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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 17, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SCOTT H. PETERS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
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 1:50 p.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

COMMEMORATING CONSTITUTION DAY

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

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, when our country was founded, the idea of a democratic republic was not foreign; it was nonexistent. Besides intermittent cooperation to win independence, the Colonies had no sense of unity, and being American had little meaning. Few citizens could have realized the amount of sacrifice needed

to write and ratify a document to unite them all.

Our Constitution truly is a miracle. Aside from its genius, its history helps us appreciate the blessing it is. Our colleague, Congressman CHRIS STEWART, and Judge Ted Stewart wrote a wonderful book, "Seven Miracles That Saved America." In it, they offer three reasons to believe God had a hand in the crafting of the Constitution.

For the remainder of my time today on Constitution Day, I would like to quote them.

"One, Timing. The window of opportunity for the writing and ratification of the Constitution was very small. Every effort to make the Articles of Confederation workable between 1776 and 1787 had already failed. But then suddenly, in May of 1787, a group of 55 patriots came together with both the wisdom of the ages and enough youth to energetically fight for the ratification of the Constitution.

"Any attempt to create a constitution later than 1787 would have almost certainly resulted in failure as well. Just 2 years after the Convention finished its work, France became embroiled in its own revolution, which lasted a full decade and degenerated into a bloody, violent affair.

"Surely, this example of failure would have frightened the Founding Fathers, giving them reason to think very differently about the degree of power to be retained by 'the people.'

"Making matters worse was the fact that the Founders split into two distinct political camps in the years that immediately followed the Convention. Had the Constitutional Convention been called just a few years later than 1787, many of these men would have been unwilling to stand together. And without their input, the Convention would never have had a chance of success.

"Two, Miraculous Compromise. The second way in which the Constitution

is demonstrably a miracle is the manner in which it came about.

"During the course of the Convention, every delegate had to give up on some cherished principle.

"James Madison, who had come to the Convention more prepared than anyone and was primarily responsible for the general outline of the government established by the Constitution, lost on many issues. Most dear to him was his belief that the House and the Senate should be based on proportional representation.

"Franklin wanted an executive council voted for life, rather than a single executive. He did not want the chief executive to have the power of the veto. He did not want anyone in the executive position to receive a salary. He lost on all counts.

"But during the course of the 560 roll calls, no man lost every time, and everyone was part of a winning vote on some occasion. These men of social stature, political and business success—'demigods' all—swallowed their pride, accepted defeat of personal agendas, and went forth and convinced a nation to accept the product of the Convention.

"Three, 4,400 Miraculous Words. Perhaps the greatest miracle of the Constitution is the document itself. In essence, the Constitution has had only 13 substantive amendments in over 200 years.

"History has proven that the Constitution creates a system that defies despotism and tyranny.

"How was it able to do this? Primarily through the underlying premise, part of Madison's gift to the world, that the Constitution comes from the people. Madison coined the phrase 'We the People.' These words are far more than a clever phrase. They restate the principle, first asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that God gives man rights and the only legitimate purpose of government is to protect those rights.

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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“In short, the Constitution not only survived the evolution of this great Nation but permitted the American people to exercise the greatest level of individual liberty in history.

“Further, it has been the ‘shining light on the hill’ that has provided the inspiration for peoples all over the Earth to seek liberty and freedom for themselves.

“Is that not a miracle?”

STANDING IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF HONG KONG

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

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with the people of Hong Kong.

Last month, I had the opportunity to hear directly from leaders in Hong Kong dedicated to both religious tolerance and to democracy, as promised in the “one country, two systems” agreement.

The people of Hong Kong wave American flags during their protests as a symbol of the freedoms that they desire.

Now is the time for Congress to support the people of Hong Kong and pass Representative CHRIS SMITH’s bill, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act. This measure states without question that the United States Government supports the people of Hong Kong and their right to freedom of expression and democratic governance guaranteed under their 50-year arrangement agreed to in 1997 by China and the United Kingdom.

STOP IGNORING RED LINES IN IDLIB, SYRIA

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today again to bring attention to the travesty happening in Idlib province, Syria.

Since mid-August, the brutal dictator Assad, his protector Putin, and Iranian coconspirators have repeatedly bombed Idlib and the surrounding region. Their aerial slaughter and shelling have displaced all but 2 percent to 3 percent of the population. They have bombed hospitals, even killing a former kindergarten student of the Wisdom House School, a school supported by constituents in my home of Arkansas, supported before the school was closed due to bombing.

After nearly 10 years of death and destruction, some say this conflict is drawing to a close. When we look back on this calamitous conflict, we and our allies in Europe will hang our heads in shame for ignoring red lines that gave a green light to Assad’s slaughter of his own civilians by the hundreds of thousands.

HONORING BOB SHELL

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of my friend Bob Shell, who passed away last month at the age of 88.

In 1950, Bob joined The Baldwin Company for a job scheduled to last 9

months and ended up staying for almost 70 years. Bob started in the field as a payroll clerk and worked his way up in the company, eventually becoming president, chairman, and chairman emeritus. The company’s name was changed when Bob became president and CEO to Baldwin & Shell Construction Company, the name it holds today.

Bob is one of the five charter members of the Arkansas Construction Hall of Fame. He was named Arkansas Business Executive of the Year in 1990 and was featured by Arkansas Business as one of 10 business icons for our State in 2016.

During his time with the company, he had been involved in more than 2,700 projects, including hospitals, offices, schools, churches, and industrial plants.

I admired this good and decent man. He was a role model and a friend to many across our State of Arkansas, and I extend my respect, affection, and prayers to his friends, family, and loved ones.

HONORING NICHOLAS BURRELL

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize an amazing young man from my district, Nicholas Burrell from Benton, Arkansas.

Nicholas started as a Cub Scout in third grade and, at age 14, became the youngest Eagle Scout in Troop 99 in Benton. He is also a cancer survivor.

Nicholas was diagnosed with cancer of the brain and spine when he was 11. He has had multiple tumors and underwent 26 rounds of chemotherapy but was always back to participating in projects with the Boy Scouts just a few months after his last treatment.

For his Eagle project, he built a free outdoor pantry called the Blessing Box at Salem United Methodist Church, where Troop 99 holds its meetings.

Nicholas is currently a ninth-grader at Bryant Junior High School, and his cancer has been in remission since 2017.

Nicholas’ strength and perseverance are a testament and witness to us all. I wish him much continued success as he grows and makes Arkansas proud.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, we began National Hispanic Heritage Month, one that celebrates the histories, cultures, and contributions of Americans of Hispanic descent.

I recently learned the story of a former Kansas City resident, the late Hector Berretto, Sr., who served as a voice for his local Hispanic community. Hector founded the Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and, later, the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, to counter disadvantages of Hispanic business owners in the Kansas City area and around the country.

The Hispanic population in the United States contributes enormously to our country, both culturally and economically. Most of the Hispanic individuals I have had the pleasure of knowing, many of them patients of mine, have been remarkably dedicated to faith and family and preserving their own culture centered around faith and family.

Many of my OB patients were Hispanic women, often accompanied by their loving mothers, grandmothers, sisters, and aunts concerned for the health of their family member and the baby. Every visit was a family event of great importance to the family.

Now numbering over 55 million individuals, the Hispanic American population is projected to combine for an estimated buying power of \$1.7 trillion in 2020. Hispanics are more likely than average Americans to open a business. Now with over 3.2 million Hispanic-owned businesses in the United States, millions more American workers have jobs, thanks to these industrious entrepreneurs.

I am grateful for this opportunity to reflect on the unique contributions of the Hispanic American community to our great Nation and to Kansas. I look forward to continuing working with communities of all backgrounds in pursuit of our shared goal of a free and equal America, an America where anyone can live the American Dream if they are willing to work hard enough.

DEMOCRATS WILL DO ANYTHING TO STOP PRESIDENT TRUMP

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, rather than focusing on bipartisan trade agreements, Congress is being put on pause for a charade, a charade that hopes to undo the will of American voters.

Democrats aren’t sure what they are doing in the Judiciary Committee today. You might hear that it is an impeachment inquiry, a meeting about rules for impeachment, or, perhaps, a group therapy session.

We know Democrats are more interested in tearing down the President than in building up America. They will do anything to stop President Trump at any cost.

Democrats want to throw the brakes on a thriving economy. They want to turn back the clock on record-low unemployment in Hispanic and African American communities, tax cuts for families and small businesses, and more, all in the name of bitter politics after a loss. They, the Democrats, embody the term “poor loser.”

If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle were to abandon their tired and baseless attacks on the President, we could move forward in a bipartisan way to pass the USMCA trade deal, secure our borders, and reform our very broken immigration system. We can work on lowering the costs of prescription drugs and healthcare.

Americans desperately need Congress to deliver these solutions. Unfortunately, House Democrats have chosen

political divisiveness over the American people, party over country, and hate over hope and possibility.

Republicans stand ready and waiting for Democrats to finish their infighting and impeachment circus. We stand ready to work with them to pass USMCA and further our economic prosperity. But until they are done playing political games with impeachment, we, and the American people, will be forced to wait, and all America is the loser.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

Brother Peter Tabichi, Order of Saint Francis, Keriko Mixed Day Secondary School, Pwani Village, Kenya, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, amen.

Lord, make me an instrument of Your peace,

Where there is hatred, let me sow love;

Where there is injury, pardon;

Where there is doubt, faith;

Where there is despair, hope;

Where there is darkness, light;

Where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console, to be understood as to understand, to be loved as to love.

For it is in giving that we receive; it is in pardoning that we are pardoned; and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

We pray for peace in the world.

We pray that our hands and hearts be stretched out in compassion and in the service of others.

You remind us, "Whoever wants to be first must take last place and be the servant of everyone else."

Lord, make us an instrument of Your peace.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore 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.

ONLY CONGRESS CAN AUTHORIZE WAR AGAINST IRAN

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, President Trump said that the U.S. is "locked and loaded" and ready to launch an attack against Iran in retaliation for attacks on Saudi oil facilities that Houthi rebels in Yemen have claimed responsibility for.

Let's be clear, Mr. Speaker, this Congress has not—and let me emphasize, has not—authorized any kind of military operation against Iran. Nevertheless, the President is beating the drums of war to distract Americans from the truth.

What happened in Saudi Arabia is a logical outcome of failing to negotiate an end to Yemen's civil war. It is a logical outcome of the President's blind support for Saudi Arabia against the will of Congress.

It is time for cooler heads to prevail. It is time to end U.S. support for Saudi Arabia's war in Yemen. It is time to end the failed maximum pressure campaign against Iran. It is time to remind this President that the Constitution gives Congress the right to declare war, not him.

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 16, 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, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on September 16, 2019, at 5:48 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress of his intent to enter into a trade agreement regarding tariff barriers with Japan.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,

Clerk of the House.

INITIATING TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN ON A UNITED STATES-JAPAN TRADE AGREEMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-63)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On October 16, 2018, my Administration notified the Congress that I intended to initiate trade negotiations with Japan on a United States-Japan Trade Agreement. As stated in that notification and subsequent consultations with the Congress, my Administration proposed pursuing negotiations with Japan in stages. I am pleased to report that my Administration has reached an initial trade agreement regarding tariff barriers (the "agreement") with Japan and I intend to enter into the agreement in the coming weeks.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 103(a)(2) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-26, Title I) (the "Act"), I hereby notify the Congress that I intend to enter into a trade agreement regarding tariff barriers with Japan under section 103(a) of the Act.

