That was 1934. That was enacted in 1934.

The Social Security Act, 1935 to present. Black people were twice as likely to experience hunger or poverty during the Great Depression. And 65 percent of Black people were ineligible to receive this income support.

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The GI Bill of 1944.

The Separate but Equal Doctrine, 1954 really to present day.

Policy 9: Subprime loans, 1970s to present day.

Policy 10: The War on Drugs, 1971 to present day.

I really appreciate the sisters and the nuns for laying this out, because it shows us the institutional policies, the laws that were put in place that have created this new form of slavery. And this is a very powerful document. I hope that everyone has a chance to read this. I include in the RECORD this document.

[From the Network: Advocates for Justice, Inspired by Catholic Sisters]

#### THE RACIAL WEALTH AND INCOME GAP

POLICY 1: SLAVE CODES, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT, AND AMERICAN CHATTEL SLAVERY (1613–1860)

The slave codes created “servitude for natural life” for African laborers. 250+ years slave labor of millions of African and Black people was the foundation of the American economy and global force that it eventually became. On the eve of the Civil War, Black slaves were valued at an estimated \$3.6 billion (not scaled for modern inflation), and none of the Black slaves were able to cash in on that value.

POLICY 2: ANDREW JOHNSON’S LAND POLICIES AND SHARECROPPING (1865–1880)

After the Civil War, 4 million Black people largely resorted to renting the farm land of their previous master in exchange for a “share” of their crop. This system of “sharecropping” tied farmers to their former master because they were legally obligated to buy and sell from them.

POLICY 3: LAND SEIZURES (1865–1960S)

Black people were legally at risk of having their land seized from 1865 to the 1960’s, due in part to the sharecropping debt that many Black farmers found themselves in. White landowners could arbitrarily declare that Black farmers or business owners were in debt at any time and seize their land.

POLICY 4: THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT OF 1934

This policy guaranteed loans to White people and legally refused loans to Black people and anyone living near Black neighborhoods. This policy also resulted in Black people paying sometimes double or triple the amount to buy a contract from a white person to pay mortgage on a house that legally wasn’t in their name. Meanwhile, Black people were making payments to secure their chances of being able to own their home, while still not receiving any equity on the payments toward that home.

POLICY 5: THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (1935–PRESENT)

Black people were twice as likely to experience hunger or poverty during The Great Depression, and sixty-five percent of Black people were ineligible to receive this income support. This was designed in such a way that excluded farmworkers and domestic workers—who were predominantly Black—from receiving “old-age” and “unemployment” insurance. To this day, farmworkers and domestic workers are excluded.

POLICY 6: THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938

This was enacted to help lift the economy out of the Great Depression but excluded a number of tip-based professions predominantly held by Black workers from the first minimum-wage protections. Even though the Black unemployment and poverty rates were twice that of White people during the Great Depression, the very policies meant to alleviate economic strain were often withheld from the Black community, making it harder to build wealth in the future.

POLICY 7: THE G.I. BILL OF 1944

This was enacted to help World War II veterans adjust to civilian life by providing low-cost home mortgages, low-interest business loans, tuition assistance, and unemployment compensation. Most of the benefits distributed were unavailable to Black service members.

POLICY 8: SEPARATE BUT EQUAL DOCTRINE (1954 TO PRESENT DAY)

Despite the Separate but Equal Doctrine being overturned in 1954, American schools are more racially segregated today than they have been in the past four decades, since Black students are seven times more likely to live in areas of concentrated poverty, and attend underfunded, understaffed, and overcrowded schools.

POLICY 9: SUBPRIME LOANS (1970S TO PRESENT DAY)

Starting in the 1970’s and continuing today, the private sector issued subprime loans almost exclusively to Black families, regardless of income, good credit, or financial history. As a result, Black families continued to unfairly pay more money for homes of the same value as their White counterparts, causing rates of foreclosure among Black families to increase.

POLICY 10: THE WAR ON DRUGS (1971 TO PRESENT DAY)

The War on Drugs exacerbated the racial wealth gap with practices that inherently targeted Black and brown communities. Although rates of drug use and selling are similar across racial lines, Black men are up to 10 times as likely to be stopped, searched, arrested, prosecuted, convicted and incarcerated for drug law violations than White.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, finally, let me just close by thanking Congresswoman KAREN BASS, once again, for keeping the motherland of millions of Americans in the forefront of our foreign policy, for the Congressional Black Caucus for recognizing the solemnness of this moment, the importance of this moment and recognizing that African Americans after 400 years are continuing to fight for justice and for freedom and for a more perfect union for all Americans.

