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No. 144

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
September 10, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DEBBIE DINGELL to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

### THE DISCONNECT BETWEEN THE BELTWAY AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, we often hear about the disconnect between the beltway and the American people. It is usually not intentional. It is not based on malice, but it is real. The perfect example of this disconnect is found in my district in southern Illinois.

Alexander County is home to the Len Small levee along the Mississippi

River. The levee breached during the winter floods of 2015 and 2016. The aerial photo here shows just how devastating the breach was for farms and communities. There is about 1,000 acres, and that river is now trying to cut a new gorge to change the course of the river.

We immediately went to work in our office to try to get Len Small repaired. However, the Army Corps of Engineers told us that the levee wouldn't receive Federal funding because it failed to meet the benefit-cost ratio based solely on its flood protection criteria.

But the Len Small levee provides much more than flood protection. It is critical to navigation and commerce on the Mississippi River. If it cuts through that gorge, it changes the course of the river and it becomes a rapids.

So I introduced legislation directing the Army Corps of Engineers to consider navigational benefits, along with flood protection, when determining if a levee was worth a repair.

The Corps then informed us that there was no navigational benefit to the repair in Len Small. So over the months, the flood waters receded, leaving nothing but the sand and debris behind. And that was until earlier this year, when record rainfall into the Mississippi flood plain and southern Illinois once again brought the river up.

In August, I toured the where the levee is, and this was left behind: six barges, not counting the tolls that were sucked in. We managed to get all of them out but two.

Now, this is three-quarters of a mile inland on a person's farm, but yet they are saying that it has no navigational problems?

Look, I believe the Washington staff of the Army Corps has good intentions. They don't want to hurt people. They want to make a bad situation better, and they are trying to balance the needs of the communities across this country. It can't be easy, and I appre-

ciate that. But how in the world can anybody look at this photo and say there is no navigational benefit to the Len Small levee?

When the floodwaters crested earlier this summer, the Coast Guard issued a warning. Now, another Federal agent. What does it say? U.S. Coast Guard Safety Advisory, June 27, 2019, unclassified:

The U.S. Coast Guard has issued this safety advisory due to an outdraft at the break in the Len Small levee. It is recommended that the vessels stay approximately 800 feet off the shore. Use extreme caution. Keep a sharp lookout, and report navigational hazards to the Coast Guard immediately.

That is right. The U.S. Coast Guard issued a safety warning to vessels in the river to avoid the Len Small levee. They urged ships to use extreme caution and report any navigational hazard.

Madam Speaker, there is a clear navigational benefit to fixing the Len Small levee, and there are huge navigational consequences to not taking action. Weeks, months, or years from now, we will be right back in this situation again when the flooded land and desperate people ask why their government didn't act sooner.

I urge the Army Corps of Engineers to reconsider how important this levee is to flood protection and navigation. We must get the Len Small levee fixed.

### AND STILL I RISE

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise with love of country in my heart and, I must say, I rise today, unfortunately, some 146 days since the Mueller report was released, some 48 days since Mr. Mueller testified, some 48 days for the President to be above the law since the testimony of Mr. Mueller, 146 days above the law

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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since the report was presented to Congress.

And still I rise, with a very special message, however. I want people to know that there is more than hope. I rise today to say that there will be an impeachment. The President will be impeached.

Some things bear repeating.

The President will be impeached. There will be a vote taken sometime this week, I am told, for the Judiciary Committee to make some sort of official announcement.

I rise to say that the President will be impeached, in spite of some and because of others.

I rise today to say that he will be impeached because the hands of history are piloting his ship of fate. And I believe that history will not allow us, the Members of this august body, to allow the President to be above the law. I believe that if we fail to do so, it would make Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution meaningless. It would have no application to the term that we quite often use, "no person is above the law." We would then have to say: No person is above the law, saving at least one person.

Article II, Section 4, if it is to have meaning, means that the President will be impeached. So I rise to stand here on the floor of the House and announce that it will happen.

But there is one question that is outstanding, and that is whether the bigotry emanating from the Presidency is going to be a part of that impeachment.

I believe that if the radical Republicans in 1868 could impeach Andrew Johnson, who was the bigot of his time, if they could impeach Andrew Johnson, it seems to me we ought to be able to impeach this President for bigotry emanating from the Presidency as well.

Andrew Johnson was opposed to the Freedmen's Bureau. He fought the notion that the persons who had been freed should have the same liberties that other in this country enjoyed, and he was impeached. Republicans did it. Radical Republicans did it.

I believe that we ought to have the same standard today that we had in 1868, and if we should, I believe that there will be an impeachment. So I am announcing today that there will be an impeachment.

One final point. After the vote, whenever it takes place in the Judiciary Committee, I will have some additional special statements to make, but I am reserving them for after the vote.

I love my country. Democracy hangs in the balance. Liberty and justice for all must prevail. And if it is to prevail, there must be and will be an impeachment. The hands of history are piloting the ship of fate.

And still I rise.

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

#### COMMEMORATING SEPTEMBER 11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, no American will ever forget what happened to us, to our Nation, 18 years ago. We remember exactly where we were and what we were doing when we watched the tragedy of September 11 unfold.

But we also recount how, in the midst of fear and uncertainty, so many Americans acted as heroes and gave of themselves for the sake of their country and their city to help their fellow human beings.

The darkness of that day did not prevail. An attack meant to bring us to our knees instead brought us together and prompted a generation of protectors—airmen, soldiers, sailors, Coast Guard, and marines—to rise up in defense of freedom and in pursuit of peace.

As we commemorate the tragedy of September 11, we pray for the families of the fallen in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania; we give thanks for the bravery of first responders who ran toward the burning buildings and away from safety; we honor the men and women whose last moments were committed to love of country and their fellow human beings; and we pray for the safety of those men and women still deployed throughout the world on the mission that began that day.

While we hope never again to endure the suffering that day brought, it continues to inspire all of us to be selfless for the greater good of our country which unites us all.

I commend the communities in North Carolina's Fifth District and around the country who are commemorating 9/11 and taking up service projects in remembrance of September 11 on what has become our National Day of Service.

May God continue to bless the United States of America.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF SERGEANT FIRST CLASS RICHARD STAYSKAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sergeant First Class Richard Stayskal and to tell Rich how much I admire his bravery and his service to our country.

Rich has been in D.C. since yesterday, talking to Members of the Senate about the critical need to address the injustice of the Feres doctrine. Today, he has joined us in the gallery.

This will likely be his last trip to Washington, D.C. That is because this father, this husband, this marine and Army Green Beret has end-stage lung cancer, a cancer that Army medical staff failed to alert him to despite find-

ing the tumor on scans. The cancer grew at a deadly pace, untreated and undiagnosed, until he went to a private practice doctor in 2017. By then, it was stage IV, and his prognosis was terminal.

□ 1015

Despite this devastating development, Rich continued his service overseas and at home in good times and bad until not long ago and just shy of his 20-year milestone for full retirement. He also fought this tragedy as a true soldier and tackled the very thing that has left him and his family most vulnerable: The Feres doctrine.

The Feres doctrine is an outdated judicial ruling that bars active duty servicemembers from suing the government for medical malpractice. These are not in combat situations. These are cases that happen here at home at medical facilities on Army bases and other services. There has never been a bill, there has never been a hearing, a vote in Congress, but that is the Feres doctrine, and that has been what has been the law of the land for 70 years.

Servicemembers' spouses and families, civilian Federal employees, and even convicted prisoners have the right to sue for negligence, but not our servicemembers. Only Rich and our brave military servicemembers are denied this right by the Feres doctrine. That means that Rich, his family, and other servicemembers and their families have been denied justice in their greatest hour of need. It also means there are no consequences for botched procedures and few incentives for the military's medical providers to improve care.

In this fight to achieve justice for his family and spare others what they have endured, Rich has met with Democrats and Republicans in the House and Senate. He testified before the Armed Services Military Personnel Subcommittee, which I chair. The media has taken notice. The House has taken notice. The NDAA has addressed it in the House. The question is: Will the Senate?

At a time when Rich should be able to spend his remaining days with those he loves, he has answered the call to fight. Rich, as I promised you when you testified before the committee, we will never forget your commitment, your honor, and sacrifice, and I will keep fighting to fix Feres as long as it takes.

Congress is responsible for allowing Feres to stand for 70 years, but we can correct this failure, and we can do it now. The House-passed NDAA contains the Sergeant First Class Richard Stayskal Act of 2019. It would create an exemption that would finally give servicemembers and their families the right to sue the government for medical malpractice in noncombat settings.

The ball is now in the Senate's court where it seems Senator MCCONNELL would rather help corporations than

our brave servicemembers. I hope he will make an exception for doing the right thing and for Rich, because Rich deserves to know that after all his years of coming through for this country when it really counted this country will come through for him. Rich deserves to know that his efforts, his life, his sacrifice matter because he made life better for those who will come after him. And Rich deserves to know that when his time comes his wife Megan and their two young daughters will not be left alone. They, like so many military families, have sacrificed so much so that we may sleep at night. They have forfeited unknown years of happiness with a father and husband that they would move heaven and earth to keep with them.

In honor of Rich and his family and all those who serve, I implore the Senate to join the House and pass the Sergeant First Class Richard Stayskal Act of 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members to avoid referencing occupants of the gallery.

#### CONGRATULATING FATHER COLUMBA STEWART

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

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Father Columba Stewart for being named the 2019 Jefferson Lecturer in the Humanities by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

During my time in Congress I have had the honor of meeting with Father Columba Stewart in his role as the executive director of the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library at Saint John's University in Minnesota's Sixth Congressional District.

During these meetings I learned about his work rescuing religious heritage from sites across the world and the incredible mission he has carried out to preserve the religious art, literature, and cultural artifacts for the preservation of our shared history.

Father Stewart's work has taken him to war-torn countries, which earned him the moniker "the monk who saves manuscripts from ISIS" by The Atlantic magazine. He has dedicated the last 15 years to finding and preserving the important religious documentation that built our world history.

Thank you, Father Columba for all your great work and congratulations.

#### RECOGNIZING MINNESOTA RECOVERY CONNECTION

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Minnesota Recovery Connection. September is National Recovery Month, but all year long they strive to support care and provide the resources needed for individuals to find freedom from addiction and remain in long-term recovery.

Minnesota Recovery Connection's mission is to strengthen the recovery community through peer-to-peer sup-

port, public education, and advocacy. They work to eliminate the stigma that prevents treatment, and this month it is important to remind everyone that recovery is possible.

Every year Minnesota Recovery Connection hosts Walk for Recovery, which is an important event to bring people together from all over the State to celebrate long-term recovery. It is the largest all-recovery gathering in Minnesota.

Minnesota Recovery Connection, thank you for the work you do to support long-term recovery for individuals struggling with addiction. Thank you for being there for everyone in our community and for bringing people together to celebrate recovery.

#### RECOGNIZING AMANDA LAWRENCE

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Amanda Lawrence of St. Cloud, Minnesota. This year at the age of 22, and after only 3 years of training, she has earned the coveted title of Champion of Champions from the International Powerlifting Federation.

During her debut at the 2019 World Classic Powerlifting Championship in Helsingborg, Sweden, she broke world records for the squat and deadlift. Amanda's discipline and commitment to train and compete make her a champion. We understand that Amanda is on her way to the U.S.A. Powerlifting Raw Nationals on October 19 in Lombard, Chicago.

Good luck in Chicago, Amanda. You have made your community so proud already.

#### RECOGNIZING BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHANNA CLYBORNE

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brigadier General Johanna Clyborne for earning the rank of major general and becoming the first female two-star general in Minnesota's National Guard.

For 30 years, Brigadier General Clyborne has risen through the ranks and served her country with distinction. Incredibly, she did this while having a family, earning a law degree, and becoming a successful attorney. The example she has set for other women in the military and beyond is a legacy to be proud of. I was honored to have Brigadier General Clyborne participate on a panel for our annual Young Women in Leadership Program for high school students in Minnesota. Her leadership and life experience inspired not only the participants, but me and my staff, as well.

Congratulations Brigadier General Clyborne on your outstanding achievement. Thank you for your decades of service to our Nation and thanks for being such a great role model for young women. We are lucky to have individuals like you devoted to the safety and security of our Nation.

#### RECOGNIZING KATHY COLES

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Kathy Coles of Otsego, Minnesota. Kathy recently

earned her eighth degree dan black belt in Song Moo Kwan tae kwon do, which makes her the first female grand master in the world after nearly 38 years in martial arts.

This is an amazing achievement, especially considering the perseverance required. Each increased degree in black belt rank takes roughly the same number of years to achieve. For example, a second degree would take approximately 2 years, a third degree 3 years. Kathy plans to test for and earn her ninth degree, which should take about 8½ years.

Congratulations, Kathy, on doing what no other woman has done, and good luck on earning your ninth degree dan black belt.

#### CONGRATULATING MAYOR DICK CHURCH

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

Mr. TURNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and congratulate my good friend, Miamisburg Mayor Dick Church on his retirement. Dick Church has faithfully served the city of Miamisburg as mayor since 1992 and as a Miamisburg city councilman for 4 years prior to that. Dick Church is the longest serving mayor in Miamisburg's history.

Mayor Church has transformed Miamisburg into an economic powerhouse, a thriving downtown, and a safe and stable neighborhood. In addition, his legacy has been the cleanup of a former U.S. Department of Energy Cold War era defense production and deep space energy site in his community known as Mound Laboratories.

Mayor Church has worked to make the Mound facility viable for businesses again continuing the facility's legacy and southwest Ohio's spirit of innovation. The Mound Business Park is now home to 15 businesses that conduct important research and development. The Mound Business Park's development could not have come to fruition without Dick Church's crucial work.

Dick Church has been a hands-on mayor. In many communities almost everyone can say they know the mayor. In Miamisburg, the mayor can say he practically knows everyone. Congratulations, Dick Church, on an incredible career as mayor.

#### SUPPORTING INDIANA'S NATIONAL GUARD

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support for the Army National Guard's proposal to station a cyber battalion at Atterbury-Muscatauck in Indiana's Sixth District.

The Indiana National Guard's existing capabilities, programs, and infrastructures make the Hoosier State an

ideal location for a cyber battalion. Home to the Department of Defense's only live, full-scale cyber range, Muscatatuck Urban Training Center boasts cutting-edge technology that is only a stone's throw away from national experts at the Naval Surface Warfare Center—Crane.

I am thankful for the opportunity to have visited Camp Atterbury and Muscatatuck a few weeks ago, and I hope that soon we are able to welcome the next cyber battalion to the Hoosier State.

SUPPORTING THE FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Hours of Service proposal to improve safety and increase flexibility for truck drivers.

Over 80 percent of Hoosiers depend on the trucking industry to keep their businesses moving. Reducing these burdensome regulations will help Hoosiers and all Americans.

As a member of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, providing flexibility for our truckers is my top priority. Thank you, Secretary Chao, for supporting commonsense proposals to increase the safety of our Nation's roads.

SUPPORTING PASSAGE OF THE USMCA

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to reiterate my commitment to passing the USMCA, a deal that will lead to strong economic growth for Hoosiers and the American people.

The USMCA will generate tens of billions of dollars and create over 175,000 new American jobs. Why won't Speaker PELOSI act? This agreement would rebalance trade for American manufacturing, increase market access for agriculture, and level the playing field for our small businesses.

While back in my district, I met with Hoosier farmers and manufacturers who told me the same thing: Congress needs to act now. Pass the USMCA. I urge my colleagues to put partisan politics aside and ratify the USMCA on behalf of our farmers, ranchers, businesses, and all American workers.

THANKING THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank the U.S. Department of Agriculture for standing with Hoosier farmers. They have faced hardship due to adverse weather conditions. Indiana farmers experienced prolonged rains, negatively impacting their ability to plant corn and soybeans before crop insurance deadlines passed.

Just 2 weeks ago, Secretary Perdue declared 74 counties across the Hoosier State eligible for Federal assistance. On behalf of Indiana's Sixth District, I want to thank the Secretary for assisting farmers faced with a shortened growing season and a small harvest with access to this critical help.

SUPPORTING BROADBAND ACCESS

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today regarding an issue impacting

constituents in every corner of Indiana's Sixth District. My district ranks among the lowest in the Nation in regard to broadband access.

According to the FCC, 42 percent of Hoosiers in rural areas of my district are without high speed broadband internet. That puts almost half of my constituents in rural communities at a disadvantage. This is not unique to my district. Over 16.8 million rural Americans across this Nation are lacking adequate access to a broadband connection.

We must ensure rural America is not left behind. We must close the digital divide.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 28 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Pastor Kevin Yriarte, Journey of Faith Church, Covina, California, offered the following prayer:

Father, thank You for our leaders You have chosen. Lord, search their hearts and give them wisdom and discernment to lead our Nation, courage to stand for what is right.

Bring peace to this House, Your presence to these Halls. May our leaders never lose their individual uniqueness, but may they also never lose their unity as one. Prevent differences from distracting from purpose; unite what others would try to divide; restore what is broken.

Thank You that we live in a country where we are free to live, free to believe, free to express. May we remember that we are not a country divided by different views or beliefs; we are a country of people united by Your love as one body, one nation. Your Word created this country. May Your Word sustain this country.

God, continue to cover, protect, and bless America.

In Jesus' name we pray, amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) come

forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BUDD 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.

WELCOMING PASTOR KEVIN YRIARTE

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to introduce to the House and bid welcome to Pastor Kevin Yriarte today, founder and senior pastor at Journey of Faith Church in Covina.

Thank you, Pastor Kevin, for coming from Covina, and your family, and for the wonderful prayer.

Pastor Kevin, as he is known, has been married for 25 years to his wife, L.A. County Superior Court Judge Geanene Yriarte. They have two sons: Jordan and Ryder. Ryder is here. Jordan is in his third year at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and Ryder plans to follow the same path.

After years of working in the business world, Pastor Kevin was called by the Lord into ministry full-time. Pastor Kevin works to strengthen the weak, heal the wounded, and restore the broken.

Pastor Kevin is also the chaplain of the City of La Verne Police Department. He provides spiritual support and counseling to the police department, the residents of the city of La Verne, and to the victims of crimes and families as needed.

In April 2019, Pastor Kevin became a parent admissions partner for the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. He assists the academy in performing interviews with potential candidates and represents the academy at various functions.

Pastor Kevin has been helpful in many important events for California's 32nd District, my district. He is an integral part in our annual prayer breakfast and is known for his inspirational and uplifting prayers.

Pastor, thank you for today's blessing and for the work you do to spread and promote the Gospel throughout the San Gabriel Valley. May God continue to bless your ministry.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MICHAEL  
BAUER

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Michael Bauer, a lifelong champion for the causes of equality and justice.

Always at the forefront for each battle the LGBTQ community has faced since the AIDS epidemic began, Michael connected elected officials, business leaders, and nonprofit organizations to elevate the visibility of the community and safeguard its rights.

Inspired by his own mother's story as a 103-year-old survivor of the Holocaust, Michael understood that the future of humanity, of the LGBTQ, Jewish, pro-Israel, and civil rights communities, in particular, was dependent on protecting against oppression. He took the directive "Never Again" literally and devoted his life to that end.

Michael's top priority was always his family, and the love and support they provided were most important in his life. He married the love of his life, Roger Simon, whom he met in 1982, in Toronto in 2003.

I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering my friend Michael for his tireless service and dedication. He will be missed.

CONGRATULATING ELGIN AND  
JOANNE DARLING

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

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Elgin and Joanne Darling of Willis, Michigan, for being inducted into this year's Michigan Farmers' Hall of Fame.

Elgin and Joanne have been married for 61 years, and for decades, they have been respected farmers and community leaders in Monroe County. From dawn to dusk, year after year, they toiled in bountiful fields to produce crops that fed their fellow citizens.

Through their involvement with Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan Corn Growers, and a host of other organizations, Elgin and Joanne have been champions of the agriculture industry.

This remarkable legacy of service and stewardship has now been passed down to their son, Doug. In total, six generations of Darlings have worked on the family farm, which dates back to 1833.

Michigan farmers are among the most patriotic and hardest working individuals I have the privilege to represent, and very few have demonstrated more humility and work ethic than Elgin and Joanne.

On behalf of Michigan's Seventh Congressional District, we wish to congratulate Elgin and Joanne Darling on a lifetime of farming excellence.

They certainly belong in the Hall of Fame.

FEDERAL MORATORIUM ON OIL  
DRILLING IN THE GULF OF MEX-  
ICO

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

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, Florida hosted over 100 million tourists last year. They came from every State in the Union and from around the world. Many came to our world-class beaches. Florida's beaches are a national treasure beyond just our district, but across our Nation.

We also have major Air Force exercises throughout the Gulf of Mexico. For this reason, there is a Federal moratorium on oil drilling in the Gulf. But in 2022, that moratorium is set to expire.

It is time to end this looming deadline and make the moratorium permanent. That is why we have come together in a bipartisan fashion to do just that.

This week, we will have a chance to protect Florida's wildlife and sea life, to protect our military operations and readiness, and to protect the national treasure of Florida's beaches for all Members of Congress' constituents and for the world. I urge all my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

HURRICANE DORIAN  
PREPAREDNESS

(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. Mr. Speaker, with last week's threat of Hurricane Dorian to South Carolina, I am grateful to the State officials who worked to prepare the people of South Carolina. I appreciate Governor Henry McMaster, Adjutant General Van McCarty, Secretary of Transportation Christy Hall, Attorney General Alan Wilson, as well as Kim Stenson, the director of the Emergency Management Division.

As the hurricane approached, I went by to thank all of the State and Federal personnel in the South Carolina Emergency Management Division at Pine Ridge. The work this division achieves is vital to the safety of thousands of South Carolinians, and I commend them on their vigilance and around-the-clock attention.

I am grateful that Governor McMaster closely coordinated with President Trump and continuously kept the people of South Carolina up-to-date on the ever-changing hurricane.

I would also like to thank President Donald Trump for helping South Carolina to prepare in this time of uncertainty.

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

FUND OUR MILITARY, NOT THE  
WALL

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

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the President cut 127 military projects, worth \$3.6 billion, to construct 175 miles of wall on our southern border. The halted projects affect every branch of the military here and abroad.

Fort Huachuca, in my district, will lose \$30 million in funding designated for the reconstruction of an overdue transportation equipment building. Fort Huachuca is a vital asset to our local economy and our entire national security.

Not only does this action defy Congress' role in appropriating funds, I believe it is disrespectful to our Armed Forces and the American taxpayers.

The President has made it very clear he is more willing to protect his own political campaign over protecting and delivering for our military. Ultimately, this type of decisionmaking puts us all at risk.

Mr. President, fund our military, not your wall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF  
SANCTUARY CITIES ACT

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, in June, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE, released a list of criminal illegal aliens who were allowed back into their sanctuary communities by local officials. One such criminal is Rosalio Ramos-Romas, a Honduran citizen who was deported four times before authorities arrested him in Washington State in October of 2017.

Once notified of his arrest, ICE issued a written detainer request asking local authorities to imprison him for an additional 48 hours. Instead, local authorities ignored the detainer request and allowed Rosalio back into the community, where he eventually murdered his cousin and hid the body in a dumpster.