In addition, I also will be entering into an Executive Agreement with Japan regarding digital trade.

My Administration looks forward to continued collaboration with the Congress on further negotiations with Japan to achieve a comprehensive trade agreement that results in more fair and reciprocal trade between the United States and Japan.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 16, 2019.

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 17, 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 17, 2019, at 11:25 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con Res. 25.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

RECESS

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

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

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

STOP TIP-OVERS OF UNSTABLE, RISKY DRESSERS ON YOUTH ACT

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2211) to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety rule for free-standing clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over related death or injury, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2211

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 "Stop Tip-overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Youth Act" or the "STURDY Act".

SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD TO PROTECT AGAINST TIP-OVER OF CLOTHING STORAGE UNITS.

(a) **CLOTHING STORAGE UNIT DEFINED.**—*In this section, the term "clothing storage unit" means any free-standing furniture item manufactured in the United States or imported for use in the United States that is intended for the storage of clothing, typical of bedroom furniture.*

(b) **CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—*Except as provided in subsection (c)(1), not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall—*

(A) *in consultation with representatives of consumer groups, clothing storage unit manufacturers, craft or handmade furniture manufacturers, and independent child product engineers and experts, examine and assess the effectiveness of any voluntary consumer product safety standards for clothing storage units; and*

(B) *in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury that includes—*

(i) *tests that simulate the weight of children up to 60 pounds;*

(ii) *objective, repeatable, and measurable tests that simulate real world use and account for any impact on clothing storage unit stability that may result from placement on carpeted surfaces, drawers with items in them, multiple open drawers, or dynamic force;*

(iii) *testing of all clothing storage units, including those under 30 inches in height; and*

(iv) *warning requirements based on ASTM F2057-17, or its successor at the time of enactment, provided that the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall strengthen the requirements of ASTM F2057-17, or its successor, if reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.*

(2) **TREATMENT OF STANDARD.**—*A consumer product safety standard promulgated under paragraph (1) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).*

(c) **SEQUENT RULEMAKING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—*At any time subsequent to the publication of a consumer product safety standard under subsection (b)(1), the Commission may initiate a rulemaking, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code to modify the requirements of the consumer product safety standard described in subsection (b)(1) if reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.*

(2) **REVISION OF RULE.**—*If, after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revises its Clinical Growth Charts, the consumer product safety standard described in subsection (b)(1) shall, on the date that is 180 days after such revision, be revised to include tests that simulate the weight of children up to the 95th percentile weight of children 72 months in age, as depicted in the revised Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Clinical Growth Charts, unless the Commission determines the modification is not reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.*

(3) **TREATMENT OF RULES.**—*Any rule promulgated under paragraph (1) or revision made pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LONG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 2211.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a very proud and grateful person who has been a consumer advocate all of my life.

Today, Congressman LONG, you and I are going to be dealing with bills that may not always get the top headlines, but they save lives.

When I say grateful, I am so grateful to our ranking member, Congresswoman RODGERS, and for all the bipartisan support that we have had on these bills. It means so much to me.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2211, the Stop Tip-overs of Unstable Risky Dressers on Youth Act, which is known as the STURDY Act.

I introduced this legislation with Representatives JERRY MCNERNEY,

DARREN SOTO, and BOBBY RUSH. This legislation advanced out of the Energy and Commerce Committee on July 17, 2019, by voice vote, meaning unanimously, bipartisanship.

According to data collected by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, a child is injured from a tip-over every 17 minutes. Every 10 days, a child dies from one of these tip-overs. Particularly deadly are tip-overs of clothing storage units, such as dressers.

Since 2000, these clothing units have killed more than 200 children in the United States. Victims tend to be under the age of 6. At this age, children are mobile and curious. They like to climb on furniture, play in the drawers, or stand in the drawers and reach for items on top of units. Tragedy can come in just minutes. Just after a child awakes from a nap or a night's sleep, they are likely to engage in this kind of activity.

Tens of millions of dressers have been recalled in recent years. Unfortunately, children continue to die from furniture tip-overs. That is because the current industry furniture stability standard is simply too weak. It does not cover shorter clothing storage units that have also been known to kill children, and industry tests don't cover common hazard patterns. Moreover, the standard is only voluntary.

That is why it is critical that we pass the STURDY Act, which would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a strong and mandatory safety standard that is effective at preventing furniture tip-overs.

I especially thank the families of victims, the people who have come with pictures of their children or their loved ones to talk about how important this bill is, how hard it is for them to talk about the terrible loss of life in their families. It is those people who have really told the story of how important it is for us to act today.

I appreciate the willingness, as I said before, of our ranking member and all the Republicans to work with me to bring this bill to the floor. I call on all of my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I have personal knowledge of this type of situation. Just within the last 30 days, a friend of mine lost a 3-year-old grandchild due to one of these situations. There can be nothing worse than losing a child. To have a vibrant 3-year-old child one minute and a deceased 3-year-old the next is not acceptable.

This bill directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for clothing storage units, to prevent them from tipping over onto children.

In the spirit of bipartisanship, we support this bill moving forward with the House passage today.

I thank my friend Ms. SCHAKOWSKY for her efforts in this endeavor. I urge

my colleagues to support H.R. 2211, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY).

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding, and I thank her for her work on this bill. I thank my friend BILLY LONG for his support and encouragement on this.

I do rise today in support of H.R. 2211, the STURDY Act. When consumers purchase a piece of furniture, they trust that the product is safe. But out of 42 common household dressers recently subjected to rigorous testing by Consumer Reports, only 20 met the robust stability standards. The reason why is that current voluntary standards are woefully inadequate.

The voluntary standards apply only to dressers 30 inches or taller, despite multiple fatalities and injuries involving shorter dressers. Industry standards only require the dresser to remain upright when a 50-pound weight is hung from the top drawer, even though 60 pounds is more accurately the weight of a 6-year-old. The result: over 200 reported deaths from furniture tip-overs since 2000. That is 200 deaths. Most victims are under the age of 6.

Mr. Speaker, the most profound responsibility we have as adults is to protect our children. In 2016, a 2-year-old from my home State of California died when a dresser tipped over onto him.

We know the problem: lax industry standards that really only protect the manufacturers and not their customers.

We have a solution: the STURDY Act, which establishes robust standards to stop this tip-over epidemic. The STURDY Act will modernize standards to apply to dressers under 30 inches; accurately simulate the weight of a 6-year-old; and account for real-world dynamics, such as the movement of drawers and different flooring surfaces.

By setting mandatory standards, the STURDY Act will better enable the CPSC to enforce requirements and facilitate recalls. The legislation will expedite the CPSC's rulemaking process, ensuring these lifesaving protections are in our homes as soon as possible.

That is the robust action we need to end this tip-over epidemic.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the STURDY Act, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, first, let me extend my condolences to the friend of Mr. LONG's family.

This is really poignant, that Mr. LONG is carrying this bill today on the floor of the House of Representatives. Hopefully, none of us see such an accident again.

Mr. Speaker, I include three letters for the RECORD: a letter from 20 national organizations and more than 50 State and local organizations that represent pediatricians and consumers throughout the United States, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, Consumer Federation of America,

Consumer Reports, and Kids In Danger, among many others, urging strong support of the STURDY Act; a letter from Parents Against Tip-Overs, parents of actual children who have died, also urging strong support by Members of the STURDY Act; and a letter from Consumer Reports, also urging strong support by our colleagues for the STURDY Act.

SEPTEMBER 11, 2019.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: As organizations dedicated to children's health and safety, we write to express our strong support for three bills as they move to the House floor. These bills would improve protections against preventable sleep-related deaths, as well as injuries and deaths from preventable furniture tip-overs. We urge you to support these bills to protect children from injuries and deaths.

The Safe Sleep for Babies Act of 2019 (H.R. 3172) would ban infant inclined sleep products, such as the recently recalled Fisher-Price Rock 'n Play Sleeper, which have been linked to the deaths of at least 50 infants. While there have been four recent recalls related to this product type, similar unsafe products of this type remain on the market. These products are deadly, and their design is inherently unsafe and incompatible with expert safe sleep recommendations, including from the American Academy of Pediatrics. This legislation would help prevent more families from experiencing the tragedy of losing a child by banning the products' manufacture, import, and sale.

The Safe Cribs Act of 2019 (H.R. 3170) would ban crib bumper pads. Bumper pads have led to dozens of infant suffocation deaths and do not offer protection to babies. These products are also inconsistent with expert safe sleep recommendations. Maryland, Ohio, New York State, Chicago, Illinois, and Watchung, New Jersey have taken action to protect babies. If H.R. 3170 becomes law, all babies in the United States would be similarly protected. This legislation would help prevent more families from experiencing the tragedy of losing a child to crib bumper pads by banning their manufacture, import, and sale altogether.

The STURDY Act (H.R. 2211) would direct the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to create a mandatory clothing storage unit standard to help prevent furniture tip-overs. According to the CPSC, one child dies every ten days from a tip-over. Stronger product testing and safety requirements could prevent these fatalities. This bill is critically important because it would establish a strong mandatory standard for furniture stability. The STURDY Act would require the CPSC to create a mandatory rule that would: cover all clothing storage units, including those 30 inches in height or shorter; require testing to simulate the weights of children up to 72 months old; require testing measures to account for scenarios involving carpeting, loaded drawers, multiple open drawers, and the dynamic force of a climbing child; mandate strong warning requirements; and require the CPSC to issue the mandatory standard within one year of enactment. To protect children from furniture tip-overs, we need a strong mandatory standard and the STURDY Act includes those critically needed provisions.

These bills offer a vital opportunity to protect children from preventable injuries and deaths. We urge you to support these child health and safety bills, and to vote "yes" on them as they move to the House floor.

Sincerely,
National Organizations:
American Academy of Pediatrics; Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs;

Center for Justice & Democracy; Child Care Aware of America; Child Injury Prevention Alliance; Children's Advocacy Institute; Consumer Federation of America; Consumer Reports; Cribs for Kids, Inc.; First Focus Campaign for Children; Keeping Babies Safe; Kids In Danger; MomsRising; National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners; National Consumers League; Parents for Window Blind Safety; Public Citizen; Safe Kids Worldwide; Safe States Alliance; The Society for Advancement of Violence and Injury Research (SAVIR).

State and Local Organizations:

Alaska Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Alaska Public Interest Research Group (AkPIRG); American Academy of Pediatrics—Arizona Chapter; American Academy of Pediatrics—California Chapter 3; American Academy of Pediatrics—Hawaii Chapter; American Academy of Pediatrics—Georgia Chapter; American Academy of Pediatrics—New York Chapter 1; American Academy of Pediatrics—New York Chapter 2; American Academy of Pediatrics—New York Chapter 3; American Academy of Pediatrics—Vermont Chapter; American Academy of Pediatrics—Colorado Chapter; American Academy of Pediatrics—Orange County Chapter; Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago; Arkansas Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics.

California Chapter 1, American Academy of Pediatrics; Chicago Consumer Coalition; Children's Health Alliance of Wisconsin; Consumer Assistance Council, Inc.; Consumer Assistance Council, Inc.; DC Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Delaware Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Empire State Consumer Project; Florida Chapter—American Academy of Pediatrics; Idaho Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Illinois Action for Children; Illinois Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Indiana Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Iowa Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Island Pediatrics of Honolulu.