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

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition and commemoration of the first enslaved Africans who arrived in the United States 400 years ago. In 1619, the first recorded year of African slaves arriving in the land we now call the United States of America, did not know of our future. Our blood lines have continued in this country since that time. Our history in this country began 400 years ago when the first captured and kidnapped Africans were put on a boat from the Kingdom of Ndongo in Angola and landed in North America.

The African slaves who first landed in English North America didn’t know that a whole new classification of black people, African Americans, would develop into strong advocates of equality, justice and freedom for people of all nations around the world. They didn’t know about Martin nor Malcolm; Mahalia nor Michelle; all they knew is that they had to survive. They knew they had to live to fight another day. And here we are still helping to build this great nation, today.

While those first 20 survived, millions of captured, kidnapped, and enslaved Africans did not, they drowned in horrible deaths in the Atlantic Ocean. This period of middle passage was devastating for African people. Those who survived were traumatized by the deadly voyage to a land of slavery, the opposite of freedom. Here in this magnificent Capitol, built by slaves, in this great city, built by slaves, in this great nation, built by slaves, we stand stronger than ever before.

To those who came before us, I honor your sacrifice and continue your fight for freedom. 400 years later, the fight for survival and freedom continues.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Congresswoman Barbara Lee for anchoring this Special Order recognizing the 400th anniversary of the first slave arriving in America.

Four hundred years ago the first slave arrived in America, ships set sail from the west coast of Africa and in the process, began one of mankind’s most inhumane practices: human bondage and slavery.

For two centuries, human beings—full of hopes and fears, dreams and concerns, ambition and anguish—were transported onto ships like chattel, and the lives of many forever changed.

The reverberations from this horrific series of acts—a transatlantic slave trade that touched the shores of a colony that came to be known as America, and later a democratic republic known as the United States of America—are unknown and worthy of exploration.

Approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and colonies that became the United States from 1619 to 1865.

The institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned by the Government of the United States from 1789 through 1865.

American Slavery is our country’s original sin and its existence at the birth of our nation is a permanent scar on our country’s founding documents, and on the venerated authors of those documents, and it is a legacy that continued well into the last century.

While it is nearly impossible to determine how the lives touched by slavery could have flourished in the absence of bondage, we have certain datum that permits us to examine how a subset of Americans—African Americans—have been affected by the callousness of involuntary servitude.

We know that in almost every segment of society—education, healthcare, jobs and wealth—the inequities that persist in America are more acutely and disproportionately felt in Black America.

This historic discrimination continues: African-Americans continue to suffer debilitating economic, educational, and health hardships including but not limited to having nearly 1,000,000 black people incarcerated; an unemployment rate more than twice the current white unemployment rate; and an average of less than 1/16 of the wealth of white families, a disparity which has worsened, not improved over time.

A closer look at the statistics reveals the stark disparity in these areas.

Black household wealth is less than one fifth of the national average.

The median black household had a net worth of just \$17,600 in 2016. Yet in that same year, the median white household held

\$171,000 in wealth while the national household median was \$97,300.

The black unemployment rate is 6.6 percent, more than double the national unemployment rate.

Approximately 31 percent children live in poverty, compared to 11 percent of white children. The national average is 18 percent which suggests that the percentage of black children living in poverty is more than 150 percent the national average.

In the healthcare domain, the disparities suffered by African Americans is also troubling.

Over 26 percent of African Americans do not have health insurance, compared to a national average between 8.8 percent and 9.1 percent.

One in four African American women are uninsured.

Compared to national average, African American adults are 20 percent more likely to suffer from asthma and three times more likely to die from it.

Black adults are 72 percent more likely to suffer from diabetes than average.

Black women are four times more likely to die from pregnancy related causes, such as embolisms, and pregnancy-related hypertension, than any other racial group.

In our nation, among children aged 19–35 months, black children were vaccinated at rates lower than white children: 68 percent versus 78 percent respectively.

Education has often been called the key to unlocking social mobility.

African American students are less likely than white students to have access to college-ready courses.