These are not isolated incidents of violence, but they occur all too frequently in sanctuary cities across America. The truth is that sanctuary city policies threaten the safety of our neighbors.

I am fed up that these tragedies have gone unchecked for far too long in our country. That is why I introduced H.R. 3964, the Justice for Victims of Sanctuary Cities Act, with Congressman BRADLEY BYRNE, which would allow anyone harmed by an illegal immigrant in a sanctuary city to sue the sanctuary city or State.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the House to give victims of sanctuary city policies a legal pathway to justice. This cannot happen again.

#### LESSONS FROM THE BP OIL SPILL DISASTER

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to believe that some have already forgotten the lessons we have learned from the BP oil spill disaster. It was only a few years ago that we saw millions of gallons of oil being spilled into the Gulf of Mexico, and, sadly, many areas are still recovering.

In California, we have seen the disastrous effects offshore drilling can have on our oceans and the lives that depend on it. We had our own disaster in Santa Barbara exactly 50 years ago.

Night after night, we saw images of birds and sea otters drenched in oil and pictures of dead seals and dolphins. It was heartbreaking. And this is why we say never again.

Offshore drilling is not the answer to our country's energy challenges. We can and we must invest in clean, renewable energy.

California, as everybody knows, has one of the most beautiful coastlines in the world, and we have to keep it that way. So I urge my colleagues, vote to keep our oceans clean and reject more offshore drilling.

□ 1215

#### OPPOSING ENERGY BILLS

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to all three of the anti-American energy dominance bills on the floor this week. I am most concerned by H.R. 205, which bans energy development in parts of the Gulf of Mexico.

I do not rise as just another oil-and-gas Texan. I have unique insights, because, unlike most of the bill's supporters, I started my naval career, 9 years, at the cradle of naval aviation, NAS Pensacola, Florida, the home port of the Blue Angels.

I have flown over every ocean on Earth. I patrolled for Russian nuclear missile submarines to protect our Nation from nuclear war.

A blanket ban on this entire region hurts our national security. This bill is a hatchet, and we need a precise scalpel. I urge my colleagues to vote against the rule and against all three bills, especially H.R. 205.

#### CONFRONTING GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as we return this week, we must confront our Nation's sickening gun violence. My commitment to act is even stronger after my own terrifying experience.

My wife Judy and I were at the Gilroy Garlic Festival when a shooter opened fire. We heard the pops, then screams, and we turned and ran for our lives. Three people were killed, but it could have been much worse if not for law enforcement's quick action. It almost seems like a bad dream, but it was real. Just as the threat of gun violence in our Nation is all too real.

This violence has social and spiritual roots, but there are commonsense laws we can enact to stem gun violence. I have had many people beg me for Congress to act, including proud gun owners who understand that we can pass gun safety laws while also upholding the Second Amendment.

This week the Senate should start by passing the comprehensive background check bill that we passed in the House earlier this year. Doing nothing is not an option. Congress must act.

#### ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, following a summer of horrific gun violence, we can no longer accept congressional failure to take concrete action. Mass shootings in Gilroy, El Paso, Dayton, and Odessa, as well as the unceasing daily gun violence in communities across our country, including close to my home in Chicago, define the summer of 2019. I hope the fall of 2019 will be remembered as the time when our leaders finally began to address our Nation's gun violence epidemic.

The simple fact is, this House already passed bipartisan bills on universal background checks and closing the Charleston loophole. This is commonsense legislation that more than 90 percent of Americans support. It would have closed the loophole that the Texas shooter used to acquire his weapon.

But Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL astonishingly continues to carry the water for the NRA and refuses to even allow a simple up or down vote on this bill. We need to tell Mr. MCCONNELL and the NRA that enough is enough. People are needlessly dying. The victims and their loved ones deserve more than mere thoughts and prayers. Congress must act now.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 10, 2019.  
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 10, 2019, at 11:29 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 349.

That the Senate passed S. 1689.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 831.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 57.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

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. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 548 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 548

*Resolved*, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union 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. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-29, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the

House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union 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. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-30, modified by the amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 3. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union 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. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour

equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-31, modified by the amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 548, providing for consideration of H.R. 205, Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of 2019; H.R. 1146, the Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act; and H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act.

The rule provides for consideration of each bill under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of debate on each bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Natural Resources. Additionally, the rule provides one motion to recommit on each bill.

Mr. Speaker, together these three bills block oil and gas drilling in the

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Atlantic and Pacific Coast, and in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

For those of you that have worked with me over the years, you know that I have said, and I mean, that I will be the last person standing before offshore oil drilling is expanded off the coast of Florida. I am a native Floridian, and I have seen substantial changes in my State, and I have seen that coastline on either side threatened by a variety of issues that man should not be undertaking.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, I am glad it didn't have to come to that. I am glad that the people's House is taking up these measures that undoubtedly will protect our Nation's environment, climate, and the economies of coastal communities that rely on tourism, outdoor recreation, and fishing. I am glad that the House of Representatives is demonstrating to the American people that we work for them, not for the oil and gas industry.

Mr. Speaker, last year, in a radical move, the Trump administration proposed a plan to open nearly all U.S. coasts to oil and gas drilling. This disastrous plan brought to mind the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster in the Gulf of Mexico, where the explosion not only killed 11 people and injured many, but it poured millions of gallons of oil into the Gulf waters and also killed hundreds of thousands of birds, marine mammals, fish, and sea turtles. Just the prospect of oily beaches led to hundreds of hotel cancellations along Florida's Gulf Coast, even in places the oil never reached.

Mr. Speaker, I was living there during that period of time, of course, and many around this Nation saw that continuous loop shown on television of oil spilling into the Gulf. It has not all gone away, and much of the industry along that coastline has been decimated.

Mr. Speaker, the Trump administration's plan is risking billions of dollars and millions of jobs from the industries that depend on a clean, healthy ocean. Make no mistake about it, our coastal communities are the backbone of the United States economy.

According to the National Ocean Economics Program, coastal States encompass over 80 percent of the Nation's population, GDP, and employment. Moreover, the ocean economy's tourism and recreation industry single-handedly provides 71 percent of the jobs to the United States economy. In fact, our coastlines provide 12 times the amount of jobs of the offshore oil industry.

If that is not enough, in 2016, the U.S. Atlantic Ocean economy and California's ocean economy contributed more than \$94 billion and \$43.5 billion to the country's GDP, respectively, during that period of time. National parks on both coasts and in the eastern Gulf States contributed \$6.2 billion to the local economies. And the Department

of Defense has made it abundantly clear that the continuation of the moratorium in the Gulf on oil and gas leasing is essential to vital military readiness activities.

Mr. Speaker, there is widespread bipartisan support for ending offshore drilling.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the entire Florida delegation for the work that they have done, with special emphasis to Ambassador ROONEY, Ms. CASTOR, Ms. SHALALA, and others of our colleagues who have been drilling down on these issues legislatively.

Opposition includes nearly all the coastal Governors; over 2,200 elected officials across the political spectrum; more than 300 municipalities, including all in my district; 47,000 businesses; and 500,000 fishing families.

Mr. Speaker, America needs to conserve energy, safeguard our natural resources, and look to clean energy and innovative ways to build a sustainable energy portfolio. Offshore oil drilling is simply not the answer.

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

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative HASTINGS for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, energy is a critical driver of the American economy and quality of life. Its production creates thousands of well-paying jobs. Energy is needed in almost every aspect of our lives, from fueling the trucks that transport our goods to stores, to powering the servers that make the internet possible.

The United States cannot reach or sustain our potential without large-scale access to developing our energy resources, but today, we are debating three bills that put American energy, American quality of life, and American national security at risk.

This majority wants to pass sweeping bans on harnessing domestic energy resources. They want to ban American energy from the Pacific, ban American energy from the Atlantic, ban American energy from Alaska. They want to ban it all, and American families will pay the price.

These bills ignore the economic benefits of domestic energy production. Energy development brings high-paying jobs, facilitates manufacturing and investment, and provides government revenues. Energy development in the United States also makes energy more affordable for everyone.

The average salary paid in the natural gas and oil development fields is \$113,000 per year, and the energy industry supports 300,000 jobs in the United States.

These bills also ignore how affordable energy makes a higher standard of living accessible.

I spent this summer, part of it, back home in Arizona. Air-conditioning, of course, is essential in our climate in Arizona, but it is also a major driver of

electricity bills. Our electricity bills are very high.

Many of my constituents are retirees living on limited incomes. I want to work to lower their energy costs by expanding American energy development, but instead, my Democratic colleagues, I believe, are doing the opposite.

Domestic oil production has allowed Americans to spend 28 percent less in fuel, resulting in nearly \$1,000 in savings per family in 2017 alone. To my constituents, that is a lot of money.

The reality of our current situation in energy exploration is that 94 percent of the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States is currently off-limits to offshore exploration and development. We haven't even had a lease auction for areas of the Atlantic Ocean since 1984. We have made substantial gains in exploration technologies, drilling technology, and overall safety since then. Why not even just allow for exploration, to know what resources we have?

We must consider how access to domestic energy resources helps keep our Nation secure. Oil and gas supplies 67 percent of the energy Americans use, and total oil and natural gas consumption is expected to grow over the next 30 years, generating over 60 percent of America's energy. By limiting access to offshore areas containing resources, we risk being dependent on foreign actors, like the Russians for natural gas or Saudi Arabia for oil. In fact, California recently bought billions of dollars of oil from Saudi Arabia, which will benefit the Saudi Arabian royal family.

These bills will weaken our energy and national security.

Mr. Speaker, I do agree with many of my colleagues whom I have spoken with that we should be prudent with future offshore exploration and drilling. We must be mindful of the impact on our military training and testing, especially in Florida. However, we cannot do this with an outright ban. We must take a measured and thoughtful approach.

To make this point, the United States is one of the only countries along the Atlantic that is not actively exploring for energy in those waters. Nations with fewer resources and far less strict environmental regulations are adopting policies to proceed with offshore development, yet these bills before us today would halt all American progress.

I believe in an all-of-the-above energy approach. In my home State of Arizona, this is a reality and necessity. We have to rely on multiple and diverse sources to ensure affordable and reliable energy. I support nuclear, hydroelectric, coal, Sun, wind, and other alternative solutions, but I also support domestic oil and natural gas production.

I point to my State of Arizona. Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station sits just outside my district, generating about 3.3 gigawatts of clean energy for

Phoenix and southern California. We also have several natural gas plants, such as the Agua Fria Generating Station. Just last month, I moderated a panel at Arizona State University where we discussed the Salt River Project harnessing rivers to produce hydropower.

An all-of-the-above approach like that in Arizona would benefit American families and their quality of life.

In contrast, the bans that my Democratic colleagues propose would harm the U.S. economy, threaten our national security, and increase energy prices and rates on consumers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), my good friend, just enunciated the number of jobs that the oil and gas industry provides, and the figure that she reported was 300,000. There are 242,000 jobs as a result of solar energy in this country, 102,000 jobs on wind farms in this country, and the coastline that we are talking about provides 12 times the amount of jobs than the offshore oil and gas industry.

Mr. Speaker, I won't be here with you all 20 years from now, but I predict for you that the fossil fuel industry, interestingly enough, the leaders in that industry will own a lot of the solar in this country. It is just a matter of time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA), my dear and good friend, and a member of the distinguished Rules Committee.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), my good friend and a distinguished Congressman, for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rule and these three bills that protect our coasts and our coastal economies.

Mr. Speaker, I particularly want to thank my fellow Floridians, Mr. ROONEY and Ms. CASTOR, for introducing the bipartisan legislation that places a permanent moratorium on oil and gas leasing in the eastern Gulf.

Beyond protecting coastal ecosystems, these bills help ensure military readiness, given the long history of military training and activities, particularly in the Gulf.

□ 1245

Offshore drilling is a dirty and dangerous venture that threatens our fragile coastal ecosystems, and in Florida, offshore drilling threatens our very way of life.

Mr. Speaker, millions of tourists come to Florida each year to join us in enjoying our pristine beaches and our clean water. Our livelihoods depend on a healthy and clean marine environment.

Offshore drilling threatens nearly 610,000 jobs and roughly \$37.4 billion in GDP in Florida alone. The risk of another catastrophe like Deepwater Horizon is too great to endanger Florida's healthy ocean resources and thriving coastal economies.

In 2018, Mr. Speaker, Floridians spoke out loud and clear. A State constitutional amendment to ban offshore drilling in Florida's waters passed with nearly 70 percent of the vote. In the county where my district is located, Miami-Dade, it passed with nearly 80 percent of the vote.

Simply stated: We don't want offshore drilling. Instead, we should be investing our time and resources in renewable, clean energy that we know creates jobs and sets us on a course to combat climate change.

Mr. Speaker, we don't need offshore drilling, and we don't want offshore drilling.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I want to briefly just talk about what my colleague, Mr. HASTINGS, said.

He mentioned that there are 242,000 solar energy jobs and 102,000 wind energy jobs, and that is great. Allowing oil and gas exploration is not going to take away those jobs. In fact, jobs in those industries are going to increase just naturally.

However, at this time, with our technology, I know that you need natural gas and other sources to spin up electric plants fast because the technology isn't there to store the energy for when it is needed.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that what I don't understand about the bills is we are going to need oil and gas. Why would we want to go back to the seventies-type crisis, oil embargo crisis, when we are reliant on foreign nations that are often hostile to us? I just don't understand it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY), my friend.

Mr. ROONEY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule. H.R. 205, the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act, makes the existing moratorium in the eastern Gulf of Mexico permanent.

I thank Congressman CASTOR, our coleader on this bill; Judge HASTINGS; Dr. SHALALA; and the rest of the Florida delegation who have signed up enthusiastically to protect Florida.

Offshore drilling is an existential threat to our tourism economy. Tourism is highly competitive. Any conditions or circumstances which could, however remote or circumstantial, stoke fear of oily beaches or ruined fishing grounds or dead birds will have a significant impact.

Just last November, Florida passed a constitutional amendment banning offshore drilling. The amendment received over 5 million votes and passed with nearly 70 percent of the vote.

Fishing, tourism, and recreation account for \$37.4 billion in Florida, in-

cluding \$17.5 billion just from the Gulf Coast, and supports over 600,000 jobs.

Following the Deepwater Horizon disaster, the west coast of Florida lost economic value in both commercial and recreational fishing and in lost tourist visits despite the fact that, as Judge Hastings said, there was no oil that reached there. There was no impact. It is perception becomes reality in a competitive tourist industry.

In addition to the compelling economic need to make the moratorium permanent, the eastern gulf is home to the Gulf Test Range, a 120,000-square-mile military testing range that stretches from the Florida Panhandle to the Keys.

This unimpeded training and testing area is crucial to national security and cannot be carried out anywhere else in the United States or, perhaps, the world. Its vast size allows the testing of hypersonic weapons, combat maneuvers, drone testing, and future operations that will need space for testing and restricted access for classified operations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROONEY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the majority of this activity is right along the area east of the military mission line at longitude 86 degrees 41 minutes, which we can see right here. This blue line is the military mission line.

As we can see, the military forecast is that the majority of testing is to take place adjacent to the east of this line—not out in here, but right in here, where it is most critical.

I have circled here all of the major bases, including one of the largest ones in the country, Eglin Air Force Base.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to protect both this military mission line and Florida's tourist-based economy by voting "yes" on the rule.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON), my good friend.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the rule and in opposition to these anti-energy bills.

America leads the world in both oil and natural gas production, and our gas prices are on track to be the lowest in 20 years. We are experiencing, Mr. Speaker, an American energy renaissance.

The oil and gas industry today accounts for over 10 million jobs, and we have the potential to add even more jobs in my State and others. However, this legislation before us today is a jobs killer. It increases our dependence on foreign oil and gas, and it reduces our ability to develop our own natural resources.

In order for us to continue to lead, we need to explore our abundant resources at home. By safely developing America's own energy resources, we

can create a more abundant, affordable, and sustainable energy supply, while, at the same time, we can ensure strong protections for the environment.

Not only are there economic concerns, but there are also serious geopolitical implications. As a member of the Helsinki Commission, I know firsthand the national security concerns that come with turning over our share of energy markets.

Russia is the largest exporter of natural gas to the European Union, and they use this to bully our allies and grow their sphere of influence. By divesting our energy production, Washington politicians are handing over opportunities to Russia to expand their energy foothold and increase their influence over our allies. We should be countering Russian influence in any way that we can, not giving up our own economic and geopolitical power.

This opportunity will fade fast. If we don't take advantage of it now, the jobs, the money, and the bright economic future will all go to other countries, making our Nation and our allies more reliant on foreign energy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the rule and on these underlying bills.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), my good friend.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for the time.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to talk about energy policy; we are here today to talk about jobs and national security; and we are here today to talk about the environment and climate change.

We have three bills that this rule addresses: We have an Alaska bill; we have an eastern Gulf of Mexico bill; and we have an Atlantic bill.

The idea here is that we are going to carry out policies that stop energy production in the United States for the purpose of protecting the environment. That sounds like a laudable goal: Let's protect the environment. I fully agree with that.

Here is the problem: When you look at evidence from the Obama administration, it shows that, by shutting down domestic energy production, it increases greenhouse gas emissions—increases, not decreases. It increases imports of energy from other countries, not decreases. It threatens our national security.

Mr. Speaker, do you want to see how this plays out? Case in point, let's go up to the Northeast last winter.

In the Northeast last winter, because they obstructed and prevented natural gas pipelines from being built into the Northeast to provide cleaner natural gas fuels to help warm these homes, heat these homes, they had to import natural gas from Russia.

The policies that these bills are advancing, all this is is a gift for Vladimir Putin. This is billions of dollars. This is American jobs. You are not

helping the environment. You are not helping the trade deficit.

We, very simply, came in and just said: Do you know what? We want to offer some amendments to help clean these up. Let's help these bills achieve their objectives. We offered 10 amendments. All 10 amendments were rejected by this rule.

If you want to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, fine. I am with you. Let's do that.

If you want to improve the environment, fine. I am with you.

Mr. Speaker, opposition to this rule is necessary. These bills do not achieve the objectives that are set.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would say to the previous speaker that eight Republican amendments were made in order; perhaps none that he offered, but I thought that the rule was particularly fair.

I would also say to him that no oil that is being produced in this country right now is affected by anything having to do with this legislation.

Yesterday, Ambassador ROONEY made it very clear to us in the Rules Committee that, at the present rate of production of oil, we are producing enough oil to go into 66 years of oil production. That is at the present rate, without going anywhere else.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's statement about energy production today.

I want to remind the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that as we produce energy, we are extracting something. Therefore, new development in these areas is necessary in order to replenish the areas that are producing today.

I also want to remind the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that, if the United States is not providing energy to these countries where we are exporting today, in some cases, countries like Russia come in and fill that void. So it doesn't make sense for us to shut down these areas, to stop these areas, particularly in the eastern Gulf of Mexico where you have adjacent production. You have production attempts in Cuba, production in Mexico.

This doesn't do anything to help to protect this environment. I really think we need to look at this a little bit more carefully.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman had done well until he, in the words of my grandmother, "stepped on the cutout" when he talked about the eastern Gulf. I just offer BP as an example of what happens.

If he were to come and go down that coastline with me and see the businesses that went out of business, including all of those in the fishes industry, oysters, the whole coastline has been impacted. We are still suffering the residual.

And I might add, on the floor of the eastern Gulf of Mexico, they call it snow something that is on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's position, but I will be the last man standing on not having oil drilling off the coast of Florida.

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

□ 1300

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

If we defeat the previous question, I have an amendment to the rule to prohibit the use of Federal funds for payments in support of campaigns for the offices of Senators or Representatives.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) to explain the amendment.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mrs. LESKO, for doing a great job representing her constituents in Arizona.

This is an issue that has got to be addressed. As my friend said, though, if we defeat the previous question, we will offer my bill, H.R. 4261.

When the majority of Democrats proposed public financing of campaigns in H.R. 1 at the start of this Congress, I thought it was one of the worst ideas in campaign finance ever. Public financing of campaigns will fill the swamp and any Member that voted for it was voting to fill their own pockets and the pockets of political operatives nationwide.

At first, Democrats tried to use the tax dollars of hardworking Americans to fund their public financing sections of H.R. 1. Remember, H.R. 1 was a 622-page behemoth of a bill that was supposed to get money out of politics that initially had provisions to put public taxpayer dollars into Members of Congress' own campaign coffers.

Imagine, if more people watched C-SPAN, they would have been able to see so many Members of Congress vote to line their own pockets with public tax dollars for their own personal political campaigns.

That is not what my constituents asked us to do when cleaning up Washington. That is not what we should be doing. We need to work together now to make sure that it doesn't ever happen again.

This matching program would have created a six-to-one match of public financing. Well, once the public caught some sense that this was happening, the majority decided to change the way they do this. What they did instead was, they were going to use corporate fines.

Well, that criticism forced them to change it, but also not be able to get funding at the levels that are needed for every Member of Congress to be able to run this new publicly financed campaign. They would have had to subsidize the corporate fines with tax dollars. When the Federal Government fines a corporation that has broken a Federal law, it does so with specific intentions.

Remember, for every dollar that a donor gives to a campaign under the Democrats' plan, you would have gotten six times that in first-tax dollars and then so-called corporate-fine dollars. Imagine a scenario where a pharmaceutical company is fined for corporate malfeasance associated with the opioid epidemic and the resulting funds go not to those actually affected by this horrible epidemic, but, instead, they go to line the pockets and campaign coffers of Members of Congress, politicians.

Not to mention, this form of public financing would bring into question judges' partiality. If they knew a corporation's fine could end up helping their preferred political party, help them win elected office, what is to stop them from determining who specifically then receives the money?

Using taxpayers' dollars or money from corporate fines to publicly support a candidate and start yet another mandatory program, is irresponsible. There are better uses that would be more beneficial to our constituents than putting it back into Congress' own campaign coffers.

Call it what you want to call it, but we are now subsidizing private money with funds from corporate fines through campaign subsidies, and this is simply a money grab for politicians.

Imagine, if every Member of Congress, not counting all candidates in each of the congressional races—just the 435 of us who serve here—receives just \$1 million in matched funds from the Federal Government. That is close to half a billion dollars going to just the incumbent politician's campaigns. In districts like mine, where the investment every campaign season is substantially higher, it would be even more.

Welcome to campaign finance socialism.

If the goal is to get money and corruption out of politics, public financing of campaigns is the wrong way to do that.

I thank my colleague from Arizona, and I thank my colleagues who are going to vote to make sure that we don't publicly finance campaigns of anyone in this institution.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, through you, I would advise my good friend from Arizona that I have no further speakers and I am prepared to close whenever she is.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I am also ready to close.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, the bills before us today, I believe, and many believe, are harmful to American jobs, Americans' quality of life, and Americans' security. These bills, like quite a few of the other bills passed by the Democrat majority, will die in the Senate.

These are just more messaging bills, but the message underlying these bills is the false notion that domestic energy production is harmful. I cannot disagree more. Domestic energy production creates hundreds of thousands of well-paying jobs, lowers electricity bills, and prevents us from being dependent on foreign countries for oil and gas.