Kentucky Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Louisiana Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Maine Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics; Maryland Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics; Massachusetts Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Michigan Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics; Minnesota Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Missouri Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Nevada Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; New Jersey Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics; New Mexico Pediatric Society; North Carolina Pediatric Society.

Ohio Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics; OHSU/Doernbecher Tom Sargent Safety Center; Oklahoma Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Ounce of Prevention Fund; Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; South Dakota Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Sudden Infant Death Services of Illinois, Inc.; Tennessee Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Virginia Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics; Virginia Citizens Consumer Council; Virginia Citizens Consumer Council; Wisconsin Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Wyckoff Hospital; Wyoming Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

PARENTS AGAINST TIP-OVERS,

September 16, 2019.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: As a parent group directly impacted by the dangers of unstable furniture, Parents Against Tip-overs is writing to express our strong support for H.R. 2211, the STURDY Act, as it moves to the House floor. This bill is desperately needed,

as it would reduce injuries and deaths from preventable furniture tip-overs. Furniture tip-over is not a partisan issue, but one of safety, and we urge you to support this bill to protect your most vulnerable constituents, the children.

One of our founding members, Crystal Ellis, had the opportunity to testify in front of the Consumer Protection Subcommittee about the STURDY Act, on what would have been her son, Camden's 7th birthday. He was tragically killed in a furniture tip-over incident that happened just two days before his second birthday. All of our children deserve to be here and would have been here, had a strong mandatory standard, that takes into account real world use, would have been put into place sooner. The industry has been working on a standard for almost two decades with no significant change in the data. Furniture manufacturers insist that they need more data. Their data, as Crystal explained in her testimony, is our dead and injured children. We do not need more data. If after 19 years there is not an adequate voluntary standard in place, it's unlikely there will ever be an effective furniture safety standard that will reduce injuries and deaths to children without the STURDY Act becoming law. The industry clearly won't make this happen without direction from Congress. We need your help. If this law existed 14 years ago, all of the PAT children would still be alive today. The STURDY Act will save lives and the time to put it in place is now.

The STURDY Act (H.R. 2211) would direct the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to create a mandatory clothing storage unit standard to help prevent furniture tip-overs. According to the CPSC, one child dies every ten days from a tip-over. Stronger product testing and safety requirements could prevent these fatalities. This bill is critically important because it would establish a strong mandatory standard for furniture stability. The STURDY Act would require the CPSC to create a mandatory rule that would: cover all clothing storage units, including those 30 inches in height or shorter; require testing to simulate the weights of children up to 72 months old; require testing measures to account for scenarios involving carpeting, loaded drawers, multiple open drawers, and the dynamic force of a climbing child; mandate strong warning requirements; and require the CPSC to issue the mandatory standard within one year of enactment. To protect children from furniture tip-overs, we need a strong mandatory standard and the STURDY Act includes those critically needed provisions.

This bill offers you, as the voice of parents and children in the House of Representatives, a vital opportunity to protect children from preventable injuries and deaths from furniture tip-overs. We respectfully urge you to support the STURDY Act and to vote "yes" on it as it moves to the House floor.

Sincerely,

CRYSTAL ELLIS,
Parents Against Tip-overs Founding Member.

CONSUMER REPORTS,
September 17, 2019.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Consumer Reports, the independent, non-profit member organization, urges you to vote yes on H.R. 2211, H.R. 1618, and H.R. 806, three bills that would help protect consumers from product safety hazards in their homes. CR testified before the House Energy and Commerce Committee in support of these bills in June, and urges their passage today for the reasons below.

H.R. 2211, THE STURDY ACT

Consumer Reports strongly supports H.R. 2211, the "Stop Tip-overs of Unstable, Risky

Dressers on Youth Act," or the STURDY Act, and urges its swift passage. The bill would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to establish a strong mandatory safety standard to improve the stability of dressers and similar clothing storage furniture and help prevent deaths and injuries resulting from when they tip over onto children. Long a hidden hazard in the home, tip-overs send thousands of people to the emergency room annually. Dressers and other clothing storage units are particularly lethal, accounting for at least 206 reported deaths since the year 2000, with most of the victims being children younger than age 6.

CR has found that the most effective and most widely touted tip-over prevention strategy available today—anchoring a dresser to the wall using brackets and straps—is not an easy fix for the majority of consumers. Our nationally representative survey last year of 1,502 U.S. adults found that only 27% of Americans had anchored furniture in their homes, and among Americans with kids under age 6 at home, 40% anchored their furniture. Fundamentally, because a child's life should not rely on consumer skill at anchoring a dresser to a wall, CR has called on the furniture industry to consistently produce dressers and other clothing storage units that are designed to be more stable and that better resist tipping over onto children.

Over the past two years, CR has conducted extensive research, analysis of incident and injury data, and comparative testing of a cross-section of dressers in the marketplace. Based on our investigation, we found that the industry's voluntary standard leaves too many children at risk. Our results demonstrated that it is feasible for dressers at all price points to pass a more rigorous test. CR bought 42 dressers for evaluation, and put them through a series of three progressively tougher stability tests. While 13 dressers failed all but the first of the tests, 20 dressers passed all the testing, underscoring that manufacturers are capable of successfully designing more stable dressers. The failures reinforce why a stronger standard is necessary to protect consumers. The 20 dressers that passed all our tests cost various amounts, and were representative of all price points in the market.

In light of the unreasonable risk of death or injury to children and the findings of our investigation, CR and others have been advocating for the CPSC to develop and implement a strong mandatory safety standard with performance requirements for the stability of dressers and other clothing storage units. While both Republican and Democratic CPSC commissioners have expressed support for measures to strengthen the current safety framework around furniture tip-overs, the agency has so far failed to act, and commissioners have recognized that CPSC rulemaking under its Consumer Product Safety Act Section 7 and 9 authority is likely to take several years, if not a full decade, to complete. To account for the weight of children under age 6 and the feasibility demonstrated by CR's test results, CR has said the standard should, at a minimum, include a loaded stability test of 60 pounds. We also have said that it is critical for the standard to be mandatory, not voluntary, for several reasons, including because:

Under the current system of safety oversight, consumers essentially must place their trust in manufacturers that they will produce a reasonably stable dresser;

Wall anchors and other tip-over restraint devices, while important, are no substitute for adequate stability performance testing;

A mandatory standard is justified under the Consumer Product Safety Act—with the

CPSC able to find that such a rule is reasonably necessary and in the public interest;

CR's testing shows that manufacturers are capable of incorporating appropriate design changes to their products that yield adequate stability, and of offering units for sale to consumers that are affordable and do not sacrifice utility; and

Such a standard would allow the CPSC to enforce requirements, including performance standards, and more readily gain industry cooperation for recalls; historically, companies have not carried out tip-over-related dresser recalls unless they face overwhelming CPSC and public pressure, or their product is linked to a death or failed CPSC stability test.

Enactment of the STURDY Act would help ensure the fastest possible implementation of a strong stability standard, and the reduced delay could save children's lives. In addition to CR, the bill has the support of *Parents Against Tip-overs* and a broad coalition of 75 pediatrician, safety, and consumer groups. A bipartisan majority of CPSC commissioners also has expressed support for the STURDY Act and enactment of a legislative solution that would permit the CPSC to take faster action to help prevent tip-overs than the promulgation of a rule under its traditional rulemaking authority and procedures.

The hazard to children of furniture tip-overs has been insufficiently addressed by both the furniture industry and the CPSC for years. Congress, today, has the chance to finally force a more protective stability standard to take effect. We urge members to seize this opportunity for leadership on behalf of child safety and pass H.R. 2211, the STURDY Act, without delay.

H.R. 1618, THE NICHOLAS AND ZACHARY BURT CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING PREVENTION ACT

Consumer Reports supports H.R. 1618, the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019. According to the CDC, during 2010–2015, a total of 2,244 deaths resulted from unintentional carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, with 393 of those deaths occurring in 2015. CR often stresses the importance of installing and maintaining CO detectors, and offers a buying guide and ratings to give consumers comparative information about different products that CR has tested. To help keep consumers safe, CR also has published stories about how to ensure that smoke and carbon monoxide detectors function properly.

H.R. 1618 would establish a grant program for CO poisoning prevention, administered by the CPSC. The grants would help push states to require that up-to-date carbon monoxide detectors be installed in all dwelling units and numerous other facilities with the capacity to hold a large number of people, and encourage states to develop a strategy to protect vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, or low-income households. With hundreds of people dying each year from carbon monoxide poisoning, it is appropriate to establish a modest CPSC-administered grant program to promote the installation of CO detectors, especially for vulnerable populations. This grant program can be an important part of a broader, multi-pronged strategy to significantly reduce injuries and deaths associated with carbon monoxide poisoning, and Congress should pass the bill.

H.R. 806, THE PORTABLE FUEL CONTAINER SAFETY ACT

Consumer Reports supports H.R. 806, the Portable Fuel Container Safety Act of 2019. According to National Fire Protection Association estimates, fire departments responded to an average of 160,910 fires per year in the 2007–2011 period that started with ignition of a flammable or combustible liquid, resulting in an estimated 454 civilian

deaths, 3,910 civilian injuries, and \$1.5 billion in direct property damage per year. Manufacturers and safety experts have identified a portion of the death and injury toll to address through product design: incidents involving flame jetting from portable fuel containers intended for reuse by consumers.

Despite the fact that people should never pour fuel such as gasoline, kerosene, or diesel over a flame or use such fuel for fire-starting purposes, people do—creating a foreseeable scenario that this Act would help address. The Portable Fuel Container Safety Act would require flame mitigation devices, or flame arrestors, to prevent flame from entering these containers and igniting the gases inside. This requirement is consistent with a new voluntary standard recently finalized by ASTM International that the CPSC could decide to treat as a mandatory standard under the bill if the agency determines that it meets the bill's minimum conditions.

The new ASTM standard represents a step forward for safety, and all portable fuel containers intended for reuse by consumers should conform to its provisions. Congress should pass H.R. 806 to ensure this standard or a similar standard becomes mandatory. Consumers should have assurance that any new portable fuel container they may buy—which they or someone else may use or misuse—will contain an effective flame mitigation device, and that the CPSC can readily take action if a manufacturer fails to follow the law.

CONCLUSION

Consumer Reports thanks all members of the House of Representatives for their consideration of these important bills to improve safety around the home for millions of people nationwide. We urge you to vote yes on H.R. 2211, H.R. 1618, and H.R. 806, and look forward to working together in the future to ensure a safe marketplace for all consumers.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM WALLACE,
Manager, Home and Safety Policy.

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

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I encourage our colleagues to vote for H.R. 2211. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2211. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2211, 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.

NICHOLAS AND ZACHARY BURT CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING PREVENTION ACT OF 2019

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1618) to encourage States to require the installation of residential carbon monoxide detectors in homes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1618

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 “Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by burning any fuel. Exposure to unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning, a serious health condition that could result in death.

(2) Unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and the abnormal operation of fuel-burning appliances, such as furnaces, water heaters, portable generators, and stoves, kills more than 400 people each year and sends more than 15,000 to hospital emergency rooms for treatment.