In fact, in 2011–12, only 57 percent of black students have access to a full range of math and science courses necessary for college readiness, compared to with 81 percent of Asian American students and 71 percent of white students.

Black students spend less time in the classroom due to discipline, which further hinders their access to a quality education.

Black students are nearly two times as likely to be suspended without educational services as white students.

Black students are also 3.8 times as likely to receive one or more out-of-school suspensions as white students.

In addition, black children represent 19 percent of the nation's pre-school population, yet 47 percent of those receiving more than one out-of-school suspension.

School districts with the most students of color, on average, receive 15 percent less per student in state and local funding than the whitest districts.

And, of course, we cannot consider the disparities between black and white in America without considering the intersection of African Americans and the Criminal Justice system.

There are more Black men in bondage today who are incarcerated or under correctional control, than there were black men who were enslaved in the 1800s.

The United States locks up African American males at a rate 5.8 times higher than the most openly racist country in the world ever did:

South Africa under apartheid (1993), African American males: 851 per 100,000

United States (2006), African American males: 4,789 per 100,000

Incarceration is not an equal opportunity punishment. For example, incarceration rates in the United States by race were:

African Americans: 2,468 per 100,000

Latinos: 1,038 per 100,000

Whites: 409 per 100,000

African American offenders receive sentences that are 10 percent longer than white offenders for the same crimes and are 21 percent more likely to receive mandatory-minimum sentences than white defendants according to the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

Looking at males aged 25–29 and by race, you can see what is going on even clearer:

For White males ages 25–29: 1,685 per 100,000;

For Latino males ages 25–29: 3,912 per 100,000;

For African American males ages 25–29: 11,695 per 100,000. (That's 11.7 percent of Black men in their late 20s.)

Overall, one in 50 murders is ruled justified—but when the killer is white and the victim is a black man, the figure climbs to one in six.

A handgun homicide is nine times more likely to be found justified when the killer is white and the victim is a black man.

Hand gun killings with a white shooter and a black male victim exhibit an even more dramatic bias: one in four is found justified.

But then again, we knew these inequities existed I because for many Black Americans, these disparities are just a part of daily life.

This is why, in 1989, my predecessor as the most senior African American on this September Judiciary Committee, the honorable John Conyers, a past Chairman of this Committee introduced H.R. 40, legislation that would establish a commission to study and develop proposals attendant to reparations.

Though many thought it a lost cause, John Conyers believed that a day would come when our nation would need to account for the brutal mistreatment of African-Americans during chattel slavery, Jim Crow segregation and the enduring structural racism endemic to our society.

I would like to take this moment to personally thank the estimable John Conyers for his work on this legislation for the last thirty years.

With the rise and normalization of white supremacist expression during the Trump administration, the discussion of H.R. 40 and the concept of restorative justice have gained more urgency, garnering the attention of mainstream commentator, and illustrating the need for a national reckoning.

H.R. 40 is intended to create the framework for a national discussion on the enduring impact of slavery and its complex legacy to begin that necessary process of atonement.

The designation of this legislation as H.R. 40 is intended to memorialize the promise made by General William T. Sherman, in his 1865 Special Field Order No. 15, to redistribute 400,000 acres of formerly Confederate owned coastal land in South Carolina and Florida, subdivided into 40 acre plots.

Since its introduction, H.R. 40 has acted to spur some governmental acknowledgement of the sin of slavery, but most often the response has taken the form of an apology.

However, even the well intentioned commitments to to examine the historical and modern day implications of slavery by the Clinton administration fell short of the mark and failed to inspire substantive public discourse.

Since my reintroduction of H.R. 40 at the beginning of this Congress, both the legislation and concept of reparations have become the focus of national debate.

For many, it is apparent that the success of the Obama administration has unleashed a backlash of racism and intolerance that is an echo of America's dark past which has yet to be exorcised from the national consciousness.

Commentators have turned to H.R. 40 as a response to formally begin the process of analyzing, confronting and atoning for these dark chapters of American history.

Even conservative voices, like that of New York Times columnist David Brooks, are starting to give the reparations cause the hearing it deserves, observing that "Reparations are a drastic policy and hard to execute, but the very act of talking and designing them heals a wound and opens a new story."

Similarly, a majority of the Democratic presidential contenders have turned to H.R. 40 as a tool for reconciliation, with 17 cosponsoring or claiming they would sign the bill into law if elected.