As *The Washington Post* opined last year: "As long as the economy requires oil, it must come from somewhere, and better the United States than a country with much weaker environmental oversight."

In a bipartisan op-ed I have here, written by Jim Webb, a former Democratic Senator, and Jim Nicholson, it notes that: "... because of current U.S. policy, major energy investments are moving to countries like Mexico where regulations could lag even farther behind ours.

"Over the last four years, as we have debated whether to open up carefully selected new areas for exploration on our side of the Gulf of Mexico, Mexico has leased over 20 million new acres on its side. The country's total acreage leased in the Gulf is now over 30 million acres, double that of the U.S.'s 14.7 million."

Utilizing America's energy sources is a commonsense step for America's energy future. America must make safe and full use of all of its energy resources for our economy and for our national security. Much of that energy could be from offshore.

We should encourage an expansion of domestic energy production, but, instead, unfortunately, my Democratic colleagues in the majority seek to limit it.

There are numerous reasons why offshore natural gas and oil are important to the United States and why we should reject these bills:

One, 67 percent of the energy Americans use in total oil and natural gas consumption is expected to grow over 30 years.

Two, U.S. offshore has accounted for more than 1 million barrels of oil per day for the past 20 years.

Three, by 2035, the natural gas and oil industry could create more than 1.9 million new jobs.

Four, there are 89.9 billion barrels of oil and 327.49 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, potential energy resources, yet to be discovered in the United States' Outer Continental Shelf.

Five, there is about \$900 million annually in funding for national parks and conservation programs from offshore development through the LWCF.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, a "no" vote on

the underlying measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, my friend just said that the three measures that we offer are going to be dead in the Senate.

One of the regrets in this country is that virtually everything that we are doing in the House of Representatives goes over to the Grim Reaper's office and dies on his desk. And that includes substantial measures having to do with prescription drugs, sensible gun regulations, and a variety of measures, adding up to close to 75 that are on his desk now that could be sent to the President of the United States.

I would imagine that we are going to continue down this path of when we offer sensible measures that will help the United States citizens, that one person is going to hold them up for whatever reason, and that includes sensible gun regulation, such as background checks that more than 90 percent of the American people want us to pass.

I don't know how the Senate works, but I do know that the Senate ain't working right now, and it is being held up by one person.

Mr. Speaker, it is not enough to oppose drilling off one's State's coastline. Oil spills travel and climate change knows no borders.

Our Nation's coastlines are vital, recreational, economic, and ecological treasures that will be polluted by expansion of offshore drilling. Let's underscore that all of the drilling that is going on in the Gulf right now is not affected by this particular measure. What we are saying is, no more. Please, don't give us your oil on our beaches, BP, and others in that industry.

House and Senate Republicans can stick their heads in the tar sands all they want, but pumping more fossil fuels out of the ocean and into the atmosphere will not sustain the American economy nor provide the economic prosperity that will benefit all Americans.

As I said earlier, I won't be with you 20 years from now, but I can assure you that during that period of time, we will have electrically driven cars. We will have moved substantially in the solar, and wind, and thermal areas in this country, and it will benefit us immensely as well as benefit this planet.

I can't imagine that we will have fossil fuel in 2050, and I can't imagine that our children would not be worse off if we did.

Now, one thing that you can be assured, the people with the money are going to control the deal. So when we move to solar energy, the existing energy mongrels are going to be about the business of owning solar energy. It is just that simple. They will know when the transition is going to take place.

In the meantime, what they want to continue to do, is to pollute the environment that we live in, destroy the

habitat of the ocean that is provided for mammals that are there as well as fish and a variety of other spinoffs in our ocean activity.

We have polluted the ocean in a very bad way in many forms. We don't need to add to that with further development at this point.

I might add, America is the leading producer of oil and gas in the world. We are exporting oil and gas. Therefore, I don't see that we are suffering a single bit as we transition from fossil fuels to solar, wind, thermal, and other forms of energy that will be developed along the way.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and a "yes" vote on the previous question.

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The material previously referred to by Mrs. LESKO is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 548

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 4. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4261) to prohibit the use of federal funds for payments in support of campaigns for election for the offices of Senator or Representative of Congress. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 5. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 4261.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LESKO. 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 question will be postponed.

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.

#### HOMEBUYER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2019

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2852) to amend the National Housing Act to authorize State-licensed appraisers to conduct appraisals in connection with mortgages insured by the FHA and to require compliance with the existing appraiser education requirement, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2852

*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 "Homebuyer Assistance Act of 2019".

#### SEC. 2. APPRAISAL STANDARDS FOR SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING MORTGAGES.

(a) CERTIFICATION OR LICENSING.—Paragraph (5) of section 202(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1708(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

“(A)(i) in the case of an appraiser for a mortgage for single-family housing, be certified or licensed by the State in which the property to be appraised is located; and

“(ii) in the case of an appraiser for a mortgage for multifamily housing, be certified by the State in which the property to be appraised is located; and”;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, which, in the case of appraisers for any mortgage for single-family housing, shall include completion of a course or seminar that consists of not less than 7 hours of training regarding such appraisal requirements that is approved by the Course Approval Program of the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation or a State appraiser certifying and licensing agency”.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH VERIFIABLE EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS; GRANDFATHERING.—Effective beginning on the date of the effectiveness of the mortgagee letter or other guidance issued pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, notwithstanding any choice or approval of any appraiser made before such date of enactment, no appraiser may conduct an appraisal for any mortgage for single-family housing insured under title II of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1707 et seq.) unless such appraiser is, as of such date of effectiveness, in compliance with—

(1) all of the requirements under section 202(g)(5) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 1708(g)(5)), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, including the requirement under subparagraph (B) of such section 202(g)(5) (relating to demonstrated verifiable education in appraisal requirements); or

(2) all of the requirements under section 202(g)(5) of such Act as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than the expiration of the 240-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall issue a mortgagee letter or other guidance that shall—

(1) implement the amendments made by subsection (a) of this section;

(2) clearly set forth all of the specific requirements under section 202(g)(5) of the National Housing Act (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) for approval to conduct appraisals under title II of such Act for mortgages for single-family housing, which shall include—

(A) providing that the completion, prior to the effective date of such mortgagee letter or guidance, of training meeting the requirements under subparagraph (B) of such section 202(g)(5) (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) shall be considered to fulfill the requirement under such subparagraph; and

(B) providing a method for appraisers to demonstrate such prior completion; and

(3) take effect not later than the expiration of the 180-day period beginning upon issuance of such mortgagee letter or guidance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 2852, the Homebuyer Assistance Act of 2019, would make a commonsense update to FHA's requirements governing appraisals, to allow licensed appraisers to conduct appraisals for FHA-backed mortgages.

The current requirement for all FHA loans to utilize a certified appraiser is simply outdated as it was put into place at a time when there were no minimum Federal standards for State licensure of appraisers, leaving concerns about consistency and competency across States. Now that we do have minimum standards for licensure, FHA's certification requirement is not only out of date and out of alignment with Fannie and Freddie, it is also creating market pressures for lenders to require certified appraisers for all loans, even if they are not FHA loans, just in case the mortgage switches to an FHA loan midway through the process. This, in turn, makes it harder for licensed appraisers to obtain work at a time when certain areas are experiencing appraiser shortages and when we are already struggling to recruit new appraisers effectively.

There is simply no sound policy rationale to explain why licensed appraisers that are perfectly qualified to conduct appraisals for GSE loans are not qualified to conduct appraisals for FHA loans.

This bill is supported by a broad coalition of not just appraisal industry

groups but also lenders and housing advocacy groups that recognize that this is an unnecessary barrier.

I thank Mr. SHERMAN for introducing this legislation and the Republican cosponsor, Mr. DUFFY, for his support for this important bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2852, the Homebuyer Assistance Act of 2019.

As my friend from Guam just explained, unfortunately, there are two different standards between the regular government-sponsored enterprises that finance homes and the Federal Housing Administration, FHA. Today, FHA requires certified appraisers. This bill changes it to certified or licensed appraisers, just like the other government-sponsored enterprises, to allow the entire pool of appraisers in a given area to be allowed to be used to appraise homes. As my friend from Guam explained, there are appraiser shortages in many areas around the country, so this will, I think, be very helpful.

This bill also requires a minimum amount of training that is required by The Appraisal Foundation or State licensing agencies in order to be an appraiser that can appraise on FHA transactions.

These changes, I think, will help appraisers, and it will help make sure that there is a quality pool of appraisers regardless of whether somebody has a regular government-sponsored enterprise or an FHA loan.

Mr. Speaker, we are excited to support this. This is bipartisan. I support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Guam for yielding.

I would like to thank our colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY) for working with me on this bill, the Homebuyer Assistance Act of 2019. He has worked hard to ensure that this is a collaborative and bipartisan process.

I would also like to thank the chair of our committee, the gentlewoman from California, and her staff for their assistance with this bill and her support in bringing the bill forward.

There is no more important day in the economic life of a family than the day that they buy a home, and some 83 or 84 percent of those with FHA financing are purchasing their first home. Appraisers play an important role in the process.

This bill would change the rules a bit for FHA appraisers so as to bring them in line with the rules we already have for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which are the larger, federally controlled entities engaged in guaranteeing or financing homes, and it will deal with

the shortage of certified appraisers that we are experiencing in parts of the country.

Let me point out that this bill deals only with single-family homes. You could make the argument, Mr. Speaker, that you should have a certified appraiser in dealing with complex commercial, industrial, and multifamily properties. This bill focuses on single-family homes.

The bill has broad support of both consumer advocacy organizations and industry stakeholders. To name a few, the Homebuyer Assistance Act is supported by the Center for Responsible Lending, The Appraisal Institute, the National Association of Realtors, the Credit Union National Association, and the Independent Community Bankers of America.

This bill will make it easier for home buyers to buy a home with Federal Housing Administration mortgages by expanding the number of appraisers that are allowed to do the appraisals of those homes.

I am pleased to say that in the other body, Senators THUNE and TESTER have introduced a parallel piece of legislation, a bipartisan piece of legislation, and I look forward to putting this bill on the President's desk.

As other speakers have pointed out, including the gentleman from Guam, until 2010, there were no nationwide standards for licensed home appraisers. But since 2010, we have minimum Federal education, experience, and examination requirements set by the Appraiser Qualifications Board, so there is no reason at all to require that certified appraisers be involved, and it is entirely appropriate to have either certified or licensed appraisers.

This fix will help first-time home buyers. As I pointed out, over 83 percent of FHA home purchase mortgages are being made to first-time home buyers, and over one-third of all FHA loans were obtained by minority households.

The process of purchasing a home is already difficult enough for first-time home buyers. We should not have the additional challenge of finding a certified appraiser.

We have a real interest in making sure the FHA process is one that works well just as the process works for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by allowing either licensed or certified appraisers.

As I have pointed out, this bill applies only to single-family homes, duplexes, and, I believe, R4 properties. It does not deal with complex commercial, multifamily, and industrial properties.

I am pleased to say that with the support of all of our colleagues on the committee, this bill was approved by voice vote at the Financial Services Committee. I was there on July 11; there was not one dissenting voice raised.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can repeat that success again here on the floor, so I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by thanking the gentleman from California for a bipartisan bill. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin, SEAN DUFFY, from our side, the lead Republican on this bill.

This is a bill that will get more appraisers in the pool to help people who want to buy homes that are financed by the FHA.

Mr. Speaker, it is a win-win, and it is a bipartisan bill. We urge its support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I too thank the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for bringing this legislation forward and for the support of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY).

This bill removes unnecessary barriers to the home-buying process, which will help millions of Americans over time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2852, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. 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.

#### STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT IN RURAL HOUSING PRESERVATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3620) to provide rental assistance to low-income tenants in certain multifamily rural housing projects financed by the Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture, and to develop and implement a plan for preserving the affordability of rural rental housing, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3620

*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 "Strategy and Investment in Rural Housing Preservation Act of 2019".

##### SEC. 2. PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION AND REVITALIZATION PROGRAM.

Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### "SEC. 545. HOUSING PRESERVATION AND REVITALIZATION PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out a program under this section for

the preservation and revitalization of multifamily rental housing projects financed under section 515 or both sections 514 and 516.

"(b) NOTICE OF MATURING LOANS.—

"(1) TO OWNERS.—On an annual basis, the Secretary shall provide written notice to each owner of a property financed under section 515 or both sections 514 and 516 that will mature within the 4-year period beginning upon the provision of such notice, setting forth the options and financial incentives that are available to facilitate the extension of the loan term or the option to decouple a rental assistance contract pursuant to subsection (f).

"(2) TO TENANTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—For each property financed under section 515 or both sections 514 and 516, not later than the date that is 2 years before the date that such loan will mature, the Secretary shall provide written notice to each household residing in such property that informs them of the date of the loan maturity, the possible actions that may happen with respect to the property upon such maturity, and how to protect their right to reside in federally assisted housing after such maturity.

"(B) LANGUAGE.—Notice under this paragraph shall be provided in plain English and shall be translated to other languages in the case of any property located in an area in which a significant number of residents speak such other languages.

"(c) LOAN RESTRUCTURING.—Under the program under this section, the Secretary may restructure such existing housing loans, as the Secretary considers appropriate, for the purpose of ensuring that such projects have sufficient resources to preserve the projects to provide safe and affordable housing for low-income residents and farm laborers, by—

"(1) reducing or eliminating interest;

"(2) deferring loan payments;

"(3) subordinating, reducing, or reamortizing loan debt; and

"(4) providing other financial assistance, including advances, payments, and incentives (including the ability of owners to obtain reasonable returns on investment) required by the Secretary.

"(d) RENEWAL OF RENTAL ASSISTANCE.—When the Secretary offers to restructure a loan pursuant to subsection (c), the Secretary shall offer to renew the rental assistance contract under section 521(a)(2) for a 20-year term that is subject to annual appropriations, provided that the owner agrees to bring the property up to such standards that will ensure its maintenance as decent, safe, and sanitary housing for the full term of the rental assistance contract.

"(e) RESTRICTIVE USE AGREEMENTS.—

"(1) REQUIREMENT.—As part of the preservation and revitalization agreement for a project, the Secretary shall obtain a restrictive use agreement that obligates the owner to operate the project in accordance with this title.

"(2) TERM.—

"(A) NO EXTENSION OF RENTAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT.—Except when the Secretary enters into a 20-year extension of the rental assistance contract for the project, the term of the restrictive use agreement for the project shall be consistent with the term of the restructured loan for the project.

"(B) EXTENSION OF RENTAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT.—If the Secretary enters into a 20-year extension of the rental assistance contract for a project, the term of the restrictive use agreement for the project shall be for 20 years.

"(C) TERMINATION.—The Secretary may terminate the 20-year use restrictive use agreement for a project prior to the end of

its term if the 20-year rental assistance contract for the project with the owner is terminated at any time for reasons outside the owner's control.

“(f) DECOUPLING OF RENTAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) RENEWAL OF RENTAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT.—If the Secretary determines that a maturing loan for a project cannot reasonably be restructured in accordance with subsection (c) and the project was operating with rental assistance under section 521, the Secretary may renew the rental assistance contract, notwithstanding any provision of section 521, for a term, subject to annual appropriations, of at least 10 years but not more than 20 years.

“(2) RENTS.—Any agreement to extend the term of the rental assistance contract under section 521 for a project shall obligate the owner to continue to maintain the project as decent, safe and sanitary housing and to operate the development in accordance with this title, except that rents shall be based on the lesser of—

“(A) the budget-based needs of the project; or

“(B) (ii) the operating cost adjustment factor as a payment standard as provided under section 524 of the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C. 1437 note).

“(g) MULTIFAMILY HOUSING TRANSFER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Under the program under this section, the Secretary may provide grants to qualified non-profit organizations and public housing agencies to provide technical assistance, including financial and legal services, to borrowers under loans under this title for multifamily housing to facilitate the acquisition of such multifamily housing properties in areas where the Secretary determines there is a risk of loss of affordable housing.

“(h) TRANSFER OF RENTAL ASSISTANCE.—After the loan or loans for a rental project originally financed under section 515 or both sections 514 and 516 have matured or have been prepaid and the owner has chosen not to restructure the loan pursuant to subsection (c), a tenant residing in such project shall have 18 months prior to loan maturation or prepayment to transfer the rental assistance assigned to the tenant's unit to another rental project originally financed under section 515 or both sections 514 and 516, and the owner of the initial project may rent the tenant's previous unit to a new tenant without income restrictions.

“(i) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of any amounts made available for the program under this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary may use not more than \$1,000,000 for administrative expenses for carrying out such program.

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the program under this section \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”

### SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY FOR RURAL HOUSING VOUCHERS.

Section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490r) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) ELIGIBILITY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SECTION 514, 515, AND 516 PROJECTS.—The Secretary may provide rural housing vouchers under this section for any low-income household (including those not receiving rental assistance) residing in a property financed with a loan made or insured under section 514 or 515 (42 U.S.C. 1484, 1485) which has been prepaid, has been foreclosed, or has matured after September 30, 2005, or residing in a property assisted under section 514 or 516 that is owned by a nonprofit organization or public agency.”

### SEC. 4. AMOUNT OF VOUCHER ASSISTANCE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any rural housing voucher

provided pursuant to section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490r), the amount of the monthly assistance payment for the household on whose behalf such assistance is provided shall be determined as provided in subsection (a) of such section 542.

### SEC. 5. USE OF AVAILABLE RENTAL ASSISTANCE.

Subsection (d) of section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490a(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) In the case of any rental assistance contract authority that becomes available because of the termination of assistance on behalf of an assisted family—

“(A) at the option of the owner of the rental project, the Secretary shall provide the owner a period of 6 months before such assistance is made available pursuant to subparagraph (B) during which the owner may use such assistance authority to provide assistance of behalf of an eligible unassisted family that—

“(i) is residing in the same rental project that the assisted family resided in prior to such termination; or

“(ii) newly occupies a dwelling unit in such rental project during such period; and

“(B) except for assistance used as provided in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use such remaining authority to provide such assistance on behalf of eligible families residing in other rental projects originally financed under section 515 or both sections 514 and 516 of this Act.”

### SEC. 6. FUNDING FOR MULTIFAMILY TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2020 for improving the technology of the Department of Agriculture used to process loans for multifamily housing and otherwise managing such housing. Such improvements shall be made within the 5-year period beginning upon the appropriation of such amounts and such amount shall remain available until the expiration of such 5-year period.

### SEC. 7. PLAN FOR PRESERVING AFFORDABILITY OF RENTAL PROJECTS.

(a) PLAN.—The Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall submit a written plan to the Congress, not later than the expiration of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, for preserving the affordability for low-income families of rental projects for which loans were made under section 515 or made to nonprofit or public agencies under section 514 and avoiding the displacement of tenant households, which shall—

(1) set forth specific performance goals and measures;

(2) set forth the specific actions and mechanisms by which such goals will be achieved;

(3) set forth specific measurements by which progress towards achievement of each goal can be measured;

(4) provide for detailed reporting on outcomes; and

(5) include any legislative recommendations to assist in achievement of the goals under the plan.

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT; PURPOSE.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee whose purpose shall be to assist the Secretary in preserving section 515 properties and section 514 properties owned by nonprofit or public agencies through the multifamily housing preservation and revitalization program under section 545 and in implementing the plan required under subsection (a).

(2) MEMBER.—The advisory committee shall consist of 14 members, appointed by the Secretary, as follows:

(A) A State Director of Rural Development for the Department of Agriculture.

(B) The Administrator for Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture.

(C) 2 representatives of for-profit developers or owners of multifamily rural rental housing.

(D) 2 representatives of non-profit developers or owners of multifamily rural rental housing.

(E) 2 representatives of State housing finance agencies.

(F) 2 representatives of tenants of multifamily rural rental housing.

(G) 1 representative of a community development financial institution that is involved in preserving the affordability of housing assisted under sections 514, 515, and 516 of the Housing Act of 1949.

(H) 1 representative of a nonprofit organization that operates nationally and has actively participated in the preservation of housing assisted by the Rural Housing Service by conducting research regarding, and providing financing and technical assistance for, preserving the affordability of such housing.

(I) 1 representative of low-income housing tax credit investors.

(J) 1 representative of regulated financial institutions that finance affordable multifamily rural rental housing developments.

(3) MEETINGS.—The advisory committee shall meet not less often than once each calendar quarter.

(4) FUNCTIONS.—In providing assistance to the Secretary to carry out its purpose, the advisory committee shall carry out the following functions:

(A) Assisting the Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture to improve estimates of the size, scope, and condition of rental housing portfolio of the Service, including the time frames for maturity of mortgages and costs for preserving the portfolio as affordable housing.

(B) Reviewing current policies and procedures of the Rural Housing Service regarding preservation of affordable rental housing financed under sections 514, 515, 516, and 538 of the Housing Act of 1949, the Multifamily Preservation and Revitalization Demonstration program (MPR), and the rental assistance program and making recommendations regarding improvements and modifications to such policies and procedures.

(C) Providing ongoing review of Rural Housing Service program results.

(D) Providing reports to the Congress and the public on meetings, recommendations, and other findings of the advisory committee.

(5) TRAVEL COSTS.—Any amounts made available for administrative costs of the Department of Agriculture may be used for costs of travel by members of the advisory committee to meetings of the committee.

### SEC. 8. COVERED HOUSING PROGRAMS.

Paragraph (3) of section 4141(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12491(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (J) as subparagraph (K); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following new subparagraph:

“(J) rural development housing voucher assistance provided by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490r), without regard to subsection (b) of such section, and applicable appropriation Acts; and”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

□ 1330

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3620, the Strategy and Investment in Rural Housing Preservation Act of 2019, which will provide a comprehensive solution to address the imminent crisis of aging USDA multifamily rental housing that currently serves nearly 400,000 low-income families in rural America.

Like HUD properties, these properties have suffered from years of inadequate funding, and according to the GAO, USDA does not have a coherent strategy to preserve these homes and prevent the displacement of low-income families. For these families, the homes we are trying to preserve often represent the only affordable housing in their communities.

Without Congress providing the resources and tools the USDA needs to preserve properties in its affordable housing portfolio, many of these families will be displaced, not only from their homes, but from their communities. And even worse, some might fall into homelessness.

To address this problem, H.R. 3620 would permanently authorize the Multifamily Housing Preservation and Revitalization Demonstration program that allows USDA to restructure loans for existing USDA multifamily properties, to provide incentive for private owners to continue to participate in the agency's affordable housing programs and provide those properties with further investment.

To carry out the program, H.R. 3620 would authorize \$1 billion in funding over 5 years. It would also require USDA to develop a plan for implementing the new funding and authorities available to them under this bill to ensure that a comprehensive strategy is in place to preserve these rural housing properties and avoid resident displacement.

The bill would also establish an advisory committee made up of diverse stakeholders, including low-income tenants to include USDA on the implementation of its plan.

Lastly, this bill includes the text of Congressman VICENTE GONZALEZ's bill that will add the Rural Housing Voucher Program to the list of covered hous-

ing programs under the Violence Against Women Act.