(3) Research shows that purchasing and installing carbon monoxide alarms close to the sleeping areas in residential homes and other dwelling units can help avoid fatalities.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should promote the purchase and installation of carbon monoxide alarms in residential homes and dwelling units nationwide in order to promote the health and public safety of citizens throughout the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.—The term “carbon monoxide alarm” means a device or system that—

(A) detects carbon monoxide; and

(B) is intended to alarm at carbon monoxide concentrations below those that could cause a loss of ability to react to the dangers of carbon monoxide exposure.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(3) COMPLIANT CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.—The term “compliant carbon monoxide alarm” means a carbon monoxide alarm that complies with the most current version of—

(A) the American National Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms (ANSI/UL 2034); or

(B) the American National Standard for Gas and Vapor Detectors and Sensors (ANSI/UL 2075).

(4) DWELLING UNIT.—The term “dwelling unit” means a room or suite of rooms used for human habitation, and includes a single family residence as well as each living unit of a multiple family residence (including apartment buildings) and each living unit in a mixed use building.

(5) FIRE CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.—The term “fire code enforcement officials” means officials of the fire safety code enforcement agency of a State or local government.

(6) INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE.—The term “IFC” means—

(A) the 2015 or 2018 edition of the International Fire Code published by the International Code Council; or

(B) any amended or similar successor code pertaining to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(7) INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE.—The term “IRC” means—

(A) the 2015 or 2018 edition of the International Residential Code published by the International Code Council; or

(B) any amended or similar successor code pertaining to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(8) NFPA 72.—The term “NFPA 72” means—

(A) the National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code issued in 2019 by the National Fire Protection Association; or

(B) any amended or similar successor standard pertaining to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(9) STATE.—The term “State” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052) and includes the Northern Mariana Islands and any political subdivision of a State.

SEC. 4. GRANT PROGRAM FOR CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations authorized under subsection (f), the Commission shall establish a grant program to provide assistance to eligible States to carry out the carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities described in subsection (e).

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—For purposes of this section, an eligible State is any State that—

(1) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Commission that the State has adopted a statute or a rule, regulation, or similar measure with the force and effect of law, requiring compliant carbon monoxide alarms to be installed in dwelling units in accordance with NFPA 72, the IFC, or the IRC; and

(2) submits an application to the Commission at such time, in such form, and containing such additional information as the Commission may require, which application may be filed on behalf of the State by the fire code enforcement officials for such State.

(c) GRANT AMOUNT.—The Commission shall determine the amount of the grants awarded under this section.

(d) SELECTION OF GRANT RECIPIENTS.—In selecting eligible States for the award of grants under this section, the Commission shall give favorable consideration to an eligible State that—

(1) requires the installation of compliant carbon monoxide alarms in new or existing educational facilities, childcare facilities, health care facilities, adult dependent care facilities, government buildings, restaurants, theaters, lodging establishments, or dwelling units—

(A) within which a fuel-burning appliance is installed, including a furnace, boiler, water heater, fireplace, or any other apparatus, appliance, or device that burns fuel; or

(B) which has an attached garage; and

(2) has developed a strategy to protect vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, or low-income households.

(e) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible State receiving a grant under this section may use such grant—

(A) to purchase and install compliant carbon monoxide alarms in the dwelling units of low-income families or elderly persons, facilities that commonly serve children or the elderly, including childcare facilities, public schools, and senior centers, or student dwelling units owned by public universities;

(B) to train State or local fire code enforcement officials in the proper enforcement of State or local laws concerning compliant carbon monoxide alarms and the installation of such alarms in accordance with NFPA 72, the IFC, or the IRC;

(C) for the development and dissemination of training materials, instructors, and any other costs related to the training sessions authorized by this subsection; and

(D) to educate the public about the risk associated with carbon monoxide as a poison and the importance of proper carbon monoxide alarm use.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 10 percent of any grant amount received

under this section may be used to cover administrative costs not directly related to training described in paragraph (1)(B).

(B) PUBLIC OUTREACH.—Not more than 25 percent of any grant amount received under this section may be used to cover costs of activities described in paragraph (1)(D).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Commission, for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2024, \$2,000,000, which shall remain available until expended to carry out this Act.

(2) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this section may be used for administrative expenses.

(3) RETENTION OF AMOUNTS.—Any amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection that remain unexpended and unobligated on September 30, 2024, shall be retained by the Commission and credited to the appropriations account that funds the enforcement of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051).

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the last day of each fiscal year for which grants are awarded under this section, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report that evaluates the implementation of the grant program required by this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LONG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 1618.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in strong support of H.R. 1618, the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019. This important bipartisan legislation was introduced by Representatives ANNIE KUSTER and BUDDY CARTER.

This bill advanced out of the Energy and Commerce Committee on July 17, 2019, by voice vote, unanimous.

Carbon monoxide—colorless, odorless, tasteless—is a silent killer. More than 400 people die and approximately 50,000 people visit emergency rooms every year in the United States from carbon monoxide poisoning.

The tragedy is that these deaths and injuries are preventable. All that is needed is the installation of carbon monoxide detectors. However, many people remain unaware of the importance of carbon monoxide detectors or don't know how to install or maintain them properly.

□ 1615

This legislation aims to change that. It will assist States in educating the

public on the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning and the proper use of carbon monoxide detectors.

It will also provide States with grants so States can purchase and install carbon monoxide detectors in the homes of elderly and low-income citizens, as well as in educational facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues to support this commonsense measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, September 13, 2019.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: I am writing to you regarding H.R. 1618, the “Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019.” This measure, introduced on March 7, 2019, was referred to your committee as well as the Committee on House Administration.

The Committee on House Administration agrees to waive further consideration of H.R. 1618. The Committee does so with the understanding that by waiving further consideration of this bill it does not waive any future jurisdictional claims over similar measures.

I would appreciate the inclusion of this letter and a copy of your response in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 1618 on the House floor.

Sincerely,

ZOE LOFGREN,
Chairperson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, September 16, 2019.

Hon. ZOE LOFGREN,
Chair, Committee on House Administration,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRPERSON LOFGREN: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Energy and Commerce and agreeing to discharge H.R. 1618 Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Act of 2019 from further consideration, so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

As introduced, H.R. 1618, includes language related to the Government Publishing Office. I understand such language was included by bill sponsors in H.R. 1618 and previous versions of this legislation in an effort to comply with a House CUTGO rule that was in effect during prior Congresses.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future.

I will ensure our letters on H.R. 1618 are entered into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, once again, I can relate to what this bill is trying to address. I was an auctioneer for over 30 years before I came to this body, and there was a college professor who attended hundreds of my auctions over the years. He was quite a toy collector, and he was also a professor at Missouri State University in my hometown of Springfield. Very tragically, within the last couple of years, he and

his wife both succumbed to carbon monoxide poisoning.

It is a silent killer. It can happen anywhere. There is no warning—any time, any place. Anything we can do to augment a solution here would be very, very good.

H.R. 1618 directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a grant program for States to purchase and install carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units of low-income families; for the elderly; facilities that commonly serve children or the elderly, including childcare facilities, public schools, and senior centers; or dwelling units owned by public universities; and to assist in enforcement and education efforts related to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Carbon monoxide poisoning can happen anywhere in the United States, regardless of location or other external factors. It is an issue that is much more frequent than many realize.

According to the CDC, 50,000 people a year in the United States experience carbon monoxide poisoning. Of those, at least 430 people die from accidental carbon monoxide poisoning.

These grants will go a long way to carrying out carbon monoxide poisoning prevention actions, as they can be used for everything from installing alarms in these units of elderly individuals to training officials in the installation of such alarms.

I am pleased to support passage of this bill today. It will improve safety and provide the tools and resources needed to combat this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1618, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER), the chief sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative SCHAKOWSKY for yielding.

I want to say to Representative LONG that I am so sorry for his loss, and, again, it is appropriate to be with him on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, more than 20 years ago, Cheryl and Todd Burt experienced an unimaginable tragedy when their two sons, Zachary and Nicholas, died as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning. Zachary was 4 years old; Nicholas was only 16 months old. Cheryl, Todd, and their eldest son, Ryan, barely made it out of the home alive on that cold January evening.

Today, the House is considering H.R. 1618, the Zachary and Nicholas Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act.

This legislation is named in honor of Zachary and Nicholas, but it is truly for the over 400 Americans who die each year and more than 20,000 who are hospitalized as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning. Among them are two of my constituents, John and April Courtney from Lyman, New Hampshire, who lost their lives to carbon monoxide poisoning just last February of this year.

While it happens most frequently in cold winter months, carbon monoxide poisoning actually happens throughout this country.

As a mother and an aunt, I know there is nothing more important than keeping our children and our loved ones safe, and that is why I am so proud today that the House is preparing to vote on my bipartisan legislation with my colleague BUDDY CARTER, which provides funding for States to prevent future carbon monoxide-related deaths by educating the public about the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning and the importance of properly installing alarms in their home.

It also supports the installation of carbon monoxide detectors in housing for the elderly and low-income individuals and high-traffic public buildings like schools. This bipartisan legislation will truly save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my distinguished colleague, BUDDY CARTER, for working on this bill with me and helping to build a consensus for its unanimous passage in the Energy and Commerce Committee. I also want to thank Chairman PALLONE and Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY for making this piece of legislation a priority and including it in the package of bills today.

At a time when Congress so often seems divided, this legislation is proof positive that we can work together on our committee to find common ground and get things done to help our constituents.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and thank Anna Yu and Alex Chasick from the Energy and Commerce Committee staff and Hart Thompson and Nick Schemmel from Congressman CARTER's office for collaborating with my team, Will Pisano and Travis Krogman, to move this legislation forward.

I am proud that this bill is supported by a diverse coalition of public safety and industry groups, and I include in the RECORD five letters of support.

The first is a letter from 15 national organizations representing consumers throughout the United States. The second is a letter of support from the National Association of State Fire Marshals.

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I will be quick.

The third letter of support is from the National Association of Home Builders, which will demonstrate the bipartisan support. The fourth is from Consumer Reports, and finally one from the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

SEPTEMBER 16, 2019.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: As organizations dedicated to improving consumer protections, we write to express our support for

two consumer product safety bills as they move to the House floor this week. These bills would enhance protections to prevent deaths from portable fuel cans and injuries and deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning. We urge you to support these bills to protect children and all consumers from preventable injuries and deaths.

The Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019 (H.R. 1618) would establish a grant program, administered by the CPSC, that would encourage states to require the installation of residential carbon monoxide detectors, including for vulnerable populations. According to the CDC, during 2010–2015, a total of 2,244 deaths resulted from unintentional carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, with 393 of those deaths occurring in 2015. This bill seeks to reduce carbon monoxide poisonings.

The Portable Fuel Container Safety Act of 2019 (H.R. 806) would help prevent flame-jetting incidents through establishing a binding and enforceable standard that would require flame mitigation devices, or flame arrestors, on portable fuel containers to prevent flames from entering these containers and igniting the gases inside. According to National Fire Protection Association estimates, fire departments responded to an average of 160,910 fires per year between 2007 and 2011 that started with ignition of a flammable or combustible liquid, resulting in an estimated 454 civilian deaths, 3,910 civilian injuries, and \$1.5 billion in direct property damage per year.

These bills offer a critical opportunity to protect children and all consumers from preventable injuries and deaths. We urge you to support these child health and safety bills, and to vote “yes” on them as they move to the House floor this week.