Though critics have argued that the idea of reparations is unworkable politically or financially, their focus on money misses the point of the H.R. 40 commission's mandate.

The goal of these historical investigations is to bring American society to a new reckoning with how our past affects the current conditions of African-Americans and to make America a better place by helping the truly disadvantaged.

Consequently, the reparations movement does not focus on payments to individuals, but to remedies that can be created in as many forms necessary to equitably address the many kinds of injuries sustained from chattel slavery and its continuing vestiges.

To merely focus on finance is an empty gesture and betrays a lack of understanding of the depth of the unaddressed moral issues that continue to haunt this nation.

While it might be convenient to assume that we can address the current divisive racial and political climate in our nation through race neutral means, experience shows that we have not escaped our history.

By passing H.R. 40, Congress can start a movement toward the national reckoning we need to bridge racial divides.

Reparations are ultimately about respect and reconciliation—and the hope that one day, all Americans can walk together toward a more just future.

We owe it to those who were ripped from their homes those many years ago an ocean away; we owe it to the millions of Americans—yes they were Americans—who were born into bondage, knew a life of servitude, and died anonymous deaths, as prisoners of this system.

We owe it to the millions of descendants of these slaves, for they are the heirs to a society of inequities and indignities that naturally filled the vacuum after slavery was formally abolished 154 years ago.

And let me end as I began, noting that this year is the 400th commemoration of the 1619 arrival of the first captive Africans in English North America, at Point Comfort, Virginia.

Let us proceed with the cause of this morning with a full heart, with the knowledge that this work will take time and trust.

Let us also do with the spirit of reconciliation and understanding that this bill represents.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to help address the harm that slavery has had on our nation by supporting H.R. 40.

## PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISION TO THE AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (BBA of 2019), Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (CBA), Balanced Budget and Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), and H. Res. 293 (116th Congress), I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record a revision to the aggregates and allocations set forth in the Statement of Aggregates, Allocations, and Other Budgetary Levels for Fiscal Year 2020 published in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted.

In accordance with these Acts and House Resolution, this revision includes an allowable adjustment for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b) of BBEDCA as contained in the text of H.R. 3931, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Additionally, several adjustments have been made pursuant to, and to conform with, the BBA of 2019: (1) a revision for discretionary spending limits pursuant to section 101(a) of such Act; (2) a revision for additional amounts provided for Overseas Contingency Operations pursuant to section 101(b) of such Act; (3) a revision to a previous Census adjustment pursuant to section 101(c) of such Act; and (4) a revision to a previous adjustment for program integrity initiatives to conform with the BBA of 2019, which does not provide for additional program integrity activities beyond current law.

Accordingly, I am revising aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2020 and the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2020. For purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the CBA and other budgetary enforcement provisions, the revised aggregates and allocation are to be considered as aggregates and allocations included in the budget resolution, pursuant to the Statement published in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted.

Questions may be directed to Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer of the Budget Committee staff.

JOHN YARMUTH.

TABLE 1.—REVISION TO ON-BUDGET AGGREGATES  
[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	2020	2020–2029
Current Aggregates:		
Budget Authority .....	3,798,577	n.a.
Outlays .....	3,726,329	n.a.
Revenues .....	2,740,533	34,847,515
Revision for the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 3931):		
Budget Authority .....	14,075	n.a.
Outlays .....	704	n.a.
Revenues .....	—	—
Revisions for the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37):		
Budget Authority .....	–9,918	n.a.
Outlays .....	–5,488	n.a.
Revenues .....	—	—
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority .....	3,802,734	n.a.
Outlays .....	3,721,545	n.a.
Revenues .....	2,740,533	34,847,515

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations for fiscal years 2021 through 2029 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.  
 1 This amount contains several adjustments: an adjustment for discretionary spending limits; an adjustment for additional amounts provided for Overseas Contingency operations; and revisions to previous adjustments for the Census and for program integrity activities.