Groups that represent both tenants and owners support H.R. 3620, including the National Rural Housing Coalition, the Council for Affordable and Rural Housing, the National Housing Law Project, the Housing Assistance Council, the National Housing Trust, and the Local Initiatives Support Corporation.

I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for introducing this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3620, the Strategy and Investment in Rural Housing Preservation Act of 2019. Statistics from the U.S. Department of Agriculture show that 15 percent of our population lives in rural areas, and in that area, rural renters generally have significantly lower incomes than rural homeowners.

Nearly one-third of them live below the poverty level. In fact, the average annual income of tenants in USDA Section 515 financed properties is approximately \$13,600, and the majority of those residents are either senior citizens or people with disabilities.

Rural housing makes up about 28.4 percent of rural and small-town housing stock, a significant part of the rural housing market. It is clear that the challenges of rural America are multifaceted. This bill would help address some of those, and it would help make sure that outcomes currently experienced as a result of the interaction of RHS' owner assistance programs and the tenant rental assistance programs not working well together.

The program is structured in a way that the departure of properties from the programs, when an owner's loans either mature or are prepaid, negatively impacts the availability of rental assistance for tenants. I think it is safe to say that the system currently does not make much sense, and there is a need for greater reform and consolidation.

H.R. 3620 is a step in the right direction. I would like to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), my colleague, for his work on this very important and long-neglected issue of rural housing.

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

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), the sponsor of this legislation and the chair of the Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development and Insurance.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Guam for yielding. And Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of H.R. 3620, the Strategy and Investment in Rural Housing Act of 2019, which would address the need to repair and renovate

the existing USDA rural housing stock and the best way to deal with maturing loans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask Members to support this commonsense legislation, and here is why:

The stock of affordable homes supported by USDA's Section 515, Rural Rental Housing Loans and Section 514, Farm Labor Housing Loans is old and in need of repair.

However, the USDA has been unable to come up with a clear plan to preserve these homes and ensure residents are not displaced, putting them at risk of housing instability, and in worst cases, homelessness.

This bill permanently authorizes the Multifamily Housing Preservation and Revitalization program and provides \$1 billion in funding over 5 years. This will give the USDA the tools and funding necessary to come up with a comprehensive strategy for preservation and avoid tenant displacement for some of our most vulnerable.

And the bill also, as mentioned, establishes an advisory committee that includes a diverse range of stakeholders to advise the USDA on how to implement its plan for preservation.

Section 515 and 514 are USDA-backed multifamily loans providing low interest, long-term multifamily loans to support affordable rental housing.

There are approximately 14,000 Section 515 and 514 properties across the country that are home to nearly 400,000 families, and as was stated, they have an average income of \$13,000, which my colleagues will recognize is well below the poverty line.

Although my congressional district is not considered rural, the State of Missouri certainly is, and in many ways is symbolic of rural states and communities across this Nation, and this bill will help them and many of the most vulnerable people who work in rural communities across America.

And as I stated at our hearing in April on this legislation and at our markup in July, as chairman, I fully intend to ensure that this subcommittee engages in the housing issues facing all Americans, and I think that is a good start.

Mr. Speaker, again, I look forward to my colleagues' support.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, again, I rise in support of H.R. 3620. I want to commend the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for his incredible work on rural housing.

As a congressman from a rural district, over 50 percent of my district is rural. This is going to help people all around the country. I thank Congressman CLAY. We have a lot more work to do on rural housing, but this is a good start.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

I, again, commend the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for bringing this bill before the House.

We are committed to helping prevent and address homelessness wherever they may find themselves, and this bill will go a long way in addressing the need to prevent homelessness in rural communities.

H.R. 3620 passed the committee by a vote of 57-0, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation.

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 Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3620, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### ENSURING DIVERSE LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2019

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 281) to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require Federal Reserve banks to interview at least one individual reflective of gender diversity and one individual reflective of racial or ethnic diversity when appointing Federal Reserve bank presidents, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 281

*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 “Ensuring Diverse Leadership Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) while significant progress has occurred due to the antidiscrimination amendments to the Federal Reserve Act, barriers continue to pose significant obstacles for candidates reflective of gender diversity and racial or ethnic diversity for Federal Reserve bank president positions in the Federal Reserve System;

(2) the continuing barriers described in paragraph (1) merit the following amendment;

(3) Congress has received and reviewed testimony and documentation of the historical lack of gender, racial, and ethnic diversity from numerous sources, including congressional hearings, scientific reports, reports issued by public and private agencies, news stories, and reports of related barriers by organizations and individuals, which show that race-, ethnicity-, and gender-neutral efforts alone are insufficient to address the problem;

(4) the testimony and documentation described in paragraph (3) demonstrate that barriers across the United States prove problematic for full and fair participation in developing monetary policy by individuals reflective of gender diversity and racial or ethnic diversity; and

(5) the testimony and documentation described in paragraph (3) provide a strong basis that there is a compelling need for the

below amendment to address the historical lack of gender, racial, and ethnic diversity in the Federal Reserve regional bank presidents selection process in the Federal Reserve System.

#### SEC. 3. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK PRESIDENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provision designated “fifth” of the fourth undesignated paragraph of section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 341) is amended by inserting after “employees.” the following: “In making the appointment of a president, the bank shall interview at least one individual reflective of gender diversity and one individual reflective of racial or ethnic diversity.”

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 1 of each year, each Federal reserve bank shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Office of Inspector General for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection a report describing the applicant pool demographic for the position of the president of the Federal reserve bank for the preceding fiscal year, if applicable.

#### SEC. 4. TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS AND WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998.—Section 418(b) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1184 note) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(b) BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS ACT.—The Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 4(a), by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(2) in section 45(a)(1), by striking “chairman of the board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(c) DODD-FRANK WALL STREET REFORM AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT.—The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board” each place such term appears and inserting “Chair of the Board”.

(d) EMERGENCY ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACT OF 2008.—The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5201 et seq.) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board” each place such term appears and inserting “Chair of the Board”.

(e) EMERGENCY LOAN GUARANTEE ACT.—Section 2 of the Emergency Loan Guarantee Act (15 U.S.C. 1841) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(f) EMERGENCY STEEL LOAN GUARANTEE AND EMERGENCY OIL AND GAS GUARANTEED LOAN ACT OF 1999.—The Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee and Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Act of 1999 (15 U.S.C. 1841 note) is amended—

(1) in section 101(e)(2)—

(A) by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(B) by striking “Chairman,” and inserting “Chair,”; and

(2) in section 201(d)(2)(B)—

(A) by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(B) by striking “Chairman,” and inserting “Chair,”.

(g) FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1971.—Section 4.9(d)(1)(C) of the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2160(d)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(h) FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT.—The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 7(a)(3), by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(2) in section 10(k)(5)(B)(ii), by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(i) FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.—The Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 226 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking “chairman” each place such term appears and inserting “chair”;

(2) by striking “Chairman” each place such term appears other than in section 11(r)(2)(B) and inserting “Chair”;

(3) in section 2, in the sixth undesignated paragraph—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “his” and inserting “the Comptroller of the Currency’s”; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking “his” and inserting “the director’s”;

(4) in section 4—

(A) in the third undesignated paragraph, by striking “his office” and inserting “the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency”;

(B) in the fourth undesignated paragraph, in the provision designated “fifth”, by striking “his” and inserting “the person’s”;

(C) in the eighth undesignated paragraph, by striking “his” and inserting “the chair’s”;

(D) in the seventeenth undesignated paragraph—

(i) by striking “his” and inserting “the officer’s”; and

(ii) by striking “he” and inserting “the individual”;

(E) in the twentieth undesignated paragraph—

(i) by striking “He” each place such term appears and inserting “The chair”;

(ii) in the third sentence—

(I) by striking “his” and inserting “the”; and

(II) by striking “he” and inserting a comma; and

(iii) in the fifth sentence, by striking “he” and inserting “the chair”; and

(F) in the twenty-first undesignated paragraph, by striking “his” each place such term appears and inserting “the agent’s”;

(5) in section 6, in the second undesignated paragraph, by striking “he” and inserting “the Comptroller of the Currency”;

(6) in section 9A(c)(2)(C), by striking “he” and inserting “the participant”;

(7) in section 10—

(A) by striking “he” each place such term appears and inserting “the member”;

(B) in the second undesignated paragraph, by striking “his” and inserting “the member’s”; and

(C) in the fourth undesignated paragraph—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking “his” and inserting “the chair’s”;

(ii) in the fifth sentence, by striking “his” and inserting “the member’s”; and

(iii) in the sixth sentence, by striking “his” and inserting “the member’s”;

(8) in section 12, by striking “his” and inserting “the member’s”;

(9) in section 13, in the tenth undesignated paragraph, by striking “his” and inserting “the assured’s”;

(10) in section 16—

(A) by striking “he” each place such term appears and inserting “the agent”;

(B) in the seventh undesignated paragraph—

(i) by striking “his” and inserting “the agent’s”; and

(ii) by striking “himself” and inserting “the agent”;

(C) in the tenth undesignated paragraph, by striking “his” and inserting “the Secretary’s”; and

(D) in the fifteenth undesignated paragraph, by striking “his” and inserting “the agent’s”;

(11) in section 18, in the eighth undesignated paragraph, by striking “he” and inserting “the Secretary of the Treasury”;

(12) in section 22—

(A) in subsection (f), by striking “his” and inserting “the director’s or officer’s”; and

(B) in subsection (g)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(D)—

(I) by striking “him” and inserting “the officer”; and

(II) by striking “he” and inserting “the officer”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “him as his” and inserting “the officer as the officer’s”; and

(13) in section 25A—

(A) in the twelfth undesignated paragraph—

(i) by striking “he” each place such term appears and inserting “the member”; and

(ii) by striking “his” and inserting “the member’s”;

(B) in the fourteenth undesignated paragraph, by striking “his” and inserting “the director’s or officer’s”; and

(C) in the twenty-second undesignated paragraph, by striking “his” each place such term appears and inserting “such individual’s”.

(j) FEDERAL RESERVE REFORM ACT OF 1977.—Section 204(b) of the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1977 (12 U.S.C. 242 note) is amended by striking “Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair or Vice Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(k) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REFORM, RECOVERY, AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989.—The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 is amended—

(1) in section 308 (12 U.S.C. 1463 note)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”;

(2) in section 1001(a) (12 U.S.C. 1811 note), by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(3) in section 1205(b)(1)(A) (12 U.S.C. 1818 note)—

(A) by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(B) by striking “Chairman’s” and inserting “Chair’s”.

(l) FOOD, CONSERVATION, AND ENERGY ACT OF 2008.—Section 13106(a) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2 note) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(m) HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1992.—Section 1313(a)(3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4513(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “CHAIRMAN” and inserting “CHAIR”;

(2) by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(3) by striking “Chairman regarding” and inserting “Chair regarding”.

(n) INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—Section 8G of the Inspector General Act of 1978 is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” each place such term appears and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(o) INTERNATIONAL LENDING SUPERVISION ACT OF 1983.—Section 908(b)(3)(C) of the International Lending Supervision Act of 1983 (12 U.S.C. 3907(b)(3)(C)) is amended by

striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(p) NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION ACT.—Section 604(a)(3) of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8103(a)(3)) is amended by striking “Chairman” each place it appears and inserting “Chair”.

(q) PUBLIC LAW 93-495.—Section 202(a)(1) of Public Law 93-495 (12 U.S.C. 2402(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(2) by striking “his” and inserting “the Chair’s”.

(r) SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002.—Section 101(e)(4)(A) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7211(e)(4)(A)) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(s) SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 17A(f)(4)(C) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78q-1(f)(4)(C)) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(t) TITLE 31.—Title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1344(b)(7), by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”; and

(2) in section 5318A, by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” each place such term appears and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(u) TRADE ACT OF 1974.—Section 163(b)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2213(b)(3)) is amended by striking “Chairman of the Board of Governors” and inserting “Chair of the Board of Governors”.

(v) DEEMING OF NAME.—Any reference in a law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall be deemed to be a reference to the Chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), the chair of the Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, for this incredibly important piece of legislation, and the Members on the other side of the aisle who also support this bill.

For far too long, the Federal Reserve system has been very homogenous since its inception in 1913. This only partially changed when, in 2017, Raphael Bostic was appointed as the first

African American and openly gay male to serve as Federal Reserve Bank President. Additionally, only six women have served in a similar capacity, despite America becoming more demographically diverse.

To address this lack of gender and ethnic representation, H.R. 281 would require the Federal Reserve Bank to interview at least one individual reflective of gender diversity and one reflective of racial or ethnic diversity when filling Federal Reserve Bank president vacancies.

To ensure accountability of this diversity effort, the bill would further require the Federal Reserve report annually on the applicant pool demographics. We must ensure the leadership of the Federal Reserve System reflects the growing diversity of our Nation and that gender and racially and ethnically diverse candidates are receiving serious consideration for president vacancies at the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

Increasing diverse leadership representation will ensure that more perspectives are considered when making decisions about America’s economic future.

Again, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) for pushing this important bill and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 281.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as my friend from Guam just explained, the Federal Reserve Bank has had a very long history—130 presidents of Regional Federal Reserve Banks—and it took from 1913 to 2013—100 years—for the first African American to become president of one of those regional banks.

Additionally, only 8 of the 12 regional banks have ever had a woman president. These demographics are not reflective of the people the Federal Reserve serves.

The National Football League had a similar track record when it came to head coaches in the past. In 2003, the league adopted the so-called Rooney Rule, which required every team with a head coaching vacancy to interview at least one or more diverse candidates.

In 2009, the Rooney Rule had expanded to include general manager jobs, and in 2016, the requirement was updated to require every team to interview at least one woman during the hiring process for executive positions.

When the Rooney Rule went into effect, there were only two head coaches of color in the National Football League. The following year there were three, and those numbers have continued to grow. Last season, there was a record eight coaches of color in the NFL, the highest number in league history.

H.R. 281 does not create a quota or hiring mandate. It simply pledges opportunities for women and minorities,

as the Rooney Rule did for coaches of color in the NFL and for women in the executive ranks of the NFL.

At four hearings this year, the Committee on Financial Services heard from numerous witnesses that the effort to increase diversity throughout the financial services sector relies on expanding the pool of candidates to include more women and minorities.

We heard from witnesses how diverse perspectives among the firm's leadership lead to better decisionmaking and better outcomes.

H.R. 281 applies these principles to the Federal Reserve banking system. The bill directs the Federal Reserve Regional Banks to interview at least one individual reflective of gender and racial or ethnic diversity when appointing a Federal Reserve president.

The Rooney Rule has been adopted across the private sector and is considered an industry best practice for firms trying to increase diversity in their senior leadership. We have an opportunity now to expand that concept to the Federal Reserve Bank.

I am proud to have been a cosponsor of this bill with the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), chairwoman, my friend and colleague. I thank her as the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion for bringing forward such a commonsense idea with a proven track record that is seen as the best practice across the industry.

This legislation will diversify the applicant pool and increase opportunities for women and minority leaders at the Federal Reserve Bank.

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

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), the sponsor of this legislation and the chair of the Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS), vice chair, for his leadership and for all his support. And to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS), my colleague, thank you for your support.

Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct honor to chair the Committee on Financial Services' Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion. And we have heard from numerous experts and we had countless research reports that show more diverse executive teams are more likely to outperform their peers on profitability, be more stable, and increase their market share.

According to a study conducted by McKinsey & Company entitled, *Delivering through Diversity*, researchers have found that companies in the top 25 percent for gender and ethnic diversity on executive teams were 21 percent to 33 percent more likely to outperform on profitability.

While companies in the bottom 25 percent for both gender and ethnic diversity were 29 percent less likely, Mr.

Speaker, to achieve above-average profitability.

That is why it is so important that we pass my bill, the Ensuring Diverse Leadership Act of 2019, or better referred to as H.R. 281, which would require at least one individual reflective of gender diversity and one individual reflective of racial or ethnic diversity to be interviewed for each Federal Reserve president vacancy.

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Mr. Speaker, as we have heard, it is modeled after the National Football League's Rooney Rule, which requires every team to interview at least one minority candidate in the hiring process for a new head coach.

This bill adopts this proven private-sector diversity initiative and applies it to the Federal Reserve, what I like to call the Beatty rule.

Like the National Football League prior to the implementation of the rule in 2003, the 12 Federal Reserve banks face a diversity problem within the leadership in their institutions. This would help move the needle.

In more than 100 years of existence, the 12 Reserve banks have had only three non-White presidents and seven female presidents. It wasn't until 2009 that the Federal Reserve ever had a non-White Reserve bank president. It wasn't until the historic selection of my friend Raphael Bostic to be the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta in 2017 that an African American president of the Federal Reserve was appointed.

Though we have had seven female presidents, 8 of the 12 Reserve banks have never had the distinction of having a female at the helm. That is why we need to adopt the Beatty rule at the Federal Reserve and pass this very important bill.

Reserve bank presidents not only serve as the head of their financial institutions, but they play an incredibly important role in our Nation's economy, from serving on the Federal Open Market Committee, which determines the country's monetary policy and interest rates, to regulating the banks in their regions, to getting cash into their banking systems.

Federal Reserve presidents should be more reflective of the public, and this bill will ensure diverse leaders are in the room and at the table when making decisions that directly impact our economy and directly impact our communities.

I would like to end by thanking Chairwoman WATERS and all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have cosponsored this legislation, including my good friend and colleague from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ), who spoke on behalf of this bill and helped to make this bill bipartisan.

Lastly, I would like to thank Jim Rooney and the Rooney family, with whom I have had the opportunity to sit down and discuss this legislation, his philosophy, and his ideas. He is the son of the late Dan Rooney.

This is a very important initiative. I am pleased to have his support and bipartisan support on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I ask them to vote in the affirmative, "yes," to pass the Beatty rule.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ), who is the vice ranking member of the Financial Services Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion and who knows the Rooney Rule firsthand since he was a standout wide receiver for the NFL's Indianapolis Colts.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 281, the Ensuring Diverse Leadership Act of 2019, a.k.a. the Beatty rule.

I thank my friends, Mrs. BEATTY and Chairwoman WATERS, for their work on this legislation and for bringing it to the House floor today.

My friend Mrs. BEATTY has been a tremendous leader on the Financial Services Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, and it has been a pleasure getting to know her in my first term in Congress and working with her on this very important issue.

Frankly, when I am back in my district, the issue that most animates our business leaders, those working day-to-day in our community, is the work that we are doing on the Diversity and Inclusion Subcommittee.

KeyBank, Huntington Bank, folks in Ohio, all have stories about the different initiatives that they have undertaken to expand diversity in the financial services community.

Like many of my colleagues, I am concerned about the historic lack of diversity that we have seen at the highest levels of the Federal Reserve. I think this is an important piece of legislation that will help rectify that.

As Mr. STIVERS alluded to, I consider myself the direct beneficiary of the NFL's Rooney Rule. During my time in the NFL, I was fortunate to play for two men who I consider to be the most incredible and profound leaders with whom I have ever had a chance to work. Both are African American: Tony Dungy, who is in the hall of fame, and Jim Caldwell.

The Rooney Rule has worked. From 1921 until 2003, the NFL had seven minority coaches—from 1921 to 2003, seven. From 2003 to the present, we have seen 18.

This is a step in the right direction in furthering the promotion of increased diversity by taking a page out of the NFL's playbook and by implementing the Beatty rule for regional Federal Reserve banks when interviewing for a new president, modeled off of the successful Rooney Rule.

By providing the opportunity to be interviewed and to showcase their individual talents, this legislation will open more doors for individuals from a diverse background while still being based on merit. This is about expanding opportunities and giving everybody a fair shot.

I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on this important issue, and again, I thank and congratulate Mrs. BEATTY for her work on this legislation. I look forward to enthusiastically voting “yes.”

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 281 is just common sense. It is a best practice in the industry. It has shown that it will increase the diversity of the staff, and we hope that it will work for the Federal Reserve banks.

The Federal Reserve banks’ record on diversity needs to be improved. I believe this is a great first step.

I congratulate my colleague JOYCE BEATTY from Ohio and my colleague ANTHONY GONZALEZ from Ohio for their incredible efforts on this. I am happy to be a cosponsor and urge adoption.

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

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Once again, I thank Representative BEATTY for bringing forward this legislation. I am excited to read about the Beatty rule in future financial news, and I am excited to see strong bipartisan support for something that is just common sense.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 281, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BANK SERVICE COMPANY EXAMINATION COORDINATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 241) to amend the Bank Service Company Act to provide improvements with respect to State banking agencies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 241

*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 “Bank Service Company Examination Coordination Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 2. BANK SERVICE COMPANY ACT IMPROVEMENTS.

The Bank Service Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1(b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (9) as paragraphs (3) through (10), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) the term ‘State banking agency’ shall have the same meaning given the term ‘State Bank Supervisor’ under section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act;”;

(2) in section 5(a), by inserting “, in consultation with the State banking agency,” after “banking agency”; and

(3) in section 7—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the first sentence, by inserting “or State banking agency” after “appropriate Federal banking agency”; and

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking “Federal banking agency that supervises any other shareholder or member” and inserting “Federal or State banking agency that supervises any other shareholder or member”;

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by inserting “or a State banking agency” after “appropriate Federal banking agency”;

(ii) by striking “such agency” each place such term appears and inserting “such Federal or State agency”;

(C) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f);

(D) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—Information obtained pursuant to the regulation and examination of service providers under this section or applicable State law may be furnished by and accessible to Federal and State agencies to the same extent that supervisory information concerning depository institutions is authorized to be furnished to and required to be accessible by Federal and State agencies under section 7(a)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(a)(2)) or State law, as applicable.

“(e) COORDINATION WITH STATE BANKING AGENCIES.—Where a State bank is principal shareholder or principal member of a bank service company or where a State bank is any other shareholder or member of the bank service company, the appropriate Federal banking agency, in carrying out examinations authorized by this section, shall—

“(1) provide reasonable and timely notice to the State banking agency; and

“(2) to the fullest extent possible, coordinate and avoid duplication of examination activities, reporting requirements, and requests for information.”;

(E) in subsection (f), as so redesignated, by inserting “, in consultation with State banking agencies,” after “appropriate Federal banking agencies”; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as granting authority for a State banking agency to examine a bank service company where no such authority exists in State law.”.

#### SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 241, the Bank Service Company Examination Coordination Act of 2019.

I thank the gentleman from Texas, Representative WILLIAMS, for his work on this bill that would promote better coordination between Federal and State banking regulators as they oversee third-party vendors and companies that provide a wide range of services for banks.

In recent years, technology has disrupted every industry, including banking, and has given the significant cybersecurity risks that come with that technology.

In light of the recent Capital One data breach, which involved consumer data the bank stored on a cloud server provided by Amazon Web Services, a third-party service provider, or TSP, used by the bank and many other companies, it is important that Congress ensure there is strong oversight over these third-party companies that work with banks.