Sincerely,

Alaska Public Interest Research Group (AkPIRG), Center for Justice & Democracy, Chicago Consumer Coalition, Child Injury Prevention Alliance, Consumer Assistance Council, Inc., Consumer Federation of America, Kids In Danger, National Consumers League, OHSU/Doernbecher Tom Sargent Safety Center, Parents for Window Blind Safety, Public Citizen, Safe Kids Worldwide, Safe States Alliance, The Society for Advancement of Violence and Injury Research (SAVIR), Virginia Citizens Consumer Council.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
STATE FIRE MARSHALS,
Maitland, FL, September 16, 2019.

Hon. ANN KUSTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN KUSTER: The National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) thanks you for your continued leadership in consumer product safety issues, and specifically in protecting Americans from carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning. NASFM strongly endorses H.R. 1618, the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019.

The National Association of State Fire Marshals membership comprises the most senior fire officials in the United States. NASFM's mission is to protect human life, property and the environment from fire and related hazards. As such, we are extremely supportive of your legislation, which will amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to require residential carbon monoxide alarms to meet the applicable ANSI/UL standards by treating that standard as a consumer product safety rule, to encourage States to require the installation of such detectors in homes, and in an overall effort to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning.

Carbon Monoxide poisoning is a proven dangerous threat, claiming approximately

450 lives annually, with another 21,000 Americans sent to emergency rooms due to unintentional poisonings, according to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Per the CDC, CO poisoning is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in America, and because CO is an odorless, tasteless and colorless gas, many people are initially unaware they are even being poisoned.

“The National Association of State Fire Marshals enthusiastically supports H.R. 1618, the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019,” said NASFM Executive Director Jim Narva. “It's important we all strive to mitigate the potentially fatal effects of CO Poisoning. With States focusing on low-income families, the elderly and children, the enactment of this Bill and its grant program will save countless lives.”

Thank you again for your leadership on the carbon monoxide alarm issue and we look forward to working to enact into law this important public safety prevention legislation.

Sincerely,

JIM NARVA,
Executive Director,
National Association of State Fire Marshals.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HOME BUILDERS,
September 16, 2019.

Hon. ANN KUSTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BUDDY CARTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES KUSTER AND CARTER: On behalf of the approximately 140,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I am writing to express my support for H.R. 1618, Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019. We appreciate your willingness to work with us on this important issue.

The Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019 would create a grant program to encourage states to install carbon monoxide detectors in public facilities. NAHB members are involved in land development and building single-family and multi-family housing, remodeling, and other aspects of residential and light commercial construction. While our members are typically not involved in building schools, hospitals, airports, and other public buildings, we recognize the importance of requiring carbon monoxide detectors.

According to the Center of Disease Control, at least 430 people die in the United States from accidental carbon monoxide poisoning. As a response, majority of the states have adopted statutes, via building codes or state law, that requires carbon monoxide detectors in all residential buildings. NAHB supports legislation like this that promotes the safety of occupants in a cost-effective way.

NAHB appreciates your leadership on this life saving legislation and we look forward to working with you on future legislation.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. TOBIN III.

CONSUMER REPORTS,
September 17, 2019.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Consumer Reports, the independent, non-profit member organization, urges you to vote yes on H.R. 2211, H.R. 1618, and H.R. 806, three bills that would

help protect consumers from product safety hazards in their homes. CR testified before the House Energy and Commerce Committee in support of these bills in June, and urges their passage today for the reasons below.

H.R. 2211, THE STURDY ACT

Consumer Reports strongly supports H.R. 2211, the “Stop Tip-overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Youth Act,” or the STURDY Act, and urges its swift passage. The bill would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to establish a strong mandatory safety standard to improve the stability of dressers and similar clothing storage furniture and help prevent deaths and injuries resulting from when they tip over onto children. Long a hidden hazard in the home, tip-overs send thousands of people to the emergency room annually. Dressers and other clothing storage units are particularly lethal, accounting for at least 206 reported deaths since the year 2000, with most of the victims being children younger than age 6.

CR has found that the most effective and most widely touted tip-over prevention strategy available today—anchoring a dresser to the wall using brackets and straps—is not an easy fix for the majority of consumers. Our nationally representative survey last year of 1,502 U.S. adults found that only 27 percent of Americans had anchored furniture in their homes, and among Americans with kids under age 6 at home, 40 percent anchored their furniture. Fundamentally, because a child’s life should not rely on consumer skill at anchoring a dresser to a wall, CR has called on the furniture industry to consistently produce dressers and other clothing storage units that are designed to be more stable and that better resist tipping over onto children.

Over the past two years, CR has conducted extensive research, analysis of incident and injury data, and comparative testing of a cross-section of dressers in the marketplace. Based on our investigation, we found that the industry’s voluntary standard leaves too many children at risk. Our results demonstrated that it is feasible for dressers at all price points to pass a more rigorous test. CR bought 42 dressers for evaluation, and put them through a series of three progressively tougher stability tests. While 13 dressers failed all but the first of the tests, 20 dressers passed all the testing, underscoring that manufacturers are capable of successfully designing more stable dressers. The failures reinforce why a stronger standard is necessary to protect consumers. The 20 dressers that passed all our tests cost various amounts, and were representative of all price points in the market.

In light of the unreasonable risk of death or injury to children and the findings of our investigation, CR and others have been advocating for the CPSC to develop and implement a strong mandatory safety standard with performance requirements for the stability of dressers and other clothing storage units. While both Republican and Democratic CPSC commissioners have expressed support for measures to strengthen the current safety framework around furniture tip-overs, the agency has so far failed to act, and commissioners have recognized that CPSC rulemaking under its Consumer Product Safety Act Section 7 and 9 authority is likely to take several years, if not a full decade, to complete. To account for the weight of children under age 6 and the feasibility demonstrated by CR’s test results, CR has said the standard should, at a minimum, include a loaded stability test of 60 pounds. We also have said that it is critical for the standard to be mandatory, not voluntary, for several reasons, including because:

Under the current system of safety oversight, consumers essentially must place their trust in manufacturers that they will produce a reasonably stable dresser;

Wall anchors and other tip-over restraint devices, while important, are no substitute for adequate stability performance testing;

A mandatory standard is justified under the Consumer Product Safety Act—with the CPSC able to find that such a rule is reasonably necessary and in the public interest;

CR’s testing shows that manufacturers are capable of incorporating appropriate design changes to their products that yield adequate stability, and of offering units for sale to consumers that are affordable and do not sacrifice utility; and

Such a standard would allow the CPSC to enforce requirements, including performance standards, and more readily gain industry cooperation for recalls; historically, companies have not carried out tip-over-related dresser recalls unless they face overwhelming CPSC and public pressure, or their product is linked to a death or failed CPSC stability test.

Enactment of the STURDY Act would help ensure the fastest possible implementation of a strong stability standard, and the reduced delay could save children’s lives. In addition to CR, the bill has the support of Parents Against Tip-Overs and a broad coalition of 75 pediatrician, safety, and consumer groups. A bipartisan majority of CPSC commissioners also has expressed support for the STURDY Act and enactment of a legislative solution that would permit the CPSC to take faster action to help prevent tip-overs than the promulgation of a rule under its traditional rulemaking authority and procedures.

The hazard to children of furniture tip-overs has been insufficiently addressed by both the furniture industry and the CPSC for years. Congress, today, has the chance to finally force a more protective stability standard to take effect. We urge members to seize this opportunity for leadership on behalf of child safety and pass H.R. 2211, the STURDY Act, without delay.

H.R. 1618, THE NICHOLAS AND ZACHARY BURT CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING PREVENTION ACT

Consumer Reports supports H.R. 1618, the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019. According to the CDC, during 2010–2015, a total of 2,244 deaths resulted from unintentional carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, with 393 of those deaths occurring in 2015. CR often stresses the importance of installing and maintaining CO detectors, and offers a buying guide and ratings to give consumers comparative information about different products that CR has tested. To help keep consumers safe, CR also has published stories about how to ensure that smoke and carbon monoxide detectors function properly.

H.R. 1618 would establish a grant program for CO poisoning prevention, administered by the CPSC. The grants would help push states to require that up-to-date carbon monoxide detectors be installed in all dwelling units and numerous other facilities with the capacity to hold a large number of people, and encourage states to develop a strategy to protect vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, or low-income households. With hundreds of people dying each year from carbon monoxide poisoning, it is appropriate to establish a modest CPSC-administered grant program to promote the installation of CO detectors, especially for vulnerable populations. This grant program can be an important part of a broader, multi-pronged strategy to significantly reduce injuries and deaths associated with carbon monoxide poisoning, and Congress should pass the bill.

H.R. 806, THE PORTABLE FUEL CONTAINER SAFETY ACT

Consumer Reports supports H.R. 806, the Portable Fuel Container Safety Act of 2019. According to National Fire Protection Association estimates, fire departments responded to an average of 160,910 fires per year in the 2007–2011 period that started with ignition of a flammable or combustible liquid, resulting in an estimated 454 civilian deaths, 3,910 civilian injuries, and \$1.5 billion in direct property damage per year. Manufacturers and safety experts have identified a portion of the death and injury toll to address through product design: incidents involving flame jetting from portable fuel containers intended for reuse by consumers.

Despite the fact that people should never pour fuel such as gasoline, kerosene, or diesel over a flame or use such fuel for fire-starting purposes, people do—creating a foreseeable scenario that this Act would help address. The Portable Fuel Container Safety Act would require flame mitigation devices, or flame arrestors, to prevent flame from entering these containers and igniting the gases inside. This requirement is consistent with a new voluntary standard recently finalized by ASTM International that the CPSC could decide to treat as a mandatory standard under the bill if the agency determines that it meets the bill’s minimum conditions.

The new ASTM standard represents a step forward for safety, and all portable fuel containers intended for reuse by consumers should conform to its provisions. Congress should pass H.R. 806 to ensure this standard or a similar standard becomes mandatory. Consumers should have assurance that any new portable fuel container they may buy—which they or someone else may use or misuse—will contain an effective flame mitigation device, and that the CPSC can readily take action if a manufacturer fails to follow the law.

CONCLUSION

Consumer Reports thanks all members of the House of Representatives for their consideration of these important bills to improve safety around the home for millions of people nationwide. We urge you to vote yes on H.R. 2211, H.R. 1618, and H.R. 806, and look forward to working together in the future to ensure a safe marketplace for all consumers.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM WALLACE,
Manager, Home and Safety Policy.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,

September 9, 2019.

Re NEMA Support for H.R. 1618—Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act.

Hon. ANN M. KUSTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KUSTER: The National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) is the principal trade group representing U.S.-based manufacturers of electrical products and systems and medical imaging technology. On behalf of NEMA’s Fire, Life Safety, Security & Emergency Communications product section, I am writing to express support for H.R. 1618, which promotes the purchase and installation of carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in residential homes and dwelling units nationwide. This measure is overdue and NEMA commends you for your leadership on this important health & safety issue.

Carbon monoxide is a silent killer. Undetectable by human senses—you cannot see it, smell it or taste it—CO is the leading cause of accidental poisoning death in the

United States. Often misdiagnosed or under-detected, CO poisoning induces symptoms that mimic those of the flu, with headache, nausea and dizziness being the most common. A CO alarm or detector is an inexpensive, effective way to warn that a dangerous concentration of CO is present, which can occur whenever a fuel-burning appliance such as a furnace, water heater, stove, or generator malfunctions or is used improperly. Other common household sources of CO include fireplaces and vehicles left running in attached garages.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, each year more than 400 Americans die from unintentional CO poisoning not linked to fires, more than 20,000 visit the emergency room, and more than 4,000 are hospitalized. Regrettably, many of these incidents could be prevented by properly installed and maintained alarm systems.