TABLE 2.—REVISED ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

	2020
Current Discretionary Action:	
BA .....	1,384,010
OT .....	1,410,812
Revision for Disaster Relief (H.R. 3931):	
BA .....	14,075
OT .....	704
Revision for discretionary spending limits in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37):	
BA .....	–7,018
OT .....	–2,935
Revision for OCO amounts in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37):	
BA .....	2,500
OT .....	1,385
Revision for the Census Adjustment in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37):	
BA .....	–5,000
OT .....	–3,600
Revision for Program Integrity <sup>1</sup> (P.L. 116–37):	
BA .....	–400
OT .....	–338
Revised Allocation:	
BA .....	1,388,167
OT .....	1,406,028
Current Law Mandatory:	
BA .....	1,075,820
OT .....	1,067,358

<sup>1</sup> The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 does not provide for additional program integrity funds beyond current law. This amount was previously provided under authority contained in H. Res. 293.

## ADJOURNMENT

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 10, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

## BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1420, the Energy Efficient Government Technology Act, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1988. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Oxirane, 2-methyl-, Polymer With Oxirane, Monoundecyl Ether, Branched and Linear; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0093; FRL-9996-95] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1989. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sedaxane; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0526; FRL-9998-22] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1990. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Emamectin Benzoate; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0088; FRL-9997-10] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1991. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Nitrpyrin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0095; FRL-9996-85] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1992. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Buprofezin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0161; FRL-9997-41] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1993. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Imperial County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0005; FRL-9996-59-Region 9] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1994. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Georgia; Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [GA 2018; FRL-9997-86-Region 4] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1995. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Revisions; California; Technical Amendments [EPA-R09-OAR-2018-0133; FRL-9990-48-Region 9] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1996. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; AK; Adoption Updates and Permitting Rule Revisions [EPA-R10-OAR-2018-0809; FRL-9998-71-Region 10] received August 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1997. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Mexico; Approval of Revised Statutes; Error Correction [EPA-R06-OAR-2015-0850; FRL-9998-05-Region 6] received August 15, 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.

1998. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Redesignation of the Columbus, Ohio Area to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2019-0239; FRL-9998-50-Region 5] received August 15, 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.

1999. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Determination of Attainment for the 1971 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard; Warren County Nonattainment Area [EPA-R02-OAR-2019-0164; FRL-9998-58-Region 2] received August 15, 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.

2000. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of California Air Plan Revisions; Imperial County Air Pollution Control District; Stationary Source Permits [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0056; FRL-9996-19-Region 9] received August 15, 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.

2001. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Mexico; Approval of Revised Statutes; Error Correction [EPA-R06-OAR-2015-0850; FRL-9997-80-Region 6] received August 15, 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.

2002. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; GE Honda Aero Engines Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0352; Product Identifier 2019-NE-09-AD; Amendment 39-19705; AD 2019-16-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 15, 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.

2003. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1011; Product Identifier 2018-NM-131-AD; Amendment 39-19691; AD 2019-14-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 15, 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.

2004. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0527; Product Identifier 2019-NM-112-AD; Amendment 39-19684; AD 2019-14-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 15, 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.

2005. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0578; Product Identifier 2019-NM-111-AD; Amendment 39-19697; AD 2019-15-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 15, 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.

2006. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0574; Product Identifier 2018-NM-

150-AD; Amendment 39-19688; AD 2019-14-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 15, 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.

2007. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0251; Product Identifier 2019-NM-057-AD; Amendment 39-19685; AD 2019-14-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 15, 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.

2008. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0255; Product Identifier 2019-NM-018-AD; Amendment 39-19687; AD 2019-14-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 15, 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.

## 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. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 2726. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on Amtrak trains (Rept. 116-199). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 548. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 205) to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to permanently extend the moratorium on leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1146) to amend Public Law 115-97 (commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to repeal the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1941) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior including in any leasing program certain planning areas, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-200). Referred to the House Calendar.

### CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 6, September 9, 2019 by Mr. THOMPSON of California on H.R. 3589

## 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 Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 4243. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve obstetric care in rural areas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4244. A bill to provide for a pathway for chemically synthesized insulin to be ap-

proved under an abbreviated new drug application submitted under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. McBATH (for herself and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 4245. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reduce the complexity and length of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK:

H.R. 4246. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to clarify the venue for judicial review of Commission rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 4247. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to eliminate the double-sided confirmation requirement for swap data repositories; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. MEUSER):