Currently, the Bank Service Company Act authorizes Federal regulators to examine TSPs to assess the risks they may pose to the banks with which they work. Similarly, many State banking regulators are authorized to examine bank TSPs under various State laws. These State regulators are responsible for ensuring that these third-party relationships do not pose undue risks to the State-chartered banking system, which accounts for nearly 80 percent of all banks in the United States.

However, the Bank Service Company Act is silent regarding State bank regulators, which could hamper information sharing among State and Federal regulators.

While H.R. 241 would not give States any new authority to conduct TSP exams, it would recognize at the Federal level the supervisory authority that many State regulators already have under current State law and encourage Federal regulators to coordinate with them.

Given the increase in fintech companies that partner with banks, especially State-chartered banks, it is important that we consider ways to encourage innovation, coordination, and consistency among Federal and State regulators in the oversight of TSPs.

Furthermore, in its 2017 annual report, the Financial Stability Oversight Council recommended that Congress pass legislation to strengthen oversight of third-party companies that

work with banks to improve cybersecurity. To that end, last Congress, Democrats and Republicans of the Committee on Financial Services voted unanimously, 56-0, in support of this legislation.

H.R. 241 will promote consistency and strengthen oversight of our banks and the technology companies with which they work. Therefore, I encourage Members to support H.R. 241, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 241, the Bank Service Company Examination Coordination Act of 2019.

This bill amends the Bank Service Company Act to enhance State and Federal regulators' ability to coordinate examinations and share information with a bank's technology vendors and partners.

State and Federal regulatory authorities are rightfully frustrated by the inability to share information as a result of constraints resulting from the Bank Service Company Act, specifically the duplicative examination processes that are in no way uniform or collaborative. Their inability to share exam information between Federal and State regulators creates vulnerabilities in the financial system.

The commonsense changes contained in H.R. 241 reduce the regulatory burden for institutions that are already struggling to comply with the current regulatory regime.

H.R. 241 also helps enhance the safety and soundness of our financial system by allowing regulators to coordinate their activities.

Sharing exam results among agencies allows risks and weaknesses of individual institutions, as well as the overall financial system, to be revealed more effectively. It also allows Federal and State financial agencies to more effectively expend limited resources and avoid duplicative examinations, strengthen communications among regulators, and ensure the appropriate level of oversight for risk to the financial system is maintained.

To put it in perspective, the Bank Service Company Act was enacted in 1962. That is 1 year before ZIP Codes were introduced and the first push-button telephone was made available to the American consumer. A lot has changed since 1962. The Bank Service Company Act fails to take into consideration the advancements in technology and the implications for nearly half a century of consumer data.

The statute needs modernization. In 2017, the Financial Stability Oversight Council recommended congressional action to encourage better coordination between Federal and State regulators as it relates to overseeing financial institutions and periodically as it relates to their relationships with third-party and technology service providers. Two years later, legislation that would encourage coordination is still needed.

I commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) for being the sponsor and champion of this issue over several years, as well as the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), who has been a strong advocate for modernization.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 241, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the chair of the Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions Subcommittee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 241, the Bank Service Company Examination Coordination Act.

As chair of the House Financial Services Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions, I am very focused on the appropriate oversight of our banking sector and effective coordination among our bank regulators in overseeing the integrity and stability of individual banks and the banking system as a whole.

We learned in the most painful way possible during the financial crisis that failure to properly coordinate and gaps in regulatory oversight allow systemic risks to emerge.

In particular, with the enactment of this bill, State and Federal regulators will be directed to coordinate their work in auditing and monitoring technology solution providers in banking and the use of such technology. This type of coordination is key to giving consumers and average Americans faith in the stability of the banking system, security of the technology solutions used in banking, and will streamline regulatory oversight without cutting corners.

So I am pleased to join with my colleague, Mr. WILLIAMS, who has been a strong advocate of making sure that we have this kind of transparency in working together, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote "aye" on H.R. 241.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), who is a great entrepreneur, a great businessman, and a supporter of the free market system.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H.R. 241, the Bank Service Company Examination Coordination Act, commonsense legislation that enables State and Federal regulators to better coordinate their examination activities.

The bill allows for the sharing of supervisory information concerning technology service providers, better known as TSPs, between State and Federal regulators.

Banks use TSPs in their day-to-day operations for a variety of activities, such as processing payments, taking deposits, or assisting with cybersecurity efforts. As banks are adapting to a more interconnected world, partner-

ships between financial institutions and TSPs are not only common, but they are necessary.

State and Federal regulators each have the ability to examine technology vendors for safety and for soundness, but current law prevents them from sharing the results of their independent examinations, a problem that H.R. 241 corrects.

H.R. 241 helps to harmonize the oversight process without adding risk to their financial system. Sharing the results of regulatory examination results between agencies can reveal the weaknesses of an individual institution as well as the larger banking system as a whole.

The Financial Stability Oversight Council, which is charged with identifying risks in the U.S. financial system, recommended in their 2017 annual report to enhance coordination between State and Federal regulators. Specifically, the report called on Congress to pass legislation that encourages coordination among the Federal and State regulators in the oversight of third-party service providers. The result would be reducing potentially conflicting and duplicative regulatory oversight, while also promoting more consistent cybersecurity standards.

Sharing the results of these TSP supervisory exams allows for agencies to more efficiently use their limited resources, while ensuring that private companies are not subject to an avoidable, duplicative review.

I want to thank Chairwoman WATERS. I want to thank Ranking Member MCHENRY, and especially my friend on the other side of the aisle, Congressman MEEKS, and all the staff for their diligent work.

I am proud of the bipartisan effort in both the 115th and the 116th Congresses that allowed for the passage of H.R. 241 today. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 241 will help reduce duplicative examinations and better coordinate the exams that State and Federal agencies give to our financial system to better identify vulnerabilities of individual institutions in the overall system. It is a bipartisan act that will do great things for our financial services system. I would urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Better coordination between Federal and State banking regulators will make oversight of third-party vendors and companies that provide a wide range of services for banks more effective. H.R. 241 helps accomplish that.

I want to again thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) for introducing this bill, as well as the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) for his advocacy.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 241.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of Michigan). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 241, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS LEADING EVERY RESIDENT TO SAFETY ACT OF 2019

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1690) to require carbon monoxide alarms or detectors in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1690

*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 “Carbon Monoxide Alarms Leading Every Resident To Safety Act of 2019” or the “CO ALERTS Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) carbon monoxide alarms are not required by federally assisted housing programs, when not required by State or local codes;

(2) numerous federally assisted housing residents have lost their lives due to carbon monoxide poisoning;

(3) the effects of carbon monoxide poisoning occur immediately and can result in death in a matter of minutes;

(4) carbon monoxide exposure can cause permanent brain damage, life-threatening cardiac complications, fetal death or miscarriage, and death, among other harmful health conditions;

(5) carbon monoxide poisoning is especially dangerous for unborn babies, children, elderly individuals, and individuals with cardiovascular disease, among others with chronic health conditions;

(6) the majority of the 4,600,000 families receiving Federal housing assistance are families with young children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities, making them especially vulnerable to carbon monoxide poisoning;

(7) more than 400 people die and 50,000 additional people visit the emergency room annually as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning;

(8) carbon monoxide poisoning is entirely preventable and early detection is possible with the use of carbon monoxide alarms;

(9) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention warns that carbon monoxide poisoning is entirely preventable and recommends the installation of carbon monoxide alarms;

(10) the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes of the Department of Housing and Urban Development recommends the installation of carbon monoxide alarms as a best practice to keep families and individuals safe and to protect health; and

(11) in order to safeguard the health and well-being of tenants in federally assisted housing, the Federal Government should consider best practices for primary prevention of carbon monoxide-related incidents.

#### SEC. 3. CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS OR DETECTORS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) PUBLIC HOUSING, TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE, AND PROJECT-BASED ASSISTANCE.—The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(a) (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)), by adding at the end the following:

“(8) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each public housing agency shall ensure that carbon monoxide alarms or detectors are installed in each dwelling unit in public housing owned or operated by the public housing agency in a manner that meets or exceeds—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”; and

(2) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1437f)—

(A) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

“(j) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each owner of a dwelling unit receiving project-based assistance under this section shall ensure that carbon monoxide alarms or detectors are installed in the dwelling unit in a manner that meets or exceeds—

“(1) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(2) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”; and

(B) in subsection (o), by adding at the end the following:

“(21) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each dwelling unit receiving tenant-based assistance or project-based assistance under this subsection shall have carbon monoxide alarms or detectors installed in the dwelling unit in a manner that meets or exceeds—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(b) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY.—Section 202(j) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each owner of a dwelling unit assisted under this section shall ensure that carbon monoxide alarms or detectors are installed in the dwelling unit in a manner that meets or exceeds—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(c) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 811(j) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this section shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(d) HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS.—Section 856 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12905) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this subtitle shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

“(1) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(2) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(e) RURAL HOUSING.—Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 514 (42 U.S.C. 1484), by adding at the end the following:

“(j) Housing and related facilities constructed with loans under this section shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

“(1) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(2) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”; and

(2) in section 515 (42 U.S.C. 1485)—

(A) in subsection (m), by inserting “(1)” before “The Secretary shall establish”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Housing and related facilities rehabilitated or repaired with amounts received under a loan made or insured under this section shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(f) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall provide guidance to public housing agencies (as defined in section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(6))) on how to educate tenants on health hazards in the home, including to carbon monoxide poisoning, lead poisoning, asthma induced by housing-related allergens, and other housing-related preventable outcomes, to help advance primary prevention and prevent future deaths and other harms.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) through (d) shall take effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, \$101,400,000 per year for each of fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

(i) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this section shall be construed to preempt or limit the applicability of any State or local law relating to the installation and maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms or detectors in housing that requires standards that are more stringent than the standards described in the amendments made by this section.

**SEC. 4. STUDY ON INCLUSION OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS OR DETECTORS IN OTHER UNITS.**

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Consumer Product Safety Commission, shall conduct a study and issue a publicly available report on requiring carbon monoxide alarms or detectors in federally assisted housing that is not covered in the amendments made by section 3.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1690, the CO ALERTS Act of 2019, which would prevent needless carbon monoxide deaths from happening in federally assisted housing.

Known as the silent killer, carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, and nonirritant gas that is produced by common fuel-burning products and appliances, such as gas ranges, cars, heating systems, boilers, and portable engine-driven generators.

High levels of carbon monoxide can cause serious illness and, in worst cases, death. Carbon monoxide poisoning is as risky to health and safety as a fire.

But while smoke detectors are required in all housing units, including public and assisted housing units, carbon monoxide detectors are not. Only some States and localities currently require carbon monoxide detectors. They are not otherwise required in federally assisted housing, such as public housing or private market units inhabited by Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher households. Therefore, public and assisted housing residents are at risk of this silent killer.

According to media reports, there have been 13 carbon monoxide poisoning deaths cited in public housing since 2003. Four have occurred in 2019 alone.

In April of this year, HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing sent a notice to public housing authorities and private owners of HUD-subsidized hous-

ing to encourage them to install and maintain carbon monoxide detectors.

Unfortunately, in the absence of funding and clear statutory requirements, public housing authorities and property owners will struggle to afford the cost of these critical safety devices.

H.R. 1690 will provide just over \$300 million over a 3-year period to support the installation and maintenance of carbon monoxide detectors and alarms in public and assisted housing, including units in rural areas.

No family should have to learn their loved ones died because Congress did not invest in a simple and cost-effective solution that would have prevented this tragedy from happening in the first place.

I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) for introducing this lifesaving legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1690, the Carbon Monoxide ALERTS Act of 2019, by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas emitted from household items like stoves, furnaces, fireplaces, and portable generators that can cause sudden illness or death when it is inhaled.

The Centers for Disease Control, CDC, reports that each year more than 400 Americans die from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning, and more than 4,000 people are hospitalized.

The good news is that carbon monoxide poisoning is easily detectable and preventable through the installation of relatively inexpensive, battery-operated carbon monoxide detectors.

But, unlike fire alarms, Federal law doesn't currently require federally assisted housing properties to have carbon monoxide detectors. H.R. 1690 would address that by requiring that properties in Section 8 public housing, Section 202 for elderly folks, and Section 811 for disabled people have at least one carbon monoxide detector per floor installed.

This bill builds on the proactive work of HUD Secretary Ben Carson. In April, Secretary Carson issued a notice to all properties in the programs encouraging them to do just that and followed up with a release of \$5 million in funding for the installation of these detectors in public housing. I commend Secretary Carson for taking that action and issuing that guidance.

I also want to thank Representative GARCÍA for this legislation, and I want to thank Senator SCOTT for his work on similar legislation in the United States Senate. This is a bill that will save lives and will help make us all safer.

Again, I want to commend Representative GARCÍA for his great work on this. I would urge its adoption.

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

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA), the sponsor of the legislation and an active member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a practical bill that will ensure healthy, safe housing.

H.R. 1690, the Safe Housing for Families Act, now named the Carbon Monoxide ALERTS Act, or CO ALERTS Act, would require the installation of carbon monoxide detectors in all federally assisted public housing to prevent needless deaths.

The legislation I introduced with my colleague, JOE CUNNINGHAM of South Carolina, passed out of the Financial Services Committee unanimously, and bipartisan action in the Senate is well underway.

Secretary Carson of the Department of Housing and Urban Development testified in support of our efforts to put an end to carbon monoxide deaths in public housing.

Allow me to share a story about Gwendolyn and Anthony Fleming, who were residents of the Hickory Hollow residence in Wayne, Michigan. They moved to their community to be somewhere quiet and safe, but the fact that HUD doesn't require carbon monoxide detectors on its facilities put them in grave danger.

On a cold February day this year, Ashley, their daughter, pulled up to Hickory Hollow with her three kids. She expected to find her parents waiting for a routine family dinner. When her parents didn't return her calls or answer the door, she knew that something was wrong and called the police. Ashley's mother had died of carbon monoxide poisoning.

When the medical examiner arrived, Ashley knew it was time to leave. "I didn't want to see them bring my mother's body out in a body bag," she said. "And I didn't want my children to see that either."

Anthony Fleming, Ashley's father, was found unconscious and was taken to a hospital. He never regained consciousness.

These deaths—and many others—were preventable.

Since 2003, 13 people have died from carbon monoxide poisoning in federally subsidized housing. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control reports that 50,000 individuals per year are sickened by carbon monoxide poisoning, and over 400 die per year.

It is unconscionable that the very people our government seeks to provide shelter for are dying in their homes. All it takes is a detector, just like smoke detectors we already require in every building.

Secretary Carson said it himself: "A simple, inexpensive, widely available device can be the difference between life and death. Given the unevenness of State and local law, we intend to make certain that carbon monoxide detectors

are required in all our housing programs, just as we require smoke detectors, no matter where our HUD-assisted families live.”

In April, HUD proposed a rule to require carbon monoxide detectors on its housing units. In May, HUD announced \$5 million to install detectors. We know, however, that the rulemaking process can drag on for months.

Already, almost 25 States already require carbon monoxide monitors in homes, and it was Secretary Carson who suggested that the patchwork of State laws be aligned around the principle of expanding public safety protections.

□ 1415

Testifying before the Financial Services Committee in May, Secretary Carson said that he was 100 percent in favor of resolving this issue and said, “As quickly as we can get it done, it is going to get done.” The quickest possible solution is for the House to pass the bill before us today.

Secretary Carson’s staff at HUD have been engaged in working with Congress to expedite the rule-making process and make sure that protections are put in place before the cold winter months arrive. This bill has already spurred legislative action in the Senate, and the bipartisan efforts moving through the Senate Banking Committee are now aligned in this bill.

Let’s pass this life-saving legislation and protect those in Federally assisted housing.

I would like to thank the staff of the House Financial Services Committee, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and in the Senate those who have worked to ensure that our efforts will effectively prevent needless deaths as quickly as possible.

I would also especially like to thank Senator KAMALA HARRIS for working with me to introduce this legislation and to Senators MENENDEZ and SCOTT for helping us make technical changes to improve the bill.

I also want to thank Chair MAXINE WATERS, ranking members PAT MCHENRY and Mr. STIVERS of Ohio and members of their staff for all their work on this bill, which received unanimous support from the Financial Services Committee.

Numerous housing, public health, and home security groups support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. The supporters of this bill include the National Association of Realtors, the National Low Income Housing Coalition, the American Public Health Association, the National Housing Law Project, the National Housing Trust, the Public Housing Authorities Directors Association, the Council of Large Public Housing Authorities, the Latin United Com-

munity Housing Association, Justice Innovations, Safe Kids Illinois, and the Security Industry Association.

Colleagues, let’s seize the rare opportunity to advance straightforward life-saving legislation that has already won bipartisan support in this House. Saving lives in our housing facilities with a simple, inexpensive solution is not a partisan issue. It is exactly what our constituents sent us here to do, work together to find solutions for the American people. I urge you to support H.R. 1690, the CO ALERTS Act.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. Mr. Speaker, again, I rise in support of H.R. 1690, the CO ALERTS Act. I want to thank my colleague from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA). I also want to recognize Senator TIM SCOTT from South Carolina, who was the Senate sponsor of the bill, and we want to help make this into law. I rise in support of this legislation and would urge all my colleagues to support this great legislation from Mr. GARCÍA and Senator SCOTT.

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

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I just want to extend a sincere thanks to Representative GARCÍA for this life-saving legislation. To be able to introduce something that is actually going to save lives, not just immediately but over the generations that we are going to continue to provide for is something very profound. It is an honor to be able to serve with Representative GARCÍA. It is an honor to see so much bipartisan support for this legislation, as well as both Houses of our Congress.

I humbly ask my colleagues to please join all of us in supporting this legislation.

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. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1690, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN OR UNDERMINING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-60).

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the threat of foreign interference in or undermining public confidence in United States elections declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, is to continue in effect beyond September 12, 2019.

Although there has been no evidence of a foreign power altering the outcomes or vote tabulation in any United States election, foreign powers have historically sought to exploit America’s free and open political system. In recent years, the proliferation of digital devices and internet-based communications has created significant vulnerabilities and magnified the scope and intensity of the threat of foreign interference. The ability of persons located, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States to interfere in or undermine public confidence in United States elections, including through the unauthorized accessing of election and campaign infrastructure or the covert distribution of propaganda and disinformation, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13848 with respect to the threat of foreign interference in or undermining public confidence in United States elections.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 10, 2019.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1445

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of Michigan) at 2 o'clock and 45 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:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 548;

Adoption of House Resolution 548, if ordered; and

Suspending the rules and passing H.R. 2852.

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.

#### 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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 232, nays 196, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 517]

YEAS—232

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Axne  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan F.  
Brindisi  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Español  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
García (IL)  
García (TX)

NAYS—196

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis

Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gottheimer  
Green, Al (TX)  
Grijalva  
Haaland  
Harder (CA)  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Heck  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (TX)  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeke  
Meng  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
O'Halleran

Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose (NY)  
Rouda  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stevens  
Suozzi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small (NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foxx (NC)  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill (AR)  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)

Abraham  
Clyburn

Katko  
Keller  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perry  
Posey  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)

NOT VOTING—4

McEachin  
Wasserman  
Schultz

□ 1513

Messrs. FORTENBERRY and MEUSER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 196, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 518]

YEAS—231

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Axne  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Case  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici

Boyle, Brendan F.  
Brindisi  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)

Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney

Cox (CA) Kildee  
 Craig Kilmer  
 Crist Kim  
 Crow Kind  
 Cuellar Kirkpatrick  
 Cummings Krishnamoorthi  
 Cunningham Kuster (NH)  
 Davids (KS) Lamb  
 Davis (CA) Langevin  
 Davis, Danny K. Larsen (WA)  
 Dean Larson (CT)  
 DeGette Lawrence  
 DeLauro Lawson (FL)  
 DelBene Lee (CA)  
 Delgado Lee (NV)  
 Demings Levin (CA)  
 DeSaulnier Levin (MI)  
 Deutch Lewis  
 Dingell Lieu, Ted  
 Doggett Lipinski  
 Doyle, Michael Loeb sack  
 F. Lofgren  
 Engel Lowenthal  
 Escobar Lowey  
 Eshoo Luján  
 Espaillat Luria  
 Evans Lynch  
 Finkenauer Malinowski  
 Fletcher Maloney,  
 Foster Carolyn B.  
 Frankel Maloney, Sean  
 Fudge Matsui  
 Gabbard McAdams  
 Gallego McBath  
 Garcia (IL) McCollum  
 Garcia (TX) McGovern  
 Golden McNerney  
 Gomez Meeks  
 Gonzalez (TX) Meng  
 Gottheimer Moore  
 Green, Al (TX) Morelle  
 Grijalva Moulton  
 Haaland Mucarsel-Powell  
 Harder (CA) Murphy  
 Hastings Nadler  
 Hayes Napolitano  
 Heck Neal  
 Higgins (NY) Neguse  
 Hill (CA) Norcross  
 Himes O'Halleran  
 Horn, Kendra S. Ocasio-Cortez  
 Horsford Omar  
 Houlihan Pallone  
 Hoyer Panetta  
 Huffman Pappas  
 Jackson Lee Pascrell  
 Jayapal Payne  
 Jeffries Perlmutter  
 Johnson (GA) Peters  
 Johnson (TX) Peterson  
 Kaptur Phillips  
 Keating Pingree  
 Kelly (IL) Pocan  
 Kennedy Porter  
 Khanna Pressley

NAYS—196

Aderholt Cline  
 Allen Cloud  
 Amash Cole  
 Amodei Collins (GA)  
 Armstrong Collins (NY)  
 Arrington Comer  
 Babin Conaway  
 Bacon Cook  
 Baird Crawford  
 Balderson Crenshaw  
 Banks Curtis  
 Barr Davidson (OH)  
 Bergman Davis, Rodney  
 Biggs DesJarlais  
 Bilirakis Diaz-Balart  
 Bishop (UT) Duffy  
 Bost Duncan  
 Brady Dunn  
 Brooks (AL) Emmer  
 Brooks (IN) Estes  
 Buchanan Ferguson  
 Buck Fitzpatrick  
 Buschson Fleischmann  
 Budd Flores  
 Burchett Fortenberry  
 Burgess Foxx (NC)  
 Byrne Fulcher  
 Calvert Gaetz  
 Carter (GA) Gallagher  
 Carter (TX) Gianforte  
 Chabot Gibbs  
 Cheney Gohmert

Price (NC) Katko  
 Quigley Keller  
 Raskin Kelly (MS)  
 Rice (NY) Kelly (PA)  
 Richmond King (IA)  
 Rooney (FL) King (NY)  
 Rose (NY) Kinzinger  
 Rouda Kustoff (TN)  
 Roybal-Allard LaHood  
 Larsen (WA) Ruiz  
 Ruppersberger Lamborn  
 Rush Latta  
 Ryan Lesko  
 Sánchez Long  
 Sarbanes Loudermilk  
 Scanlon Lucas  
 Schakowsky Luetkemeyer  
 Schiff Marchant  
 Schneider Marshall  
 Schrader Massie  
 Schrier Mast  
 Scott (VA) McCarthy  
 Scott, David McCaul  
 Lowey Serrano  
 Luján Sewell (AL)  
 Luria Shalala  
 Lynch Sherman  
 Malinowski Sherrill  
 Maloney, Sires  
 Carolyn B. Mitchell  
 Sean Maloney, Slotkin  
 Matsui Smith (WA)  
 McAdams Soto  
 McBath Spanberger  
 McCollum Speier  
 McGovern Stanton  
 McNerney Stevens  
 Meeks Suozzi  
 Meng Swalwell (CA)  
 Moore Takano  
 Morelle Thompson (CA)  
 Moulton Thompson (MS)  
 Mucarsel-Powell Titus  
 Murphy Traib  
 Nadler Tonko  
 Napolitano Torres (CA)  
 Neal Torres Small  
 Neguse (NM)  
 Norcross Trahan  
 O'Halleran Trone  
 Ocasio-Cortez Underwood  
 Omar Van Drew  
 Houlihan Vargas  
 Hoyer Veasey  
 Huffman Vela  
 Jackson Lee Velázquez  
 Jayapal Visclosky  
 Jeffries Wasserman  
 Johnson (GA) Schultz  
 Johnson (TX) Waters  
 Kaptur Watson Coleman  
 Keating Welch  
 Kelly (IL) Wexton  
 Kennedy Wild  
 Khanna Wilson (FL)  
 Yarmuth

Norman Stefanik  
 Nunes Steil  
 Olson Steube  
 Palazzo Stewart  
 Palmer Stivers  
 Pence Taylor  
 Perry Thompson (PA)  
 Posey Thornberry  
 Ratcliffe Timmons  
 LaHood Reed  
 LaMalfa Reschenthaler  
 Lamborn Rice (SC)  
 Lesko Riggleman  
 Long Roby  
 Loudermilk Rodgers (WA)  
 Lucas Roe, David P.  
 Luetkemeyer Rogers (AL)  
 Marchant Rogers (KY)  
 Marshall Rose, John W.  
 Massie Rouzer  
 Mast Roy  
 McCarthy Rutherford  
 McCaul Scalise  
 McClinton Schweikert  
 McHenry Scott, Austin  
 McKinley Sensenbrenner  
 Meadows Shimkus  
 Meuser Simpson  
 Miller Smith (MO)  
 Mitchell Smith (NE)  
 Mooleenaar Smith (NJ)  
 Mooney (WV) Smucker  
 Mullin Spano  
 Newhouse Stauber

NOT VOTING—5

Abraham DeFazio McEachin  
 Clyburn Garamendi

□ 1523

So the resolution was agreed to.  
 The result of the vote was announced  
 as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on  
 the table.