The need for detection and alarms is especially acute in homes, where people sleep and typically spend most of their time. Any residence that contains a potential source of CO emissions should be equipped with protection from this insidious life-safety hazard.

Most states (as well as Puerto Rico and Guam) have enacted laws requiring CO detection in residential dwellings, and it is likely that more will adopt similar legislation or codes in the coming years. These measures—along with education efforts—have proven successful in reducing CO-related injuries and deaths, but laws alone do not guarantee that protection is in place wherever it is needed.

The Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act will help states and local governments implement these programs and provide greater assurance that families are protecting themselves and their loved ones from CO. NEMA particularly supports the bill's emphasis on facilities that serve children and the elderly, since they are especially susceptible to the effects of CO exposure. All schools should have proper CO detection systems in place and NEMA welcomes federal support in this regard.

NEMA's Fire, Life Safety, Security & Emergency Communications product section includes the world's leading manufacturers of systems and devices that guard against not only CO but other commonplace life safety hazards such as fire and smoke. These companies strongly endorse measures that help to reduce these hazards in more spaces and environments where people gather. H.R. 1618 is an important step in that regard and NEMA is pleased to support its enactment.

Very truly yours,

PHILIP SQUAIR,

Vice President—Government Relations.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. So, again, Mr. Speaker, this bill has strong bipartisan support, and I encourage all my colleagues to support it.

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

When we go home, people say: Well, can't you all agree on anything up there in Washington, because all you all do is fight? Why can't you work in a bipartisan fashion?"

I will admit, sometimes it seems like we can't agree to the fact that the Sun is going to come up in the east tomorrow, but on this bill, there is bipartisan support. We agree.

Mr. Speaker, I want to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1618, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman LONG for his work on this legislation. It was really a pleasure to work with him on these bills.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close as well, but I want to say, once in a while we will read in the paper of a family that fell victim to carbon monoxide poisoning, but mostly this is one by one by one, a couple people here, a couple people there, and it doesn't make the headlines as a problem. Yet we heard the numbers, the astonishing numbers of people who fall victim—sometimes, and many times, fatally, not always—to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Again, this is something that is absolutely preventable, and so I am very grateful and hopeful that all our colleagues will support this legislation.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1618, the "Nicholas and Zachary Burt Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019."

I thank Congresswoman KUSTER of New Hampshire for introducing this legislation which will save the lives of many children.

H.R. 1618 directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a grant program to provide assistance to States for specified activities related to the prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning, including installation of alarms in certain dwellings and facilities.

More specifically, this grant would assist in installing alarms in dwelling units of low-income families or the elderly, childcare facilities, public schools, senior centers, and student dorms owned by public universities.

In addition to installation efforts, this bill would also assist in enforcement and education efforts related to carbon monoxide detectors.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by burning fuel.

Exposure to unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning, a serious health condition that could result in death.

In the month of August, a carbon monoxide leak at the Raveneaux Apartments in Houston sent eighteen people to the hospital—seven of these victims were children.

This time, all of the victims survived.

More than 150 people in the United States die from carbon monoxide poisoning every year.

Home deaths account for the majority of accidental carbon monoxide poisoning, and research shows that purchasing and installing carbon monoxide alarms close to the sleeping areas in residential homes and other dwelling units can help avoid fatalities.

That is why I urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 1618.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1618, 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.

PORTABLE FUEL CONTAINER SAFETY ACT OF 2019

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 806) to require compliant flame mitigation devices to be used on portable fuel containers for flammable liquid fuels, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 806

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 "Portable Fuel Container Safety Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS TO PROTECT AGAINST PORTABLE FUEL CONTAINER EXPLOSIONS NEAR OPEN FLAMES OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCES.

(a) RULE ON SAFETY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (referred to in this Act as the "Commission") shall promulgate a final rule to require flame mitigation devices in portable fuel containers that impede the propagation of flame into the container, except as provided in subsection (c).

(b) RULEMAKING; CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD.—A rule under subsection (a)—

(1) shall be promulgated in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(c) EXCEPTION.—

(1) VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—Subsection (a) shall not apply for a class of portable fuel containers in the scope of this Act if the Commission determines at any time that—

(A) there is a voluntary standard for flame mitigation devices for those containers that impedes the propagation of flame into the container;

(B) the voluntary standard described in subparagraph (A) is or will be in effect not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) the voluntary standard described in subparagraph (A) is developed by ASTM International or such other standard development organization that the Commission determines to have met the intent of this Act.

(2) DETERMINATION REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER.—Any determination made by the Commission under this subsection shall be published in the Federal Register.

(d) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD FOR PURPOSE OF ENFORCEMENT.—If the Commission determines that a voluntary standard meets the conditions described in subsection (c), the requirements of such voluntary standard shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058) beginning on the date which is the later of—

(1) 180 days after publication of the Commission's determination under subsection (c); or

(2) the effective date contained in the voluntary standard.

(e) REVISION OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—

(1) NOTICE TO COMMISSION.—If the requirements of a voluntary standard that meet the conditions of subsection (c) are subsequently

revised, the organization that revised the standard shall notify the Commission after the final approval of the revision.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF REVISION.—Not later than 180 days after the Commission is notified of a revised voluntary standard described in paragraph (1) (or such later date as the Commission determines appropriate), such revised voluntary standard shall become enforceable as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), in place of the prior version, unless within 90 days after receiving the notice the Commission determines that the revised voluntary standard does not meet the requirements described in subsection (c).

(f) FUTURE RULEMAKING.—The Commission, at any time after publication of the consumer product safety rule required by subsection (a), a voluntary standard is treated as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (d), or a revision is enforceable as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (e) may initiate a rulemaking in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the requirements or to include any additional provision that the Commission determines is reasonably necessary to protect the public against flame jetting from a portable fuel container. Any rule promulgated under this subsection shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(g) ACTION REQUIRED.—

(1) EDUCATION CAMPAIGN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall undertake a campaign to educate consumers about the dangers associated with using or storing portable fuel containers for flammable liquids near an open flame or any other source of ignition.

(2) SUMMARY OF ACTIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress a summary of actions taken by the Commission in such campaign.

(h) PORTABLE FUEL CONTAINER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “portable fuel container” means any container or vessel (including any spout, cap, and other closure mechanism or component of such container or vessel or any retrofit or aftermarket spout or component intended or reasonably anticipated to be for use with such container)—

(1) intended for flammable liquid fuels with a flash point less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, including gasoline, kerosene, diesel, ethanol, methanol, denatured alcohol, or biofuels;

(2) that is a consumer product with a capacity of 5 gallons or less; and

(3) that the manufacturer knows or reasonably should know is used by consumers for transporting, storing, and dispensing flammable liquid fuels.

(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section may not be interpreted to conflict with the Children’s Gasoline Burn Prevention Act (Public Law 110–278; 122 Stat. 2602).

SEC. 3. CHILDREN’S GASOLINE BURN PREVENTION ACT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 2(c) of the Children’s Gasoline Burn Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. 2056 note; Public Law 110–278) is amended by inserting after “for use by consumers” the following: “and any receptacle for gasoline, kerosene, or diesel fuel, including any spout, cap, and other closure mechanism and component of such receptacle or any retrofit or aftermarket spout or component intended or reasonably anticipated to be for use with such receptacle, produced or distributed for sale to or use by consumers for transport of, or refueling of internal combustion engines with, gasoline, kerosene, or diesel fuel”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect 6 months after the date of enactment of this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LONG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 806.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 806, the Portable Fuel Container Safety Act of 2019.

This bipartisan legislation was introduced by Representative MIKE THOMPSON and DAVID JOYCE, a bipartisan cosponsorship. It was advanced out of the Energy and Commerce Committee on July 17, 2019, by voice vote.

Portable fuel containers are used for many everyday purposes by adults and kids alike. For example, we might see them used to transport or store fuel for the lawnmower or the backyard fire pit, and your son or daughter might use them in their high school chemistry class.

What many users don’t realize is that these containers are highly explosive. Each year, they send thousands of people to the emergency room, including with third-degree burns.

The explosions that they make, known as flame jetting, occur when flammable vapors escape from the open nozzle and are ignited.

These explosions, however, are preventable. A small piece of mesh, known as a flame arrester, can be added to the container’s spout to eliminate the conditions that create explosions, and they cost just pennies. There is no reason they shouldn’t be standard in all portable fuel containers.

The Portable Fuel Container Safety Act will make sure that all portable fuel containers have flame mitigation devices, and it will save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my colleagues who introduced this bill. I also want to thank Margrett Lewis, who has witnessed firsthand the horrors of such an explosion and who has been such a fierce advocate for many years.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues to support this bipartisan measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety rule to require flame mitigation devices on

portable fuel containers. Furthermore, it directs CPSC to conduct an education campaign to alert consumers to the dangers of using or storing portable fuel containers near ignition sources and to report to Congress on the campaign.

In addition, it amends the Children’s Gasoline Burn Prevention Act to expand existing child-resistance requirements for closures for portable gasoline containers to include portable kerosene and diesel fuel containers and component parts.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Margrett Lewis for her tireless efforts to help get this bill across the House floor today. She turned her personal tragedy into passionate advocacy in an effort to prevent others from facing a similar incident.

I thank everybody for their work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. THOMPSON and his bipartisan group of cosponsors, and I am pleased to support addressing this important safety issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 806, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), who really brought this bill to the attention of our committee and subcommittee and garnered the support that is needed to make sure that death, disfigurement, and tragedy don’t occur because of these products.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding the time, and for all of her effort and help in making sure this bill passes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my legislation that addresses a dangerous and deadly public safety issue by directing the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a standard for requiring flame mitigation devices to be used in portable fuel containers and to help educate our communities about the dangers of flame jetting.

This issue is very personal to me. I met with local fire officials and Margrett Priest Lewis, a mother and constituent. Margrett’s daughter, along with her twin sister and a few friends, were roasting marshmallows. Their portable fireplace used a common biofuel that, unfortunately, did not have a flame mitigation device. As Margrett’s daughter went to refuel the outdoor fireplace, the fuel exploded from the bottle in a process called flame jetting, which you heard about earlier. Portable fuel containers are found in households across America and, yet, even when used correctly, like in the case of Margrett’s family, present a risk for severe injury and, in some cases, death.

This story of survival and Margrett’s advocacy on behalf of burn survivors

has inspired my legislation, and she has been the driving force behind this bill.

Flammable or combustible liquids cause over 160,000 fires per year, \$1.5 billion in property damage, and some 4,000 injuries and over 450 deaths every year. These accidents can happen in any community, and the results can be devastating. These accidents are caused when fuel vapors flash back and ignite the container contents, leading to flame to flame jetting or explosions. These accidents are easily preventable.

Flame mitigation devices can prevent accidents caused by flammable vapors igniting within liquid containers. While workplace safety regulations govern the use of approved flame mitigation devices in flammable liquid containers for industrial use, there is no requirement for consumer containers used in homes, campsites, or schools across our country.

This bipartisan solution is supported by a broad coalition, including the American Burn Association, the Congressional Fire Services Institute, the International Association of Fire Fighters, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Volunteer Fire Council, National Fire Protection Association, the Consumer Federation of America, the Phoenix Society for Burn Survivors, the Portable Fuel Container Manufacturers Association, and the National Association of State Fire Marshals.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the National Association of State Fire Marshals' letter of support.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
STATE FIRE MARSHALS,
Maitland, FL, September 16, 2019.