H.R. 4248. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to allow the Secretary of the Interior to delegate certain emergency reclamation activities to the States and Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4249. A bill to amend the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to extend the prohibition on electronic advertisements of cigarettes and little cigars to electronic nicotine delivery systems; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 4250. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to exempt certain charitable organizations from regulation as commodity pool operators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 4251. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to provide greater protection of proprietary information of other registered entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. TURNER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H.R. 4252. A bill to authorize the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to establish a pilot program to make grants to historically Black colleges and universities to provide educational programs to offenders who have recently been, or will soon be, released from incarceration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 4253. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow a recipient of an institutional aid grant to use funds under such grant to establish, improve, or expand



partnerships with child care providers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COHEN, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 4254. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to establish fair and transparent practices related to the marketing and provision of overdraft coverage programs at depository institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 4255. A bill to prevent the illegal sale of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 4256. A bill to amend section 1951 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the Hobbs Act), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 4257. A bill to require the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to establish an Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 4258. A bill to authorize the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police to protect the Justices, employees, and official guests of the Supreme Court outside of the Supreme Court grounds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BACON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BASS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 4259. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to provide categorical eligibility for free lunch and breakfast for certain children in kinship care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. CORREA introduced a bill (H.R. 4260) for the relief of Gualterio Lazaro Santos Santos; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico:

H.R. 4243.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4244.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—Commerce Clause—of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. MCBATH:

H.R. 4245.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Commerce Power

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK:

H.R. 4246.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 4247.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 4248.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4249.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 4250.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 4251.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas:

H.R. 4252.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 4253.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 4254.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 4255.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 4256.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 4257.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 4258.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S.C. Article I, Section 8

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 4259.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause I

By Mr. CORREA:

H.R. 4260.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) The U.S. Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H. R. 40: Mr. LUJÁN.

H. R. 129: Mr. COLE.

H. R. 141: Ms. SHERRILL.

H. R. 175: Mr. MEADOWS.

H. R. 241: Mr. MEEKS.

H. R. 281: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H. R. 333: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H. R. 369: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.

H. R. 445: Mr. KHANNA.

H. R. 510: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. LESKO, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H. R. 532: Ms. MOORE and Ms. HILL of California.

H. R. 553: Mr. NADLER and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H. R. 597: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H. R. 647: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H. R. 687: Ms. NORTON.

H. R. 717: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H. R. 737: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H. R. 777: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H. R. 808: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H. R. 832: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee and Mr. VAN DREW.

H. R. 838: Ms. DEAN and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H. R. 864: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H. R. 869: Mr. KHANNA.

H. R. 871: Mr. SHERMAN.

H. R. 877: Mr. COX of California.

H. R. 878: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H. R. 939: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. KHANNA.

H. R. 943: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H. R. 959: Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. SPANO.

H. R. 960: Mr. PHILLIPS and Ms. LOFGREN.

H. R. 1019: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1024: Mr. HASTINGS and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1034: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 1042: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1055: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1114: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 1133: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1137: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1139: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 1154: Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 1157: Mr. CLINE and Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 1171: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1185: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 1236: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. TRONE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 1277: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 1289: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