HOMEBUYER ASSISTANCE 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. 2852) to amend the National Housing Act to authorize State-licensed appraisers to conduct appraisals in connection with mortgages insured by the FHA and to require compliance with the existing appraiser education requirement, 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 Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 5, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 519]

YEAS—419

Adams Barr  
 Aderholt Barragán  
 Agullar Beatty  
 Allen Bera  
 Allred Bergman  
 Amodei Beyer  
 Armstrong Bilirakis  
 Arrington Bishop (GA)  
 Axne Bishop (UT)  
 Babin Blumenauer  
 Bacon Blunt Rochester  
 Baird Bonamici  
 Balderson Bustos

Butterfield Gooden  
 Byrne Gosar  
 Calvert Gottheimer  
 Carbajal Granger  
 Cárdenas Graves (GA)  
 Carson (IN) Graves (LA)  
 Carter (GA) Graves (MO)  
 Carter (TX) Green (TN)  
 Cartwright Green, Al (TX)  
 Case Griffith  
 Casten (IL) Grijalva  
 Castor (FL) Grothman  
 Castro (TX) Guest  
 Chabot Guthrie  
 Cheney Haaland  
 Chu, Judy Hagedorn  
 Cisneros Harder (CA)  
 Clark (MA) Harris  
 Clarke (NY) Hartzler  
 Clay Hastings  
 Cleaver Hayes  
 Cline Heck  
 Cloud Hern, Kevin  
 Cohen Herrera Beutler  
 Cole Miller  
 Collins (GA) Higgins (LA)  
 Collins (NY) Higgins (NY)  
 Comer Hill (AR)  
 Conaway Hill (CA)  
 Connolly Himes  
 Cook Holding  
 Cooper Hollingsworth  
 Correa Horn, Kendra S.  
 Costa Horsford  
 Courtney Houlihan  
 Cox (CA) Hoyer  
 Craig Hudson  
 Crawford Huffman  
 Crenshaw Huizenga  
 Crist Hunter  
 Crow Hurd (TX)  
 Cuellar Jackson Lee  
 Cummings Jayapal  
 Cunningham Jeffries  
 Curtis Johnson (GA)  
 Davids (KS) Johnson (LA)  
 Davidson (OH) Johnson (OH)  
 Davis (CA) Johnson (SD)  
 Davis, Danny K. Johnson (TX)  
 Davis, Rodney Jordan  
 Dean Joyce (OH)  
 DeFazio Joyce (PA)  
 DeGette Kaptur  
 DeLauro Katko  
 DelBene Keating  
 Delgado Keller  
 Demings Kelly (IL)  
 DeSaulnier Kelly (MS)  
 DesJarlais Kelly (PA)  
 Deutch Kennedy  
 Diaz-Balart Khanna  
 Dingell Kildee  
 Doggett Kilmer  
 Doyle, Michael Kim  
 F. Kind  
 Duffy King (IA)  
 Duncan King (NY)  
 Dunn Kinzinger  
 Emmer Kirkpatrick  
 Engel Krishnamoorthi  
 Escobar Kuster (NH)  
 Eshoo Kustoff (TN)  
 Espaillat LaHood  
 Estes LaMalfa  
 Evans Lamb  
 Ferguson Lamborn  
 Finkenauer Langevin  
 Fitzpatrick Larsen (WA)  
 Fleischmann Larson (CT)  
 Fletcher Latta  
 Flores Lawrence  
 Fortenberry Lawson (FL)  
 Foster Lee (CA)  
 Foxx (NC) Lee (NV)  
 Frankel Roybal-Allard  
 Fudge Levin (CA)  
 Fulcher Levin (MI)  
 Gabbard Lewis  
 Gaetz Lieu, Ted  
 Gallagher Lipinski  
 Garcia (IL) Loeb sack  
 Garcia (TX) Sarbanes  
 Gianforte Long  
 Gibbs Loudermilk  
 Gohmert Lowenthal  
 Golden Lowey  
 Gomez Lucas  
 Gonzalez (OH) Luetkemeyer  
 Gonzalez (TX) Luján

Luria Lynch  
 Malinowski  
 Maloney,  
 Carolyn B.  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Marchant  
 Marshall  
 Mast  
 Matsui  
 McAdams  
 Grothman  
 Guest  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McCollum  
 McGovern  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McNerney  
 Meadows  
 Meeks  
 Meng  
 Meuser  
 Miller  
 Mitchell  
 Mooleenaar  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Moore  
 Morelle  
 Moulton  
 Mucarsel-Powell  
 Mullin  
 Murphy  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse  
 Newhouse  
 Norcross  
 Norman  
 Nunes  
 O'Halleran  
 Ocasio-Cortez  
 Olson  
 Omar  
 Palazzo  
 Pallone  
 Palmer  
 Panetta  
 Pappas  
 Pascrell  
 Payne  
 Pence  
 Perlmutter  
 Perry  
 Peterson  
 Phillips  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Porter  
 Posey  
 Pressley  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Raskin  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Reschenthaler  
 Rice (NY)  
 Rice (SC)  
 Richmond  
 Riggleman  
 Roby  
 Rodgers (WA)  
 Roe, David P.  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rooney (FL)  
 Rose (NY)  
 Rose, John W.  
 Rouda  
 Rouzer  
 Roy  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppersberger  
 Rush  
 Rutherford  
 Ryan  
 Sánchez  
 Sarbanes  
 Lofgren  
 Scalise  
 Scanlon  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schneider  
 Schrader  
 Schrier

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

## NAYS—5

Amash	Buck	Yoho
Biggs	Massie	

## NOT VOTING—8

Abraham	Clyburn	McEachin
Bass	Gallego	Peters
Cicilline	Garamendi	

□ 1532

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his 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.

#### IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE EL PASO SHOOTING

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

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I invite all Members to join me in the well who wish to stand in support with members of the Texas and Congressional Hispanic Caucus delegations.

Madam Speaker, on Saturday, August 3, at a local El Paso Walmart, parents were shopping for school supplies, elderly couples were paying for their groceries, and kids and parents were fundraising for their soccer team. But that day, everything changed.

A killer drove over 600 miles to my community. He massacred 22 people and injured another 26. He confessed to driving over 10 hours so that he could target Mexicans and immigrants. It was a horrific act of domestic terrorism fueled by America's gun violence epidemic and the hate epidemic.

The killer's screed was filled with bigoted, anti-immigrant language that has been used by people in power and those with the most powerful bully pulpit.

El Paso, as usual, rose to the challenge before us. We grieved together; we went to the hospital together; we

prayed together; we buried loved ones together.

My community has a long journey ahead, and I thank the first responders, healthcare providers, spiritual leaders, and all the community members who have shown tremendous courage during our darkest moment.

I thank my colleagues and people from all over the country and the world who reached out to us, sent their condolences, visited with us.

El Paso will continue to set the example for the Nation because we will continue to treat all people in our midst with kindness, generosity, and goodwill. We will always be El Paso Strong, and our resilience will guide the way.

I ask for your continued support, but more importantly, I ask that this awful event be the turning point that our country so desperately needs and that Americans so desperately want.

We must end the hate and gun violence epidemics because, for many of us, these issues have become a matter of life and death.

I ask that all Members and guests in the gallery rise for a moment of silence, please.

#### PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS IN ODESSA, TEXAS

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, I rise to offer a prayer for the victims of the tragic violence in Odessa, Texas, on August 31.

The victims were: Mary Granados, Leilah Hernandez, Edwin Peregrino, Joe Griffith, Rodolfo Julio Arco, Kameron Karltes Brown, and Raul Garcia.

Heavenly Father, we come to You today asking for prayer, asking for peace that passes all understanding on the men and women in Odessa, Texas, and the families of the suffering.

We ask that You wrap Your loving arms around them at this dark hour in their lives. Thank You, dear Heavenly Father.

We ask these things in Jesus' name. I would also like to recognize the law enforcement officers and first responders of Midland and Odessa who acted quickly and courageously in their response to this tragedy. We owe these brave men and women more gratitude than words can express.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2407

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor from H.R. 2407.

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

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 838

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself as a cosponsor from H.R. 838.

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

There was no objection.

#### THE HEALTH OF FLORIDA'S ECOSYSTEM

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

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act and the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act.

It is estimated that 11 percent of Florida's plant species and 883 vertebrate and invertebrate species are endemic to our State. Florida has 114 federally endangered or threatened species in our community.

The Florida reef is the third largest reef in the world and the only living coral reef in the continental United States.

Florida's unique ecosystem is too delicate to put at risk to the hazards of the drilling process. Offshore drilling puts our tourism industry and fishing industry at risk, two of the biggest factors in our economy here in Florida.

Drilling should never take priority over keeping our ecosystems healthy or our fishermen's jobs. It is time to put the health and the well-being of our community over the greed of corporate polluters.

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOY SCOUT TROOP 578

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

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Madam Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Boy Scout Troop 578, one of the oldest troops in our Nation.

Troop 578 was chartered on September 11, 1919, by the First Church of Evans in Derby, New York. Historically, they were known as Troop 78, and, unlike any other Boy Scout troop in America, they remained active during World War II. During that war, these Scouts were official dispatch bearers, and they collected recycled metals and other goods to support the war effort.

In the 1950s, redistricting changes required the troop to add a number 5 to the 78, making them Troop 578, as they are known today.

As an Eagle Scout myself, I am proud to honor Troop 578 as they continue to be an important part of the western New York community and Scouting history. I wish Troop 578 many more active years of Scouting.

IN CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL  
PREPAREDNESS 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, we have seen how climate change has made natural disasters, such as hurricanes and tornadoes, more frequent and much more severe.

This is not the time to debate climate change. This is the time to act on it. And the best time to act, the best time to prepare for natural disasters is before they occur.

September is National Preparedness Month. It is the perfect time to celebrate the brave men and women who respond when a crisis happens and the perfect time to coordinate our emergency response efforts.

We need to be ready for the next emergency before it strikes. As chairman of the Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery Subcommittee of the Committee on Homeland Security, I want FEMA and other Federal agencies to have the power and resources to coordinate relief efforts before, during, and after an emergency happens.

We do not have to relive the horrors of Hurricanes Andrew, Katrina, and Maria. Let us be proactive about the next disaster instead of waiting until it strikes.

□ 1545

BRINGING INDUSTRY AND EDU-  
CATION TOGETHER IN PENN-  
SYLVANIA'S 12TH DISTRICT

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, our Nation's economic prosperity and national security interests are secured due to energy-rich districts like Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District.

That is why, during the recent August district work month, while in Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, I visited Cabot Oil & Gas, one of Pennsylvania's largest natural gas producers.

On any given day, Pennsylvania's 12th District is well positioned to help make the United States a net energy exporter by producing as much as 10 percent of the country's natural gas. Equally important is the great partner that energy producers have become with local governments and educational institutions.

As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I know the importance of bringing industry and education together to enhance workforce development, especially in rural areas. That is why it made me proud to see Cabot partnering with Lackawanna College School of Petroleum and Natural Gas as a means to provide career-ready job skills in the natural gas industry. Thanks to this partnership,

students are able to make family-sustaining wages and have a career in an industry that will remain in Pennsylvania for generations.

Congress should use this example, set in Susquehanna County and throughout Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District, for how partnerships with private-sector job creators can lead to a better future.

COMMENDING EAGLE THEATER IN  
HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, the New Jersey Fringe Festival is hosted by the local Eagle Theater in Hammonton in southern New Jersey.

The festival is a driver in the cultural boom taking place in this town. The Eagle Theater is south Jersey's only year-round professional Equity theater and is dedicated to redefining regional theater through innovation, enlightened production techniques, and the development of eclectic theatrics.

The Eagle Theater originally opened its doors in 1914 as a silent movie theater and was a playhouse from 1914 until 1944. Since then, the theater has built itself to be an award-winning, culturally diverse epicenter boasting state-of-the-art technical equipment and hosting a core of theming artists dedicated to experimental storytelling through medium-advancing technology.

It enriches south Jersey culturally and creatively, and I commend them for what they do. South Jersey is proud of them; New Jersey is proud of them; and the United States of America is proud of them.

Congratulations.

RECOGNIZING CHATHAM COUNTY'S  
BILL LEWIS UPON HIS RETIRE-  
MENT

(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 Mr. Bill Lewis, who retired on Monday, August 12, after nearly 40 years working in the Chatham County judicial system.

Chatham County's chief assistant public defender, Mr. LEWIS found his calling in 1980 after trying out a number of other careers first. The combination of helping people while also being able to stand up, arguing in the courtroom, drew him to the career.

And it paid off. In his own words, Mr. LEWIS loved every day of his job, and he liked defending people's freedom rather than fighting over their money.

It also paid off for Chatham County because of Mr. LEWIS' exceptional reputation for being a calming voice in the courtroom and his care of his clients.

During his tenure, he earned some of the most prestigious awards in the Savannah area: the Robbie Robinson Award for his success in public defense and the Thomas More Award for his religious affiliation and commitment to humanity.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. LEWIS for his service to our community. His work will be missed.

CONSTITUENTS WANT CONGRESS  
TO WORK TOGETHER

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

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, as my colleagues and I come back into legislative session this week, I would like to take this opportunity to share what I learned from the 12th District of Georgia during the recent district work period.

Like many of my colleagues, I spent the last 6 weeks meeting with constituents, and I hope my colleagues got the same earful I did. Our constituents want to know why Congress can't work together to deliver results for the American people.

In fact, just last night, I hosted a telephone town hall, and constituents said that the two top issues they want Congress to focus on before the end of the year are healthcare and immigration reform.

How do we solve these problems when Democrats are determined to ensure that our President is not successful? It is not fair to the American people to put politics ahead of the American people's interests.

We have a President who is willing and eager to work with us on many issues, including healthcare and immigration, so let's get to work. The American people won't accept anything less.

PROTECT PATIENTS FROM  
SURPRISE MEDICAL BILLS

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce a bill I recently introduced in the House, the Protecting Patients from Surprise Medical Bills Act, which is a companion bill to Senator SCOTT's recent legislation.

No one seeking medical care should ever have to worry about incurring unexpected, crippling expenses, especially when they have done everything right by obtaining health insurance. That is why then-Governor RICK SCOTT and I worked to pass a bill in Florida to solve this issue.

This law takes patients completely out of the billing process, protecting patients from surprise medical bills for emergency services and for mistakenly seeing an out-of-network healthcare provider at an in-network hospital.

This bill has experienced widespread success in Florida, which is why we are

introducing legislation to apply these policies to healthcare plans regulated at the Federal level.

I have personally known the fear of being rushed to the emergency room. In that moment, no one should have to worry about their finances.

This bill not only seeks to save Americans money but also provides the peace of mind for them to focus on healing.

#### RECOGNIZING REVITALIZATION EFFORTS IN CLARION, A BLUE-PRINT COMMUNITY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the community development and revitalization efforts of Clarion, Pennsylvania.

Recently, I was back in my district, touring Clarion's growing downtown region, meeting with small business owners and community leaders, and the progress and growth that I saw were truly exciting.

In 2015, Clarion was selected as a Blueprint Community, an initiative through the FHLBank Pittsburgh that seeks to revitalize older communities and neighborhoods. One of the shining stars of the Blueprint program is the Clarion River Brewing Company, and I am proud of their continued success as one of the many exciting small businesses in town.

But Clarion's blueprint included more than new businesses. It also outlines a plan to increase affordable housing options for current and future residents.

These blueprints don't offer one-size-fits-all plans for community development. Instead, they work with local leaders to better understand the needs of their residents to create custom, homegrown solutions that breathe new life into older communities.

Madam Speaker, I am excited to see what Clarion has in store, and I am rooting for its continued success.

#### CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to congratulate the University of Texas at Dallas on 50 years of educating students in north Texas.

In 1969, Texas Governor Preston Smith signed legislation to officially establish the University of Texas at Dallas as part of the UT system. Not only has UT grown immensely in the last 50 years, but our community takes great pride in the university's Tier One status.

Today, UTD offers over 140 degrees and helps young people follow their

dreams by providing them with a top-notch education. What was once vast prairie land has become a hub of higher learning and an opportunity for students to learn across the country.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the University of Texas at Dallas on a wonderful 5 days of academic excellence. Whoosh.

#### RAISING AWARENESS OF DAMAGE DONE BY MANDATORY ARBITRATION AND SUPPORTING THE FAIR ACT

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

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in the Democratic Women's Caucus in hosting this Special Order hour to raise awareness of the damage done by mandatory arbitration and of our support for H.R. 1423, the Forced Arbitration Injustice Repeal Act, or as we refer to it, the FAIR Act.

We are pleased that the Judiciary Committee is holding a markup on this bill as we speak.

Madam Speaker, what is stunning about this issue is that a recent study found that one is more likely to be struck by lightning than to win an arbitration case. In fact, the 5-year study found that, of 6,000 claims that were made on arbitration clauses, money awards were provided in only 137 cases.

Today, my colleagues will read accounts from just some of the women who have experienced this miscarriage of justice firsthand. Over 60 million workers are subject to forced arbitration, but even those staggering numbers fail to fully illustrate the suffering and human plight caused by mandatory arbitration.

Today, we share the experiences of women fighting back against the silence and shame, and we join them in demanding systemic change so that all workers are treated with the dignity and respect that they deserve.

Sterling Jewelers, known to many of us as Jared Jewelers or Kay Jewelers—Diane Acampora. Perhaps no company better exemplifies the harm caused by mandatory arbitration than Sterling Jewelers.

In April 2019, The New York Times Magazine published a story on the ongoing, decade-long pay-and-promotion lawsuit against Sterling Jewelers, which at one point included nearly 70,000 women. These stories should outrage each of us.

Diane of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, said that, after 5 years at Kay Jewelers and 6 years of experience at another store, she made \$2 to \$4 less per hour than her more recently hired, lesser experienced male colleagues.

According to the investigation, "When she was promoted to manager,

she attended the company's annual managers' meeting in Florida. On a shuttle bus back to the resort, she was pulled onto the lap of a manager, who held her tightly as he fondled her. At the same meeting, a district manager tried to kiss her. At a later meeting, she had to leave a hot tub because discussion turned uncomfortably sexual. She was later told that the hot-tub scene turned into an orgy."

And that is just the tip of the iceberg.

"There was Amanda Barger, a sales associate who made her way up to assistant manager, who after 5 years of employment complained that she was still making her starting salary but was brushed off by her manager; who watched the new guy who previously worked at a cell phone-cover kiosk be promoted ahead of her; who dared to complain to HR after her district manager invited her to a Chili's with a few other managers and, while they were eating, texted her from across the table, 'I want to come on your tits.'"

Marie Wolf's manager didn't seem to like her, despite the fact that she was a top salesperson at Jared. She didn't have "the Jared look," the manager told a colleague.

"Marie was tall and wore pants and blouses, not short skirt-suits, and she wore little makeup. One day, Marie asked for a raise, and the manager told her she was already making more than any other salesperson in the store." Not surprisingly, that was far from the truth.

Or, "Tammy Zenner, who was called 'Texas Tammy' by her colleagues because of the size of her breasts and who complained to her store manager that an executive visiting the store had rubbed himself against her from behind but was told when she complained that she should be flattered."

The culture of rampant gender discrimination, pay inequity, and sexual harassment at Sterling is the stuff of living nightmares suffered by so many working women, many of whom are the primary, if not only, breadwinner for their families.

Diane, Amanda, Marie, and Tammy are just 4 of nearly 70,000 women who have at some point joined the lawsuit against Sterling. And Sterling was able to hide the details of these allegations from its shareholders and from the public because all of their employees are forced to sign a forced arbitration agreement upon being hired.

That means all work-related disputes had to go through Sterling's in-house dispute resolution system, effectively gagging employees and destroying any chance of positive change.

It also, undoubtedly, resulted in countless other women facing similar types of abuse and discrimination. That is why the experiences of these women are so important for us to hear, so that Congress will pass the FAIR Act.

□ 1600

It is unacceptable that millions of employees are subjected to a system

that forces them to settle disputes through mandatory arbitration, where the company can control the process and shroud the outcome in secrecy.

I urge my colleagues to support the FAIR Act and strike a blow in the fight for fairness and transparency. No one should have to suffer harassment, assault, and degradation in silence in order to support themselves and their families and pursue their career dreams.

“Every kiss begins with Kay Jewelers” should be a jingle, not a job requirement. When couples are shopping for wedding rings, I hope they stay away from retail jewelers that treat women like sex toys or second-class citizens.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), one of the architects of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for all of her hard work on the Equal Rights Amendment and standing up and fighting for women.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues of the Democratic Women’s Caucus to emphasize the importance of passing H.R. 1423, the FAIR Act for women in the workplace. I applaud the work of HANK JOHNSON, who has authored this legislation and, in some cases, worked with constituents over 14 years who are involved in forced arbitration of settlements that seem never to be settled. But statistics say that, if they are settled, usually the woman loses.