Hon. MIKE THOMPSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: The National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) membership comprises the most senior state fire officials in the United States, with a primary mission of protecting human life, property and the environment from fire and related public safety issues. Therefore, NASFM strongly endorses H.R. 806, Portable Fuel Container Safety Act of 2019.

Flammable or combustible liquids cause over 160,000 fires per year, causing \$1.5 billion in property damage, almost 4,000 injuries and 454 deaths annually. These accidents can happen in any community, and the results can be devastating.

Flame Mitigation Devices (FMD), such as flame arresters, can help prevent accidents caused by flammable vapors igniting within the liquid container, causing an explosion or flash fire. While workplace safety regulations govern the use of approved flame arresters in flammable liquid containers for industrial use, there is no requirement for consumer containers used in homes, camp sites, and schools across the country.

H.R. 806, Portable Fuel Container Safety Act of 2019 would address this gap by directing the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a standard for requiring FMDs to be used in these containers and reduce the risk of catastrophic accidents.

Thank you again for your leadership, NASFM looks forward to working with you

to enact into law this important fire safety prevention legislation.

Sincerely,

JIM NARVA,
Executive Director,

National Association of State Fire Marshals.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge every Member of this body to keep our constituents and their children safe by passing this bipartisan, commonsense consumer safety bill.

I thank the cosponsor, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and, again, Chairwoman SCHAKOWSKY, for helping move this bill through her subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 806, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, once again, I thank the sponsors of this bill and Congressman LONG for his participation. It means so much to me. I thank him for his help and his friendship.

I want to say that the story of Margrett and her daughter—her daughter has had countless surgeries as a consequence. She is one of the people who survived, but her life has been transformed forever, and we can prevent this with this legislation.

I want to give a special shout-out to the committee staff and the subcommittee staff on the Democratic side, as well as on the Republican side. I want to thank sincerely my staff in my office for all of their help on this bill. This is another one of those that will definitely be improving and saving the lives of so many Americans and ridding our country of this danger.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 806, the Portable Fuel Container Safety Act of 2019.

I want to thank Congressman MIKE THOMPSON for introducing H.R. 806 which will help to save the lives of countless children.

H.R. 806 directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to require fuel containers to include devices that impede flames from entering the container.

This requirement applies to flammable, liquid fuel containers of fewer than five gallons that are intended for transport.

The bill also requires child resistant caps on kerosene and diesel fuel containers.

CPSC may either promulgate a rule or adopt an existing standard.

Additionally, CPSC must educate consumers about dangers associated with using or storing such containers near an open flame or a source of ignition.

On September 21, 2013, a 10-year-old boy, Christopher Allsup, died when an old red plastic gas container exploded showering him with burning gasoline.

Over 90 percent of his body was burnt.

He was flown to the University of Iowa Burn Center where he lived for only 5 hours.

In 2010, Robert Jacoby had poured gasoline from a gas can onto a brush pile he planned to ignite, he then walked the can 20 feet from the pile when it exploded.

He said he had not yet lit a match or any other fire but claimed a spark from static electricity created by the friction between the plastic can and his denim jeans was the source of ignition.

Jacoby suffered severe burns over 75 percent of his body and spent four months in a burn unit, incurring \$1.5 million in medical bills.

In August in preparation for Hurricane Dorian a resident of Fort Myers, Florida had filled several gasoline canisters and stored them next to a natural gas-powered water heater.

A hot shower triggered the water heater causing it to work harder with the vapors of the gasoline ultimately starting a fire in the garage.

Luckily, water coming from the pipe sprayed everywhere, containing the fire to the garage.

Gasoline from gas cans is responsible for deaths and injuries both from ignition and the volatile vapors as well as from direct aspiration into the lung or aspiration following vomiting of ingested gasoline.

For children, the most serious types of injuries associated with exposure to gasoline are burns following ignition of the volatile vapors, chemical pneumonia, pulmonary damage, and possible death associated with direct aspiration into the lungs or aspiration during vomiting following ingestion.

The filling of portable fuel containers or "gas cans" in pickup trucks and cars can result in serious fires as a result from the buildup of static electricity from the bed liner or carpet.

Under certain limited conditions—including a very low volume of gasoline left inside—a flashback explosion can occur inside a plastic gas can, when gas vapor escaping the can contacts a source of ignition such as a flame or spark.

Since 1998 the CPSC has tallied at least 1,200 emergency room visits and 11 deaths due to gas can explosions.

That is why I urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 806.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 806, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EXPIRING AUTHORITIES ACT OF 2019

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4285) to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and modify certain authorities and requirements relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4285

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 "Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO VENDEE LOANS.

Section 3733(a)(7) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “September 30, 2019” and inserting “September 30, 2020”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “September 30, 2019,” and inserting “September 30, 2020.”

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR OPERATION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS REGIONAL OFFICE IN MANILA, THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Section 315(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2019” and inserting “September 30, 2020”.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR VERY LOW-INCOME VETERAN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT HOUSING.

Section 2044(e)(1)(G) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “fiscal year 2019” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2019 through 2021”.

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY EXPANSION OF PAYMENTS AND ALLOWANCES FOR BENEFICIARY TRAVEL IN CONNECTION WITH VETERANS RECEIVING CARE FROM VET CENTERS.

Section 104(a) of the Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-154; 126 Stat. 1169), as most recently amended by section 109 of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-251; 132 Stat. 3169), is amended by striking “September 30, 2019” and inserting “September 30, 2020”.

SEC. 6. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

Title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) In section 714(e)(2)(B), by striking “to the refer” and inserting “to refer”.

(2) In section 1725A(c), by inserting a comma after “a contract”.

(3) In section 3313(g)(3)(B)(ii), by inserting a comma after “for books”.

(4) In section 3321(a)(1), by striking “January,” and inserting “January”.

(5) In section 3683—

(A) by striking “(b) (b)” and inserting “(b)”;

(B) by striking “(c) (c)” and inserting “(c)”;

(C) by striking “(d) (d)” and inserting “(d)”.

(6) In section 3699(b), by striking “this paragraph” and inserting “this subsection”.

(7) In section 7462(b)(4)(A), by inserting “notice” after “written”.

(8) In section 7696(c)(1), by striking “).” and inserting a period.

(9) In section 8104(a), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following new paragraph (3):

“(3) For purposes of this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘major medical facility project’ means a project for the construction, alteration, or acquisition of a medical facility involving a total expenditure of more than \$20,000,000, but such term does not include an acquisition by exchange, non-recurring maintenance projects of the Department, or the construction, alteration, or acquisition of a shared Federal medical facility for which the Department’s estimated share of the project costs does not exceed \$20,000,000.

“(B) The term ‘major medical facility lease’ means a lease for space for use as a new medical facility at an average annual rent of more than \$1,000,000.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gen-

tleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 4285.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 4285, and I thank Mr. BRINDISI for sponsoring this important bill which authorizes the continued operations of programs and offices vital to addressing the needs of the veterans we serve.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the continued operation of the Manila, Philippines, regional benefits office, the only VA regional benefits office, or VARO, operating in a foreign country, and I plan to visit that facility this year.

In addition to administering disability and survivor benefits to over 16,000 veterans, their dependents, and survivors, the Manila RO administers healthcare benefits, as well.

I urge support for continued operation of this key VA regional office serving veterans and their families in the Philippines.

This bill also extends the VA Vendee Loan Program, which allows VA to sell foreclosed properties to the general public, instead of continuing to own foreclosed properties it cannot use. Our committee is working hard to ensure we can increase economic opportunities for veterans and their families so that no bank will have to foreclose on a veteran's home and place that veteran and his or her family at risk of homelessness.

That is why this bill also includes a bipartisan agreement to extend the Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program for 2 years. This critical program assists homeless veterans and their families, and those most at risk of becoming homeless. In southern California, veterans experience some of the highest rates of homelessness in the country.

In the Inland Empire rents continue to rise. Geographic barriers make it challenging for veterans to access services that prevent homelessness. And the recent \$9 billion cut to HUD housing assistance programs is making the homelessness crisis worse generally. That is why extending the operation of this vital program is so important.

In recent weeks, our Economic Opportunity Subcommittee, led by Chairman MIKE LEVIN and Ranking Member GUS BILIRAKIS, held two bipartisan field hearings that are helping this committee to identify solutions to address veteran homelessness.

We have much work to do in understanding the definition of homeless-

ness, getting true population counts, preventing homelessness, and working to respond to homelessness after disasters.

During the field hearing in San Diego, we heard prevention was about one-tenth of the cost of crisis intervention.

The SSVF program, which awards grants to nonprofit organizations, provides supportive services to very low-income veterans and their families to assist homeless veterans in moving into permanent housing and veterans in housing who are at risk of becoming homeless. These grants help organizations provide case management, outreach, and help veterans obtain VA healthcare and disability benefits.

These grant recipients also help with child care assistance, transportation, housing counseling services, legal services, and financial planning for veterans and their families.

I urge each of my colleagues to support this vital program so that no veteran is forced to live on the street.

Mr. Speaker, September is National Suicide Prevention and Awareness Month. Tragically, 20 veterans take their lives each day. Despite Congress' and VA's efforts to address veteran suicide, the rate remains unchanged. This year, we have also seen multiple veteran suicides on VA campuses. For these reasons, I have made addressing veteran suicide the top policy priority of this committee.

Earlier this month, I called on VA to conduct a 15-day nationwide stand-down in response to a VA inspector general investigation into a veteran suicide at the West Palm Beach VA Medical Center. The IG report exposed weaknesses in procedures, staff training, and installation of monitoring equipment in the inpatient mental health clinic.

Three-quarters of veterans who commit suicide are not receiving treatment at VA hospitals and clinics. As Congress and VA chart a strategy to reach these veterans not receiving VA care, veterans and the public must be assured that VA's own mental health clinics are adequately and appropriately staffed. Each unit must have up-to-date monitoring equipment. All VA staff must undergo appropriate training. And each mental health unit must be routinely inspected.

While I am disappointed the VA secretary has resisted my call for a nationwide stand-down, I appreciate that VA is taking actions that meet the spirit of my request. VA must make every effort to provide the highest quality treatment for the veterans and their care, especially veterans in crisis who come to VA for help.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4285 extends a program that provides transportation for veterans living in highly rural areas to vet centers for counseling and other mental health and social services.

For veterans in need of mental healthcare who may be uncomfortable entering medical facilities, vet centers

serve as a community and counseling center. For some veterans, these vet centers are a lifeline.

Yesterday, Congressman ROSE and I visited the vet center in Staten Island, New York. We both learned about the support, counseling, connection to other VA services, and the sense of community the Staten Island vet center creates with the veterans who visit there.

□ 1645

We also learned that transportation, including a \$15 toll, can make it difficult for veterans in New York City to access vet centers and VA facilities. Our committee is going to look into a solution to address this.

Likewise, veterans in highly rural areas tell us distance and transportation are also obstacles to participating in counseling and mental health treatment at vet centers. Therefore, Congress has been authorizing a pilot program since 2012 that pays travel expenses for veterans attending counseling at vet centers in Bangor, Maine; Kalispell, Montana; Santa Fe, New Mexico; and Spokane, Washington.