- H.R. 1298: Ms. PRESSLEY.  
H.R. 1305: Ms. ADAMS.  
H.R. 1309: Mr. BEYER and Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 1321: Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 1337: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
H.R. 1380: Ms. BASS.  
H.R. 1390: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 1400: Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H.R. 1423: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. COSTA, and Mrs. BUSTOS.  
H.R. 1425: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
H.R. 1444: Mr. TRONE, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.  
H.R. 1529: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 1551: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 1553: Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 1611: Ms. DEAN.  
H.R. 1641: Mrs. DINGELL.  
H.R. 1656: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
H.R. 1694: Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 1745: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 1776: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. BASS, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 1820: Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 1882: Ms. BASS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COX of California, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. VELA, and Ms. HILL of California.  
H.R. 1885: Mr. STEUBE.  
H.R. 1897: Mr. SARBANES.  
H.R. 1903: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 1943: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 1970: Mr. BERGMAN.  
H.R. 1978: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 1980: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 1982: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 2000: Mr. JEFFRIES.  
H.R. 2010: Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 2086: Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 2096: Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 2134: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 2135: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 2139: Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 2146: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 2164: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 2181: Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 2186: Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 2214: Mrs. MCBATH and Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 2218: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 2223: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 2314: Ms. MOORE.  
H.R. 2321: Mr. ROSE of New York.  
H.R. 2339: Mr. COX of California and Ms. TLAIB.  
H.R. 2350: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.  
H.R. 2382: Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H.R. 2426: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. VAN DREW, and Ms. JAYAPAL.  
H.R. 2435: Mr. KILMER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. SIMPSON.  
H.R. 2506: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H.R. 2509: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 2533: Mr. SIRES.  
H.R. 2571: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.  
H.R. 2579: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 2602: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 2643: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H.R. 2667: Mr. HUDSON.  
H.R. 2674: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 2682: Mr. PETERSON.  
H.R. 2708: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.  
H.R. 2710: Mr. REED.  
H.R. 2711: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GALLEGGO, and Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 2728: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 2731: Mr. NADLER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HECK, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. PORTER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. HUIZENGA.  
H.R. 2771: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 2774: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
H.R. 2778: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
H.R. 2825: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 2852: Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 2905: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 2975: Mr. STANTON.  
H.R. 2978: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 3000: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.  
H.R. 3036: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H.R. 3043: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 3076: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. DELGADO.  
H.R. 3077: Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BACON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 3082: Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 3104: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. BALDERSON.  
H.R. 3114: Mr. GOLDEN and Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 3115: Mr. HASTINGS.  
H.R. 3162: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. PENCE.  
H.R. 3172: Mr. RYAN, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.  
H.R. 3192: Mr. HORSFORD.  
H.R. 3193: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
H.R. 3219: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
H.R. 3221: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.  
H.R. 3228: Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 3249: Mr. BEYER.  
H.R. 3285: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 3296: Mrs. LEE of Nevada and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 3331: Mr. UPTON.  
H.R. 3350: Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. CASE, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.  
H.R. 3356: Mr. CISNEROS and Mrs. BEATTY.  
H.R. 3378: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 3405: Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 3442: Mr. NORMAN.  
H.R. 3463: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. BASS, and Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 3468: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.  
H.R. 3495: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. RUSH, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARR, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. TIPTON.  
H.R. 3496: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 3497: Ms. HILL of California.  
H.R. 3509: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 3545: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H.R. 3555: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. GALLEGGO.  
H.R. 3594: Mrs. LESKO and Mr. HICE of Georgia.  
H.R. 3598: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.  
H.R. 3615: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.  
H.R. 3623: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 3655: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 3657: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HECK, and Mrs. WAGNER.  
H.R. 3663: Mrs. DEMINGS.  
H.R. 3665: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.  
H.R. 3668: Mrs. TRAHAN.  
H.R. 3689: Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 3708: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 3712: Ms. PRESSLEY.  
H.R. 3717: Mr. HOLDING.  
H.R. 3720: Mr. SUOZZI.  
H.R. 3732: Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 3738: Mrs. DEMINGS.  
H.R. 3739: Mr. NORMAN.  
H.R. 3751: Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 3775: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 3798: Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 3813: Mr. BABIN.  
H.R. 3824: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 3851: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.  
H.R. 3870: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 3873: Ms. HILL of California and Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 3882: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 3915: Mr. MCKINLEY.  
H.R. 3956: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 3961: Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 3972: Mr. MITCHELL.  
H.R. 3973: Ms. PORTER and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 4018: Ms. DEAN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. CICILLINE.  
H.R. 4067: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.  
H.R. 4098: Mr. GAETZ, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. CARTER of Texas.  
H.R. 4105: Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 4127: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 4141: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 4147: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 4194: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 4203: Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H.R. 4211: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 4232: Mr. NORMAN.  
H.J.Res. 2: Ms. DEAN.  
H.J.Res. 29: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.J.Res. 38: Mr. EVANS.  
H.Con. Res. 50: Mr. WATKINS.  
H.Con. Res. 52: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ROUDA, and Ms. ESHOO.  
H.Con. Res. 54: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.  
H.Res. 23: Mr. POSEY and Ms. PORTER.  
H.Res. 189: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. EMMER, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. STIVERS.  
H.Res. 217: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. GALLAGHER.  
H.Res. 231: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.Res. 255: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. RYAN, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. HAGEDORN.  
H.Res. 300: Mr. TRONE.  
H.Res. 323: Mrs. MURPHY.  
H.Res. 326: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.Res. 371: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.Res. 391: Ms. NORTON.  
H.Res. 395: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.Res. 493: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. SPANO.  
H.Res. 527: Ms. PRESSLEY.  
H.Res. 529: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.Res. 538: Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

## DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1748: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.