I might say that the Judiciary Committee is marking up this bill right now, as we speak. I hope it comes to the floor. We should have strong, bipartisan support for this injustice and pass the FAIR bill.

Forced arbitration is a trap. Binding a victim of workplace misconduct to arbitration, particularly anyone subjected to harassment or discrimination, is just plain wrong. Forced arbitration denies survivors a fair shot at justice. In fact, most employees do not even know they have entered into such an agreement until an incident occurs.

So not only has a person been harassed or had their rights violated at work, but now the employer gets to dictate how the matter is settled. How fair is that?

I want to recognize a woman present in the gallery this evening who knows all too well the deficiencies of forced arbitration agreements.

Karen Ward is a distinguished former partner at the New York accounting firm of Ernst & Young, which is refusing to let her take her sexual harassment case to a public courtroom because of a forced arbitration contract clause.

Not only is this unfair, it is expensive, as Ms. Ward has told us she has already spent \$185,000 to arbitrate her claims because of a provision in her contract that requires her to split the cost of the dispute resolution.

Ernst & Young and other firms with similar employment contract terms claim that forced arbitration is more efficient and streamlined. They don’t tell you that the process is hidden from the public, that people can’t see it. It is not transparent. And they don’t tell you how secrecy surrounding arbitration settlements only helps perpetuate the problem of harassment or discrimination in the workplace. And it is costly emotionally and financially, as her case illustrates, with the \$185,000 cost so far.

Ms. Ward has said that she has heard from dozens of women bound by arbitration agreements. She said: “They see that the cost can caution financial ruin and they choose to live with injustice.”

In other words, the system is built like a wall against the rights of women, costing them out of the process, making it totally unfair to them.

Underreporting and secretive settlements have roles in creating and cementing a culture of harassment in the workplace.

Passing the FAIR Act is an important step toward empowering all employees to report workplace misconduct and retain the option of seeking the remedy that they so choose; and it creates an incentive for every employer to focus on preventing these incidents before they occur, not to try to conceal them, case by case, knowing that it will never reach the light of day and that the employees will never win. There is no incentive to even bring a case for justice.

So Ms. Ward’s fight has shone a light on this disturbing and unfair corporate behavior, and I am proud to fight alongside her and with my like-minded colleagues in the Women’s Caucus and in Congress to change this and to support and pass the FAIR Act.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on this issue and so many others.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BUSTOS), my good friend and colleague who also has spent a great deal of time working on this issue of forced arbitration as it relates to sexual harassment.

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise also today in support of the FAIR Act and to bring an end to the secret arbitration process that silences victims of harassment and discrimination. This is a fight that we have been waging for years now. It is about doing the right thing and giving a voice to women like Jasmine Edwards.

Jasmine is an African American woman who was a comanager of a Guess retail store. When she began there, she came to the store with 15 years of retail experience and was promised that she would be promoted to manager shortly, but then the harassment started.

Her boss instructed the women at the store to “dress sexier.” He regularly made racist and sexist comments about

employees and about customers. He would stare at female customers and then share his observations with Jasmine. He would continuously make offensive remarks about African Americans and would claim they would be more likely to steal from the store, and he even segregated employees by shift. His behavior was so concerning that even the customers noticed this and began complaining about him.

Jasmine voiced her concerns about her manager’s behavior, but rather than taking her seriously, she was retaliated against and she was accused of theft. There was no investigation of those claims against her. She was bullied. Eventually the stress was too much to handle, and so Jasmine had to resign.

But she wasn’t done fighting. She found an attorney and she filed a complaint in court. But this clothing company—again, Guess retailer—now says the case must be sent to arbitration. Why? Because on one of her first days at the retailer, the company says that Jasmine agreed to arbitrate any disputes.

Of course, the arbitration agreement requires her to stay silent about what happened; and, under the arbitration agreement, it is the company-funded arbitrator who gets to decide what type of evidence there would be.

I would ask anybody here: What kind of justice is that?

It will be no surprise to you that Jasmine would rather have an impartial judge hear her case. Wouldn’t we all? But that is not something she will likely be allowed to get.

That is why we need to pass the FAIR Act now, because we have had enough. No more looking the other way when powerful men use their position of authority to victimize women. No more excuses for abusers just because of their status, their position, or their gender. No more telling women to stay silent or to get over it.

No more.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my good friend and colleague from the East Bay and a great advocate for equal rights.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first of all, I want to thank Congresswoman SPEIER for calling us together to speak on behalf of these courageous women and for her tireless work on their behalf, but also on behalf of women throughout the world.

Today, I join my colleagues in standing in support of the FAIR Act and in solidarity with women like Saturnina Plasencia, a Latina single mother of four who was working for \$13 an hour in a Dollar store in New York.

Now, her general manager subjected her to frequent sexual harassment, and after she refused his sexual demands, she alleged she was given fewer hours than new female hires. When she told him she was pregnant, he angrily responded: “The baby could have been mine.”

Sadly, Saturnina did not realize when she started work that she had signed a mandatory arbitration agreement, and her case is now in arbitration.

Her attorney noted that New York passed a law that would have allowed Saturnina to take her case to court, but the law was struck down based on the Federal Arbitration Act. So Saturnina is forced to arbitrate her claims.

Her case is supported by the TIME'S UP Legal Defense Fund, which is housed and administered by the National Women's Law Center Fund.

Forced arbitration is just what it says; it is forced. So let's pass the FAIR Act so women will finally have the justice that they so deserve.

Enough is enough.

I thank Congresswoman SPEIER for allowing us to give voice to these injustices, and hopefully, soon, these women, because of the gentlewoman, because of the FAIR Act, will be able to move forward with their lives.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California again for her outstanding leadership.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL), one of our new colleagues, but not new to fighting on behalf of women.

Ms. HILL of California. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak on such an important issue.

I am here today to support the FAIR Act because of women like Kelli Stein, who, earlier this year, wrote a public letter to the Senate Finance Committee telling the story of her mother, June Lee.

In the letter, Kelli details how June was severely abused in a nursing home. The letter describes how her mother was dropped several times by staff members and sustained a broken shoulder. It took 5 days before the injury was x-rayed.

Because staff failed to check on her enough, June developed bed sores. She suffered countless urinary tract infections because the nursing home staff would not take her to the bathroom enough.

Nursing home staff even taped the nurse call cord, the cord that she needed to call for help, out of her reach so that they would not have to attend to her.

Kelli recounts how "throughout the entire time her mother was there, it was a never-ending ordeal of preventable health problem after preventable health problem, chipping away at her dignity as well as her mental and physical health."

Ultimately, the physical neglect caused her mental and physical health to suffer, and it greatly diminished her quality of life.

But when June's family tried to hold the nursing home accountable, they realized that they had unknowingly signed away their rights to hold that nursing home corporation accountable

for June's abuse and neglect. They had been forced to sign an arbitration agreement as a condition of June being admitted to the nursing home.

The FAIR Act would eliminate forced arbitration clauses in employment, consumer, and civil rights cases and would allow consumers and workers to agree to arbitration only after a dispute occurs.

This legislation protects older Americans who rely on the care of nursing home staff by allowing families to hold nursing homes accountable for the abuse or neglect of their loved ones.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), the co-chair of the Democratic Women's Caucus.

Ms. FRANKEL. Madam Speaker, it is great to be with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER). I thought maybe we could have some sort of a colloquy. The gentlewoman looks like she is up to it.

Ms. SPEIER. Of course I am up to it.

Ms. FRANKEL. First all, I want to thank the gentlewoman for her leadership.

And I also know that Representative HANK JOHNSON has also been involved with the FAIR Act.

First, I want to just make a statement.

Forced arbitration deprives men and women—not just the women, but men—of fundamental legal protections and also prevents—this is important—the public from knowing about the harm that corporations often create or the secrecy of arbitration.

□ 1615

So I am very pleased to join you in supporting the Forced Arbitration Injustice Repeal Act, or FAIR Act. So, you know, I want to talk to you about a woman named Lilly, but I want to read this to you. This is an advertisement from a massage spa that Lilly went to. And this is what it says, "The world is out to get you. Thankfully, we got you. Stress can take a toll on your body, and even though your body works hard to keep it up, it needs help. Keeping your body running efficiently should be high on your to-do list, and regular massage is a key to operating at peak efficiency. Keeping your body in optimal working condition with routine massage along with rapid tension relief and total body stretch is easy at any Massage Envy franchise location."

Now, I would assume you would agree it is pretty appealing.

Ms. SPEIER. Actually, no, I don't. It sounds like someone talking about repairing one's car, but, you know . . .

Ms. FRANKEL. Anyway, this is the advertisement. We got your back. And the fact of the matter is, as I said, The world is out to get you. Thankfully, we got you. And they did get Lilly, who I am here to talk about today, because on her visit to the Massage Envy Spa she was sexually assaulted.

First, she tried to get—it is one of these things where you sign up and get

a series. So, first, she tried to get out, and she had to get the app, and she tried to cancel her membership, which she wasn't even allowed to do because in the little fine line it said, you have to go to arbitration.

Ms. SPEIER. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. FRANKEL. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. SPEIER. So this is a consumer who went to get a package of three massages at Massage Envy?

Ms. FRANKEL. Right.

Ms. SPEIER. She signed up for it and then decided she didn't want to do it and didn't read the fine print that said she had to go to arbitration?

Ms. FRANKEL. Right. And she didn't want to go back because she was sexually assaulted. And so, we are not talking about, obviously, she can make a criminal claim, but she wanted to actually get out of having to continue to pay Massage Envy.

She is just an example of, literally, the many women this has happened to. There was an investigation. There are about 1,200 of these franchises across the country, and BuzzFeed did an investigation, and they found that there were about more than 180 women who had been sexually assaulted at these spas.

Now think about this, aside from the criminal consequences, which obviously there must be, the company does not want to let you out of your contract unless they force you to arbitration.

Maybe you can explain again why forced arbitration is really so contrary to our system of justice?

Ms. SPEIER. Well, because there is no justice. Oftentimes, as we have pointed out, these arbitration claims end up benefiting the company as opposed to the individual. So few of them actually result in claims being paid out to the consumer or the employee who was impacted by it.

So, once again, it is a, you know, buyer beware, employee beware, because it is set up, not for fairness, but to protect the employer or the retailer in the case that you pointed out.

Ms. FRANKEL. Is it true that in many of these arbitration cases that the company actually gets to choose the arbitrator and then the arbitrator—it is the same arbitrator, and then what are the implications of that?

Ms. SPEIER. Well, again, the lack of fairness, because that particular arbitrator is chosen each time. That arbitrator is probably chosen because he or she finds in favor of the company, and the result is that fairness is thrown out the window.

Ms. FRANKEL. And, obviously, the arbitrator wants to be rehired. And so the power is with the employer. And I think it is important to know, and I think we can help.

We have been talking today about instances of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, but what people should know is that these arbitration agreements

touch almost every part of our life. For example, when you go into a doctor's office or a hospital.

Ms. SPEIER. A doctor's office. I am about to tell a story about a nursing home. Here is a patient in a nursing home who gets violated, and then there is this arbitration clause that prevents any kind of relief for that particular person who was a client at the nursing home. So it really does impact virtually every aspect or every contract you sign. Every app that you sign up for probably has an arbitration clause.

Ms. FRANKEL. So what this means in practical terms, we always think if we are harmed or we are wronged that we should have our day in court where a judge or a jury can hear evidence publicly and decide the case. But really what we have now is this system, I call it the system of injustice with this forced arbitration that is secret that is really weighted towards the corporation.

Ms. SPEIER. That is correct. Without being harsh here, it is rigged. You are not necessarily, in all likelihood, going to get a fair hearing. You are not going to have someone who is independent. Oftentimes they are employed by, selected by the corporation, and the result is, as you pointed out, that they want to be rehired again, so they find reasons to be supportive of the corporation and not the individual.

Ms. FRANKEL. And, again, just to emphasize this, maybe you can give some examples of how this results in a coverup of wrongdoing that really keeps other people, whether they are employees or consumers, from being protected?

Ms. SPEIER. That is absolutely correct. And it is really important for us to make the public aware that whether you know it or not you are probably signing these arbitration clauses every time you sign up for a particular program, a particular service, or you are being employed by a specific company.

Ms. FRANKEL. And one more point, if you can emphasize again, when you go into arbitration, does it cost the consumer or the employee money?

Ms. SPEIER. Oftentimes it does. In one of the cases that our colleague from New York reflected on, it was costing her hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In this case I am going to speak about, the patient, the client at the nursing home had to pay money, some \$3,000 for the rental of the room in which the arbitration took place. So it is like a double slap in the face.

Ms. FRANKEL. So before I let you go on with your next story, can you just reemphasize again exactly what this legislation will do?

Ms. SPEIER. This legislation, and again, they are marking it up right now in the Judiciary Committee, is going to return to the consumer, return to the employee, the opportunity to not sign a forced arbitration agreement when they are at the most vulnerable position, typically when they

are being hired or when they are requesting a service and, frankly, not knowing that the arbitration clause is there.

Ms. FRANKEL. Well, I think you will bring a lot of justice to people all over the country, and I want to thank you for your leadership.

Ms. SPEIER. I thank the gentlewoman from Florida. I am going to end, Madam Speaker, with two cases because they are both egregious in their own right.

One is about Irene Morissette, an 87-year-old Catholic nun. Now think about this for a minute. An 87-year-old Catholic nun was raped in her nursing home near Birmingham, Alabama. Police and medical records revealed a brutal attack. "Police investigators found two semen stains in Morissette's bed and blood on the 'inside rear area' of her green-and-pink-flowered pajama bottoms, which had been shoved underneath the mattress." Equally alarming was the article recalls how the medical examiner later wrote that Ms. Morissette was afraid to call anyone because she was afraid the assailant would be the one to come back to her room.

Ms. Morissette told police in an interview several days after the attack that she felt like "a piece of trash" because she had honored her vow of chastity for over 6 decades and had lost something she had valued for her entire life. That one really breaks my heart.

Due to a forced arbitration clause in the admissions contract she signed when she was admitted, Ms. Morissette was left with no choice. Her family could not pursue their claim in a public court of law, but was, rather, forced into arbitration. In the forced arbitration proceedings, the arbitrator invented outlandish arguments of hearsay and conjecture, including claims that Ms. Morissette did not appear "upset enough" about the rape for it to be believable. Mind you, there is evidence, there is DNA evidence.

Ms. Morissette lost, and as a final insult received a bill for \$3,000 to cover the cost of the room rental for the forced arbitration proceedings.

No nursing home resident or family should ever have to go through what Ms. Morissette endured. That is why we are calling this particular piece of legislation the FAIR Act and urging a vote on the House floor.

One last story that I would like to tell is of Rosette Pambakian. Ms. Pambakian was a senior executive at the dating app Tinder. She was one of the earliest hires and the longest standing female executive at Tinder, writing their very first press release. She was the head of marketing and communications, ran a department of more than 40 employees, and served as the face of the brand on panels and in the press.

Ms. Pambakian had sued her former employer for sexual harassment and assault. Now Tinder is one of those dat-

ing apps. According to her lawsuit, former Match Group and Tinder CEO Gregory Blatt assaulted Ms. Pambakian in 2016 at a Tinder holiday party. Blatt made a lewd overture to her saying that he got a hard-on "every time I look at you," and "let's get out of here." Pambakian left the party and went to a colleague's hotel room with another coworker.

Later in the night Blatt showed up. According to the lawsuit, he began forcibly groping her breasts and upper thighs and kissing her shoulders, neck, and chest without her consent in front of other subordinates.

A meaningful investigation of the assault, which was required under company policies and California law, never happened. Pambakian alleges she was never even interviewed. Instead, she claims she was marginalized, subjected to additional harassing and offensive behavior, put on administrative leave, particularly accused of consenting to advances, calling it "consensual cuddling," and finally, wrongfully terminated.

The lawsuit further alleges IAC and Match tried to buy Ms. Pambakian's silence following the assault by offering her a higher salary and more stock options on the condition that she sign a nondisclosure agreement. She declined.

According to her attorney, Rosette is bringing this action not only to right the personal wrong against her, but to stand with the many women in the tech industry and beyond who have been "blamed and shamed into submission or silence."

Match and Blatt have filed a motion to have the case sent to arbitration, even though Ms. Pambakian was forced to sign an arbitration agreement after the assault and after she rejected the proposed NDA. Her pursuit of justice is ongoing.

I now yield to Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY, the gentlewoman from Illinois, who will also be telling a story.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I really appreciate my colleague setting up this Special Order to talk about something that is so incredibly important and often not really brought to the surface.

I am here today to join my colleagues in support for the FAIR Act, because I don't believe that victims of racial discrimination should be forced into a secretive process in which they have no access to justice and accountability.

This is especially important to me because of the story of two Floridians, Glenda and Peter Perez. Both worked for Cigna until forced arbitration absolutely ruined their lives.

□ 1630

As reported by Business Insider, everything was going well and, "They were living in a newly built home in Ruskin, Florida, happily raising their three kids." That is what they say about themselves. But due to forced arbitration, things turned for the worse.

Two years ago, Glenda, who is Latinx, was fired after reporting racial discrimination. Unknown to her, buried in the fine print of the employment agreement she signed along with other onboarding documents when she was first hired was a forced arbitration clause, so Glenda had no choice but to go into forced arbitration proceedings.

But as the article notes, "Instead of the simple and fair process that arbitration promises to be, Perez saw her claim dismissed without so much as a hearing, only to learn later that her apparently independent arbitrator was so friendly with the attorney representing Cigna that the arbitrator invited him to his 50th birthday party."

To no surprise, the arbitrator sided with Glenda's employer, Cigna.

When her husband, Peter, complained about the unfairness of the process and how the arbitrator truly was not independent, guess what? He too was fired.

Now Glenda and Peter are struggling to support themselves and their three children and trying to fight their wrongful termination in court.

No worker should ever have to go through what Glenda and Peter have endured. This is why I support ending forced arbitration by voting for the FAIR Act.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues who care about justice, who care about fairness, to support the FAIR Act.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) for her comments on this Special Order. As she said at the end, she is one of the loudest voices to make sure there is justice in this country.

Madam Speaker, we could tell many more stories tonight, but I am going to close now by thanking all of my colleagues from the Democratic Women's Caucus for sharing the stories of women and men who are hurt by forced arbitration and demonstrating the human impact of this corrupt and abusive practice.

We are eager to have the House of Representatives take a vote on the FAIR Act on the House floor because survivors deserve their day in court and workers deserve dignified and respectful workplaces.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members to avoid referencing occupants of the gallery.

**MODERNIZING SANCTIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-61)**

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions, including Resolution 1373 of September 28, 2001, Resolution 1526 of January 30, 2004, Resolution 1988 of June 17, 2011, Resolution 1989 of June 17, 2011, Resolution 2253 of December 17, 2015, Resolution 2255 of December 21, 2015, Resolution 2368 of July 20, 2017, and Resolution 2462 of March 28, 2019, I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "order") modernizing sanctions to combat terrorism.

I have determined that it is necessary to consolidate and enhance sanctions to combat acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism by foreign terrorists, acts that are recognized and condemned in the above-referenced United Nations Security Council resolutions. I have terminated the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, and revoked Executive Order 12947, as amended by Executive Order 13099 of August 20, 1998. The order builds upon the initial steps taken in Executive Order 12947 and takes additional steps to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, with respect to the continuing and immediate threat of grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, which include acts of terrorism that threaten the Middle East peace process.

I am enclosing a copy of the order I have issued.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, September 9, 2019.

**SUPPORT D.C. STATEHOOD**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor this afternoon because of the importance of a coming date. It will be known as a historic date in the Congress of the United States, Thursday, September 19, which is the day that, prerequisite to coming to the floor, the Committee on Oversight and Reform will hold the first hearing on D.C. statehood, H.R. 51, in 26 years. That will be a historic hearing.

This is not an informational hearing to let us know about statehood. It is a jurisdictional hearing, the prerequisite to going to the House floor.

The residents of the District of Columbia, who are number one—mark that fact—number one in taxes paid to support the Government of the United States, do not have full rights, the same rights, as other Americans.

Yes, I can come to the House floor to speak any time I want to, and yes, with

Democrats in power, I have reclaimed the Committee of the Whole vote, which means that when the committee is gathered here in the House voting on at least some matters, I get to vote. But, Madam Speaker, on final votes, I cannot vote, even though, as you have heard, the people I represent contribute more Federal taxes than any people in the United States, more per capita than New York and California and Florida. You name the State, you will be talking about a State where, per capita, its residents contribute less to support the very government that is ours and theirs than the people of the District of Columbia.

So, yes, I have introduced the D.C. statehood bill.

Let me predict right now that that bill will pass. It has virtually enough cosponsors to pass. Most bills come to this House floor without many cosponsors, and yet we know they will pass. Well, when you have almost enough cosponsors to pass the bill, Madam Speaker, I say to my good friends who are not on the bill, this is the time to get on the bill so that they will be part of history. I do believe this bill will, in fact, pass the House of Representatives.

There has already been a forecast that that will happen. That forecast was in H.R. 1, which has already passed the House. Every Democratic Member voted for H.R. 1.

H.R. 1 contains findings for D.C. statehood. It found that District residents pay the highest taxes per capita, that residents of your Nation's Capital have fulfilled all the obligations of statehood, fighting in all of the Nation's wars, including the war that gave rise to the United States of America itself.

It found that there were no historical, constitutional, financial, or economic reasons why the 700,000 residents of your Nation's Capital should not become part of a state.

These are findings in H.R. 1 that every Democrat has already voted for. These were findings for statehood for the District of Columbia.

It found that the District is in one of the strongest fiscal positions in the United States: a \$14.6 billion budget, a surplus of \$2.8 billion, total personal income higher than that of seven States, per capita personal consumption expenditures higher than those of any State, and total personal consumption expenditures greater than those of seven States.

We are not talking about an entity not worthy of statehood. The qualifications are clear, and there are qualifications to become a state.

How do you become a state? You get voted a state by a majority vote in this House. It is hard to become a state, but those qualifications have been met.

Let us compare the District of Columbia to States that are already States. Let's take two States of the Union, Vermont and Wyoming. I begrudge them nothing, except to say

they have voting Members of the House and the Senate, yet they don't have as many residents as the District of Columbia. This graph goes only to 600,000. Now, we are at 700,000 D.C. residents.

Moreover, it should be said that there are seven States in the Union about the same size, less than a million voters, yet they have two Senators and a voting Member of the House.

There just is no reason to deny that same right to the residents of your Nation's Capital.

The authorities that indicate that our bill is constitutional are the ones we always look to, to find out whether a bill is constitutional. Congressional Research Service has found that H.R. 51 is constitutional. The American Civil Liberties Union, the foremost authority on constitutional rights, has done a study and has found that H.R. 51 is constitutional. Importantly, Viet Dinh, a conservative legal scholar who served as the highest ranking Justice Department official in the George W. Bush administration, because he was Assistant Attorney General for Legal Policy, Viet Dinh has done a study and found that H.R. 51 is constitutional.

Do note that 51, that has real meaning, because the District would become the 51st state.

The findings mean that this House has already voted for H.R. 51 because it has voted for all the findings that are necessary for the District to become a state.

There is a Senate version of H.R. 1, but the Senate version doesn't have all the many propositions that H.R. 1 has.

H.R. 1, yes, has findings saying essentially that the District should be the 51st state, but H.R. 1 has a lot of other things in it. H.R. 1 says that to enhance democracy—and that is what it is, it is an omnibus democracy-enhancing bill. That is why our findings for D.C. statehood are in that bill, but it has things in it, like it wants paper ballots to protect the infrastructure, which sometimes goes down if there is, for example, a cyberattack; it has donor disclosure requirements; expanding early voting; no gerrymandering; the President and Vice President would have to disclose their tax returns.

□ 1645

Those are seen as democracy enhancing, and I fully endorse them. But compare that to the findings endorsing statehood, which would mean that 700,000 American citizens would have the same rights as every other citizen, and you will see why H.R. 1 is very important to the District of Columbia and why we predict that H.R. 51, the D.C. statehood bill, will pass the Congress, the House of Representatives.

I do want to stress the full qualifications, and one of the most important is service in the Armed Forces. Not only do the residents of the District of Columbia pay the highest taxes per capita in the United States—Federal taxes—but the residents of the Nation's Capital have served in every war, including

the war that gave rise to the Nation itself.

This is a particularly poignant poster because it shows the major wars, the World War wars. And notice what the losses have been of residents of the Nation's Capital who fought and died for their country without the same rights as others in their country:

World War I, 635 casualties from the District, more than from three States;

The Korean war, more casualties than from eight States;

World War II, more casualties than from four States;

And, of course, Vietnam, more casualties than from 10 States.

The casualties of war perhaps speak loudest to our struggle for equality. There is a war memorial, the only war memorial on The Mall, and it is there because the District lost so many men, and it didn't have home rule at all.

What is home rule? Home rule is simply a government with a legislature and an executive.

The District was ruled from this place, from the Capitol. So to commemorate our war dead after World War I, the Congress placed a pristine, beautiful monument, the only monument to a single jurisdiction you will find on The Mall.

People sometimes go there to get married. They go there because it is beautiful and not terribly elaborate.

It is called the D.C. War Memorial. There are 400 or so names of men and women who died in World War I actually carved out in that memorial. That is why our service in the armed services is so important to bring before the House today.

There is something that I think the average person also doesn't know. This was a segregated city, and Congress did not allow it to denounce and get rid of racial segregation. Buses and streetcars weren't segregated, but public accommodations were segregated.

And yet, during the very years of segregation, we have some very distinguished members of the Armed Forces who were African Americans who stand out, still, in American history:

The first African American general, born and raised in the District of Columbia;

The first African American Air Force general, this is in the entire country, born and raised in the District of Columbia;

The first African American Naval Academy graduate, born and raised in the District of Columbia;

The first African American Air Force graduate, born and raised in the District of Columbia.

What a history of distinguished citizens, particularly these citizens who served so illustriously in our Armed Forces, reaching the highest ranks but, nevertheless, who came home with fewer rights or far fewer rights than any other Americans.

If there is to be a statehood provision that, as I have predicted, will become law in this House and make its way to

the Senate, will there still be a Capital?

I should indicate some of the issues that may occur to the average citizen.

Yes, because our bill preserves Federal control over the national capital area, and that is the Federal enclave. That is right here. That is where the so-called Federal complex, the Federal monuments, the Federal buildings, The National Mall, all that Federal jurisdiction is maintained.

The 51st State gives the District control only over the neighborhoods where the residents and the businesses are to be found. So there is not much that is upset or will appear very different, frankly, when visitors come to what is now known as Washington, D.C.

By the way, it will still be called Washington, D.C., but D.C. will stand for Douglass Commonwealth.

Where did D.C. get that notion? That notion comes from Frederick Douglass' own home here in the District of Columbia, that icon of American history.

It should be noted that, while he is remembered foremost for his work against slavery in the United States, he was a very energetic proponent of full equality for all the residents of the District of Columbia.

To this day, we have been able, through a bill I got passed in this House, to have a statue of Frederick Douglass. We are the only city—that is what we are at the moment—that has a statue.

Each State has two statues. We expect to get another statue, although I won't say that until it is announced formally, but then we will be the only non-State to have two statues.

The statue of Frederick Douglass can be seen right here in the Capitol, and it acknowledges that it was contributed by the residents of the District of Columbia.

Now, as ardent as we have been in pursuing statehood, we are determined to get full equality any way we can. So I have simultaneously introduced a bill that uses another strategy, and that is because the District doesn't even have full, what we call, home rule to make sure, at the very same time that we are pursuing statehood—because it will take us a little more time to get through the Senate—that we pursue a strategy that would enhance our home rule so that we would get many of the same authorities that would come through our statehood bill.

Those are on a dual track, and let me indicate what some of them are.

For example, every bill that the D.C. Council passes has to come over here. It is never touched. So it has to lie over here for 30 days. What nonsense is that? One of the home rule bills to enhance home rule would simply get rid of that.

You don't need to be a State to have a local prosecutor. Why is the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, the street crimes here in the District of Columbia, appointed by the President of the United States? Virtually all of

her jurisdiction is on police crime here in the District of Columbia. She should be appointed by the Mayor of the District of Columbia. At the same time we are going for statehood, we will have a bill on this floor for a local prosecutor.

We will have a bill allowing the Mayor to deploy the National Guard. We see what is happening with climate change, and every jurisdiction is on the lookout to prepare itself for whatever may come. The D.C. National Guard would be our last refuge.

Unlike the Guard in the States and even in the territories, the District's Mayor or chief executive has no authority to call out the National Guard if there is a hurricane or if there is a flood, so she has got to somehow find her way up the chain of command to the President to say: "Please, Mr. President, can I call out my own National Guard?"

The National Guard of the District of Columbia helps us in a multitude of ways; but in the way that could count most, there would be a delay because the District doesn't have the authority to call out its own National Guard. We want that even before statehood. We want that now.

We don't have control over our local courts. These courts don't have anything to do with the Federal Government. That authority should be with the D.C. Council.

There are many more. But to point out the ridiculous nature of not, in fact, having even rights that Americans take for granted—leave aside, if you will, the right to vote on this House floor, the right to Senate representation—but matters about which Congress knows nothing and wants to know nothing, like a local prosecutor, like the right to deploy members of the National Guard, you can see why I am on dual tracks.

One is statehood, which is absolute and pure equality with other Americans, but, in the meantime, we are unwilling to pass up what we could get incrementally, and that is simply control over all of our local matters, or as many of them as we can.

□ 1700

There are many reasons why D.C. statehood is ripe. Denying statehood to the Nation's Capital is a violation of international law, and that has been noted.

Our country, in 1977—that is before I came to Congress—signed what is called the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Human Rights Committee of the United Nations has twice indicated that the United States, by denying the residents of its Nation's Capital equal rights with other parts of the country, is in violation of international law.

The Human Rights Committee of the United Nations, said that the United Nations "... remains concerned that the residents of the District of Columbia do not enjoy full representation in Congress, a restriction which does not

seem to be compatible with article 25 of the covenant."

That is the article we signed in 1977. And, thus, we have been found in violation of international law.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from the District of Columbia has 6 minutes remaining.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, we are very pleased at the large number—now over 100 organizations—that have endorsed D.C. statehood. That is important to us because they themselves have millions of constituents.

One of our greatest problems has been nationalizing this issue. In fact, the residents are frustrated that people come to the Nation's Capital and they think that the residents of their capital have the same rights they have. We simply don't have a national pulpit every day that informs them.

So these 100-plus national organizations spreading the word, cascading it, is very important to us. I am not going to name all 100, but to give you an idea of how broad their constituency is, they include people like Common Cause, the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association, the Sierra Club, People for the American Way, and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

There are unions there. There are good government organizations there. There are organizations of every kind, and that is one of the reasons that we are sure this bill is ultimately going to pass the Senate, as well.

We draw to the attention of the House that democracy has always been an aspiration of our country. Look at who we are. When our country was created, only White men could vote. It took 132 years for White women to be able to vote. They had to sit down in the streets. They had to go to the old Lorton prison, the prison for the District of Columbia. They chained themselves to the White House gates.

If you want to know why we are undaunted when we see that half the population had to go through much that we have experienced and finally attain the vote, we cannot afford to be pessimistic. But we remind those who come to this floor and say how proud they are of what a democracy we are; that H.R. 1 has democracy-enhancing provisions because we are not a democracy yet.

The worst blow to democracy is that the Nation's Capital does not have full democracy because it does not have the same rights, including full voting rights in the Congress itself.

The Framers understood that they were creating an imperfect democracy. Remember, our Constitution is a set of compromises. They had to get the Constitution done. They had to abide by three-fifths of a man. That was the compromise for not counting the Black slaves. There were many who signed the bill who opposed that in every way, but when you have a democracy with

as many different factions as ours did then, and have now, those are the compromises you make. You will be faulted only if, over time, you do not correct those inadequacies.

I am grateful that we had barely come into session—we have been in session now only since January with Democrats in control of the House—that the Speaker issued a very powerful statement endorsing statehood; that our Majority Leader STENY HOYER has endorsed the bill. And, yes, I believe that we are coming to the end of an era, an era for 218 years where the residents of our Nation's Capital have been second-class citizens.

That is a term normally applied to African Americans, but every citizen of the United States will tell you second-class citizen knew no color. It meant every resident of the District of Columbia.

We are closing this era in the House of Representatives during the 116th Congress. I am predicting, based on the number of cosponsors, that this bill will pass the House.

It will be a historic day. It will buoy this bill to the other side of this House so that the District becomes the 51st State of the United States.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 831. An act to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 11, 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. 241, the Bank Service Company Examination Coordination Act of 2019, 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:

2009. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — DCAA Privacy Act Program [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0039] (RIN: 0790-AK63) received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2010. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Availability of Funds and Collection of Checks (Regulation CC) [Docket No.: CFPB-2018-0035] (RIN: 3170-AA31) 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 Financial Services.

2011. A letter from the Senior Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Truth in Lending (Regulation Z) Annual Threshold Adjustments (Credit Cards, HOEPA, and Qualified Mortgages) 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 Financial Services.

2012. A letter from the Chief of Staff, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites [IB Docket: 18-86] received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2013. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory NOAA Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Oil and Gas Activities in Cook Inlet, Alaska [Docket No.: 190214112-9535-02] (RIN: 0648-BI62) received August 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2014. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Department's statement of enforcement policy — Statement of Policy on Enforcement Discretion Regarding General Conformity Certificates for the Requirements of the Refrigerator Safety Act received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2015. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Department's summary presentation of an interim rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-05; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR 2019-0002; Sequence No.: 4] received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2016. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Inadmissibility on Public Charge Grounds [CIS No.: 2637-19; DHS Docket No.: USCIS-2010-0012] (RIN: 1615-AA22) received August 14, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2017. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting notification that the Supreme Court will open the October 2019 term on Monday,

October 7, 2019 at 10:00 a.m.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2018. A letter from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Consumer Price Index Adjustments of Oil Pollution Act of 1990 Limits of Liability-Vessels, Deepwater Ports and Onshore Facilities [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0392] (RIN: 1625-AC53) 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.

2019. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines AG Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0274; Product Identifier 2019-NE-07-AD; Amendment 39-19704; AD 2019-16-01] (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.

2020. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0459; Product Identifier 2018-NE-36-AD; Amendment 39-19699; AD 2019-15-06] (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.

2021. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0465; Product Identifier 2018-NE-19-AD; Amendment 39-19707; AD 2019-16-04] (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.

2022. 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-2019-0186; Product Identifier 2018-NM-153-AD; Amendment 39-19694; AD 2019-15-01] (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.

2023. 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-2019-0120; Product Identifier 2018-NM-167-AD; Amendment 39-19702; AD 2019-15-09] (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.

2024. 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-2019-0192; Product Identifier 2019-NM-004-AD; Amendment 39-19692; AD 2019-14-14] (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.

2025. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0203; Product Identifier 2018-CE-052-AD; Amendment 39-19689; AD 2019-14-11] (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.

2026. 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-2019-0575; Product Identifier 2019-NM-113-AD; Amendment 39-19690; AD 2019-14-12] (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.

2027. 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-2019-0249; Product Identifier 2019-NM-010-AD; Amendment 39-19693; AD 2019-14-15] (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.

2028. 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-2019-0023; Product Identifier 2018-NM-145-AD; Amendment 39-19700; AD 2019-15-07] (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.

2029. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Safran Aerosystems Life Jackets [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0207; Product Identifier 2019-NE-02-AD; Amendment 39-19703; AD 2019-15-10] (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.

2030. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Minocqua-Woodruff, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0336; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) 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.

2031. 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-2019-0319; Product Identifier 2019-NM-005-AD; Amendment 39-19701; AD 2019-15-08] (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.

2032. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; 328 Support Services GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by AvCraft Aerospace GmbH; Fairchild Dornier GmbH; Dornier Luftfahrt GmbH) Airplanes [Docket

No.: FAA-2019-0117; Product Identifier 2018-NM-169-AD; Amendment 39-19696; AD 2019-15-03] (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.

2033. A letter from the Division Chief, Regulatory Development, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Lifetime Disqualification for Human Trafficking [Docket No.: FMCSA-2018-0361] (RIN: 2126-AC20) received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2034. A letter from the Senior Trial Attorney, Office of Aviation Enforcement and Proceedings, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final statement of enforcement priorities regarding Service Animals — Guidance on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in Air Travel [Docket No.: DOT-OST-2018-0067] (RIN: 2105-ZA05) received August 20, 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.

2035. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Automatic Consent to Change Methods of Accounting to Comply with Amended Sections 807 and 848 (Rev. Proc. 2019-34) received August 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2036. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Six-Month Extension to File Form 1065 and Furnish Schedules K-1 Granted to Eligible Partnerships (Rev. Proc. 2019-32) received August 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 4261. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for payments in support of campaigns for election for the offices of Senator or Representative in Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 4262. A bill to ensure that refunds of overpayments of the Guam Territorial Income Tax are issued in a timely manner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GRIMALVA, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 4263. A bill to prohibit importation of certain products of Brazil, to prohibit certain assistance to Brazil, and to prohibit negotiations to enter into a free trade agreement with Brazil; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in

each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr.

KING of New York, and Mr. TURNER):  
H.R. 4264. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense make available certain records relevant to a determination of whether a member of the Armed Forces is disqualified from possessing or receiving a firearm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 4265. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to remove certain limitations with respect to commodity assistance for school breakfast programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HECK (for himself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 4266. A bill to establish centers of excellence for innovative stormwater control infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas):

H.R. 4267. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act with respect to shareholder claims arising from the appointment of a conservator or receiver for certain depository institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 4268. A bill to require that the headquarters for the Bureau of Land Management be located in the National Capital Region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 4269. A bill to provide incentives for agricultural producers to carry out climate stewardship practices, to provide for increased reforestation across the United States, to establish the Coastal and Estuary Resilience Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 4270. A bill to prohibit commercial exports of certain nonlethal crowd control items and defense articles and services to the Hong Kong Disciplined Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4271. A bill to prohibit the sale of a firearm unless it carries a warning label that provides the number of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Ms. PLASKETT, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 4272. A bill to designate The Bahamas under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit nationals of The Bahamas to be eligible for temporary protected status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 4273. A bill to establish a program to award grants to entities that provide transportation connectors from critically underserved urban communities and rural communities to green spaces; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself and Mr. ZELDIN):

H.R. 4274. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on the deduction for certain taxes, including state and local property and income taxes, to limit the step-up in basis allowed in the case of property acquired from a decedent, and to deem a sale on any contribution of property to a private foundation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana (for himself and Mr. RICHMOND):

H.R. 4275. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 4276. A bill to establish a minimum staffing level of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officials along the northern border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 4277. A bill to promote ethics and prevent corruption in Department of Defense contracting and other activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mrs. LAWRENCE):

H.R. 4278. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to establish a pilot program to provide grants for job guarantee programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DEMINGS (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. OMAR, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WILD, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs.

BEATTY, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CRIST, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TLAI, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. BASS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. EVANS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. MURPHY, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HIMES, Ms. MENG, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts):

H. Res. 549. A resolution reaffirming the commitment to media diversity and pledging to work with media entities and diverse stakeholders to develop common ground solutions to eliminate barriers to media diversity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H. Res. 550. A resolution expressing support of the designation of September 2019 as Peripheral Artery Disease Awareness Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H. Res. 551. A resolution emphasizing the importance of addressing participation in career and technical education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 4261.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 4262.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution, Congress's authority to make all rules and regulations respecting the Territories and possessions

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 4263.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 4264.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 4265.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HECK:

H.R. 4266.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 4267.

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

Article I, Section 8: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4268.

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

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 4269.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 4270.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4271.

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

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

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 4272.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GOMEZ:

H.R. 4273.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 4274.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:

H.R. 4275.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 4276.

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

Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 4277.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 4278.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 51: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 141: Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 149: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 307: Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. HURD of Texas.

H.R. 587: Mr. WALKER and Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 613: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 647: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 836: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 912: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 955: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 981: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 1034: Mr. HILL of Arkansas and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1046: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 1049: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1078: Mr. TRONE and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 1135: Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 1137: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 1154: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 1174: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. SIRE.

H.R. 1175: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1186: Mr. EVANS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. VELA, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1236: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. CASE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 1266: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 1274: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1275: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1297: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1325: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 1346: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 1373: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 1393: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. RYAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1394: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. RYAN, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1400: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1406: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 1417: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1423: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 1455: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 1456: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1530: Mr. HIMES and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1533: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 1629: Ms. WEXTON and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1671: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1679: Mr. BRINDISI and Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 1692: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1695: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 1711: Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1725: Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 1748: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1749: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 1754: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1766: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 1769: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 1771: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1773: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.

- H.R. 1778: Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 1787: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 1846: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 1870: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 1903: Mr. CORREA and Mr. BOST.  
H.R. 1923: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.R. 1939: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 1982: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 2041: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2051: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.  
H.R. 2074: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 2086: Ms. SHALALA.  
H.R. 2094: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2117: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2134: Mr. GROTHMAN and Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 2148: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2158: Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 2164: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 2178: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 2208: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 2218: Mr. HUIZENGA.  
H.R. 2294: Mr. STIVERS and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 2311: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 2313: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 2321: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 2338: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 2344: Mrs. FLETCHER.  
H.R. 2405: Mr. TRONE and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 2406: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 2407: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 2415: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. SUOZZI.  
H.R. 2420: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 2424: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 2426: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 2435: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. BYRNE.  
H.R. 2460: Mr. WATKINS.  
H.R. 2466: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. RYAN, and Ms. TLAIB.  
H.R. 2482: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 2486: Mr. SABLON, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
H.R. 2501: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
H.R. 2504: Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 2511: Mr. STIVERS.  
H.R. 2531: Mr. STIVERS.  
H.R. 2545: Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 2571: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2585: Mrs. BUSTOS.  
H.R. 2593: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 2611: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 2635: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 2653: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MURPHY, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2660: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 2685: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H.R. 2696: Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 2708: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 2720: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. GOMEZ.  
H.R. 2733: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.  
H.R. 2746: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 2771: Mr. BUCHSHON.  
H.R. 2785: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2819: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2857: Mr. SPANO.  
H.R. 2878: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.R. 2881: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.  
H.R. 2912: Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
H.R. 2959: Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 2996: Mr. VISCSLOSKY.  
H.R. 2999: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 3077: Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.  
H.R. 3103: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. BOST.  
H.R. 3106: Mr. MCEACHIN.  
H.R. 3107: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KILMER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 3114: Mr. NADLER, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. TAKANO.  
H.R. 3116: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 3127: Mr. SUOZZI.  
H.R. 3157: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 3162: Mr. GIANFORTE.  
H.R. 3165: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
H.R. 3172: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H.R. 3179: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 3182: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.  
H.R. 3193: Mr. CORREA and Mr. GOMEZ.  
H.R. 3195: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. WILD, Mr. VEASEY, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.  
H.R. 3224: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.  
H.R. 3243: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 3249: Mr. SUOZZI and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 3252: Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 3260: Mr. ROUDA and Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 3302: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.  
H.R. 3322: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H.R. 3330: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.  
H.R. 3349: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 3356: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.  
H.R. 3362: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.  
H.R. 3446: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. TIPTON.  
H.R. 3456: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3459: Mr. VISCSLOSKY.  
H.R. 3463: Mr. CASE, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 3489: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3497: Mr. LATTA.  
H.R. 3512: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 3529: Mr. MCADAMS.  
H.R. 3548: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 3555: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mrs. DINGELL.  
H.R. 3564: Mr. BIGGS.  
H.R. 3593: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 3637: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 3663: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. RICHMOND.  
H.R. 3665: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. FLORES.  
H.R. 3667: Mrs. DINGELL.  
H.R. 3712: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 3740: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 3744: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 3749: Ms. DEAN, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 3753: Mr. ROSE of New York.  
H.R. 3760: Ms. BASS.  
H.R. 3774: Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 3779: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 3782: Ms. OMAR.  
H.R. 3791: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. COLLINS of New York.  
H.R. 3798: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.  
H.R. 3803: Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 3830: Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 3846: Mr. WATKINS.  
H.R. 3874: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
H.R. 3887: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
H.R. 3917: Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H.R. 3951: Ms. TLAIB and Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 3969: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 3971: Mr. SPANO.  
H.R. 3973: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 4004: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H.R. 4009: Mr. UPTON.  
H.R. 4022: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 4031: Ms. TLAIB.  
H.R. 4044: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 4077: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. FRANKEL.  
H.R. 4091: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. KATKO.  
H.R. 4107: Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 4108: Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 4121: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 4153: Mr. COLE and Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 4160: Mr. RUSH, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 4165: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 4192: Mr. ROUDA and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 4194: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. SCHRADER.  
H.R. 4211: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 4215: Mr. FLORES, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. UPTON.  
H.R. 4230: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. VEASEY.  
H.R. 4232: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
H.R. 4249: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 4254: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.  
H. Res. 17: Ms. STEVENS and Ms. SPANBERGER.  
H. Res. 33: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.  
H. Res. 114: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.  
H. Res. 163: Mr. CORREA.  
H. Res. 255: Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. BUDD, Mr. COMER, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. STIVERS.  
H. Res. 310: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
H. Res. 374: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. GOSAR.  
H. Res. 429: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H. Res. 479: Mr. LAMBORN.  
H. Res. 496: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H. Res. 512: Ms. NORTON and Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H. Res. 513: Mr. COHEN.  
H. Res. 517: Mr. KILMER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. SIREN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. BEYER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COLE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. STEVENS, and Ms. TITUS.  
H. Res. 538: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H. Res. 543: Mr. COHEN.  
H. Res. 544: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

#### 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. 838: Mr. DESJARLAIS.  
H.R. 2407: Mrs. DINGELL.