Mr. Speaker, suicide is preventable. Veterans who are thinking about suicide are not alone. If my colleagues have veterans in their district who are thinking about suicide, please urge them to call the Veterans Crisis Line at 1-800-273-8255 and press 1. They can also text 741741.

Mr. Speaker, let me repeat this very important number again. The Veterans Crisis Line is 1-800-273-8255, and veterans are asked to press 1. Veterans can also text 741741.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank Mr. BRINDISI, a member of our Economic Opportunity and Health Subcommittees, for bringing this bill to the floor.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4285, the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2019.

This legislation represents a bipartisan, bicameral agreement that would extend the expiring authorities impacting the lives of veterans. Swift passage of this legislation today would ensure that these programs continue. This bill would extend four authorities.

First, the bill would extend through September 30, 2020, the VA's authority to provide direct loans to buyers of VA-owned residences that the VA has pooled together.

It would also extend to September 30, 2020, the VA's authority to operate a regional office in Manila that provides services to World War II veterans who reside in the Philippines.

Third, it would extend through 2021 the Supportive Services for Veteran Families program, the SSVF program, which provides grants to organizations

that provide supportive services to eligible homeless or at-risk veteran families to promote housing stability.

Finally, the bill would extend through September 2020 the VA's authority to pay travel allowances to and from vet centers for veterans who live in highly rural areas.

To be clear, these are not new authorities. They are in present law, and costs associated with them have been assumed in the House-passed appropriations bill for fiscal year 2020 and the 2021 advanced appropriations.

In addition to extending these authorities, the bill would also make technical changes to legislation that Congress has previously passed.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4285 so that the Senate can take it up quickly and send it to the President's desk.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), the chairman of the Economic Opportunity Subcommittee.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation, which will, among other things, help us address the epidemic of veteran homelessness. It is simply unacceptable that many of the men and women who have served this great country are now living on our streets.

I am grateful to my friend, Ranking Member GUS BILIRAKIS from Florida. We have now had two field hearings in his district, the 12th Congressional District of Florida, and my district, the 49th Congressional District of California. We are absolutely committed to doing everything we can to address this issue in our communities and in all communities around the country.

We owe it to those who have served and their families to ensure that they have everything they need to get back on their feet, including case management; assistance in obtaining VA benefits; and temporary financial assistance with rent, utilities, or childcare expenses.

I was proud to introduce bipartisan legislation to help address homelessness, specifically among women veterans, by reauthorizing funding for the Supportive Services for Veteran Families grant program and requiring that at least \$20 million goes to organizations that have a focus on helping women veterans and their families.

What we are seeing in our subcommittee is that the rate of veterans' homelessness is roughly steady, but alarmingly, women veterans' homelessness is increasing. We have to do something about it.

The legislation before us today will provide the reauthorization that we need before the end of the fiscal year on September 30.

I have said it before, and I will say it again: Even one homeless veteran is one too many. We have a moral obligation to make robust Federal investments in programs to help get veterans off the streets.

By passing this legislation, we can make those investments, and we can do more than just pay lip service to our veterans. We can give them the support and resources they have earned and deserve.

I give credit to my friends, Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member ROE. They are doing a fantastic job helping our veterans and trying to give back in any way we can to those who have served our country, those who have given so much. It is my great honor to serve with them on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), an original cosponsor of this legislation.

I have had the privilege of serving with Congressman BOST since he has been on the committee. He is a Marine Corps veteran, 1979 to 1982. He served in the last Congress as chairman of the DAMA, Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee, and he is also on the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

As a marine, it is one of my greatest honors to serve on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. It is vitally important that our government fulfill its promises to our Nation's military members that they will be taken care of once they return.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is tasked with ensuring that they receive the care they need and have earned. This bill ensures that the VA can continue to support some of our Nation's most vulnerable veterans. It extends funding for programs that help very low-income veterans and those who must travel long distances to vet centers in order to receive their care.

That is why I am proud to cosponsor and introduce this legislation with my friend, Congressman BRINDISI, and I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BRINDISI), who serves on our Economic Opportunity and Health Subcommittees and who also is the author of H.R. 4285.

Mr. BRINDISI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4285, the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2019, which I introduced to ensure that veterans and their families continue to have access to the programs and benefits that they rely on.

This critical bill authorizes the continuation of several important VA programs that will expire at the end of this fiscal year if Congress does not act.

First, this bill provides a 1-year extension of VA's authority relating to vendee loans. Vendee loans are loans offered by the VA to purchase VA real estate-owned properties. Offered to veterans and nonveterans alike, this loan

program allows people to purchase properties that were previously foreclosed upon and are now government-owned, with little to no downpayment.

This bill also provides a 2-year extension of financial assistance for supportive services for very low-income veteran families in permanent housing. Grantees under this program are required to provide supportive services to eligible veterans and their families, including outreach, case management, and assistance in obtaining VA benefits.

This program was previously authorized for fiscal year 2019, but this extension would extend authorization to include fiscal years 2020 and 2021. This extension of the program helps give the VA and the grantees better certainty of the program's future so they can continue providing critical wraparound services that help low-income veterans get back on their feet.

The bill also provides a 1-year extension of VA's payments and allowances for beneficiary travel in connection with veterans receiving care from vet centers. While veterans can claim beneficiary travel from VA medical facilities, we know that care at the vet centers can be just as important.

This program is important because it specifically helps populations of rural veterans. Highly rural veterans have frequently described transportation as being a limiting factor in receiving care, and I am proud that this bill would extend this critical program.

I thank Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member ROE for their work on extending these critical programs and their true commitment to our Nation's veterans. I also thank my colleague Congressman BOST from Illinois, my friend on the VA Committee, for leading this legislation with me.

It is an honor to serve on the VA Committee, the most bipartisan committee in Congress, and work with my colleagues to support our Nation's veterans.

I encourage my colleagues to support this critical legislation and support our Nation's veterans.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, just to reemphasize what was said about homeless veterans, I have been on the committee for almost 11 years, my entire time in Congress. When I first arrived here, we had over 100,000 homeless veterans on the streets of this country, which was unbelievable.

Then-Secretary General Shinseki made one of his priorities to try to reduce homelessness to zero by 2016. He did not succeed in that, but we have reduced the homeless veterans population now down to under 40,000, which is a 60 percent reduction, a huge reduction.

I could not agree more with my colleague from California. One veteran homeless is too many.

I know there are pockets in this country. I know that, in California,

they have a really serious problem there, and I think they are working very hard on trying to solve this. This legislation will be one piece of the puzzle.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and Veterans' Affairs Committee Ranking Member PHIL ROE for mentioning the tremendous strides the VA and this Nation have made toward reducing veteran homelessness.

It is true that Secretary Shinseki's goal of ending veteran homelessness did not occur by the designated year, 2016. But even in the State of California, where we are still experiencing several pockets of veteran homelessness, in Riverside County, the county I represent in Congress, this county has achieved functional zero. This does not mean that there are zero homeless veterans, but what it does mean is that when homeless veterans are identified, their homelessness is brief and non-recurring. That is the definition of functional zero.

I want to commend, again, the officials at the Riverside County VA and the Loma Linda VA for the incredible work they have done to achieve functional zero. I hope that they will be able to share their insights with other counties in my State and across the Nation that are looking to do the same.

What I do know is that functional zero will not remain functional zero without concerted and intentional effort to be vigilant. We need to be vigilant in areas where we have reduced homelessness to functional zero, and we also need to ensure that we continue to address the challenges in Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego County where homelessness among our veterans persists.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud and pleased to support this package of extensions of programs—among them, programs that will address veteran homelessness.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in passing this very important legislation, H.R. 4285, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the House Committees on the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and Budget, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4285, the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2019, which among other things, reauthorizes the VA Vendee Loan Program.

The VA Vendee Loan program allows veterans, non-veterans, owner-occupants, and investors the opportunity to purchase VA real estate owned properties.

Veterans have the opportunity to purchase these properties with little to no money down, competitive interest rates, 15 or 30 year loan term options, and no appraisal requirement or pre-payment penalties.

H.R. 4285 would provide a one-year extension to this critical program that gives veterans a viable alternative to traditional financing.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is making a positive impact on the lives of thousands of veterans and beneficiaries.

For example, in the Philippines, the Manila Regional office is the only Veterans Affairs office outside the United States or its territories.

This legislation will create a one-year extension of VA's authority to operate a Regional Office in the Philippines, providing benefits claims, local payment of benefit checks, and other social services to thousands of U.S. veterans living overseas in the Philippines.

In addition, H.R. 4285 will provide a two year extension of authority to fund financial assistance for supportive services to very low income veteran families in permanent housing, and a one-year extension of VA's authority to temporarily expand payments and allowances for beneficiary travel in connection with veterans receiving care from vet centers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4285, the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2019, to continue providing the Department of Veterans Affairs the resources to continue providing services to our nation's veterans.

□ 1700

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4285.

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. TAKANO. 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.

HELEN KELLER NATIONAL CENTER REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2134) to reauthorize the Helen Keller National Center for Youths and Adults Who Are Deaf-Blind, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2134

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 "Helen Keller National Center Reauthorization Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. HELEN KELLER NATIONAL CENTER REAUTHORIZED.

The first sentence of section 205(a) of the Helen Keller National Center Act (29 U.S.C. 1904(a)) is amended by striking "1999 through 2003" and inserting "2019 through 2023".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2134.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am excited that the House of Representatives is considering this bill, the Helen Keller National Center Reauthorization Act, a bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it. This bill will reauthorize funding for the center through 2023.

Congress established the Helen Keller National Center in 1967 to provide nationwide services for people who are deaf-blind. Headquartered in New York with regional offices across the country, the center is the only organization of its kind that provides training and resources exclusively to people 16 and over who have both vision and hearing loss.

Unfortunately, deaf-blind people face unique and diverse challenges. Many youth who are deaf-blind have not been provided with the type or quality of education that generally yields successful outcomes in employment, independent living, and community involvement. In fact, deaf-blind youth have some of the lowest levels of access to special education services.

I am so proud of some of the work that we are doing in my home State of Washington to advance justice for deaf-blind people. Washington State Deaf-Blind Citizens is doing incredible work to organize community events, to provide support for everyday tasks like reading the mail and doing errands, and to advocate with lawmakers on the unique needs of the deaf-blind community.

We also have the Deaf-Blind Service Center of Seattle, which focuses on breaking down communication barriers by providing interpretation and advocacy services for free to deaf-blind individuals.

I think we can all agree that every deaf-blind person deserves equal access to services that promote their successes, independence, and full participation in their communities. That is exactly what the Helen Keller National Center provides to this underserved population. Thanks to the center, deaf-blind people in every congressional district can connect with support systems to grow productively and find meaning in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to enthusiastically support this bill to extend congressional authorization for the Helen Keller National Center. I urge my colleagues to support it as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 2134, the legislation to reauthorize

the Helen Keller National Center Act. Originally enacted in 1967, the law established the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults.

Today's legislation allows the important center—the only organization of its kind—to continue to support individuals with combined vision and hearing loss, as well as their families and service providers.

Helen Keller's story is well-known to us all. It is an example of determination and hard work. Not only did she overcome her difficulties, she also worked tirelessly to benefit the lives of others. In doing so, she showed the world there are no boundaries.

I would like to read a couple of quotes of Helen Keller: "Remember, no effort that we make to attain something beautiful is ever lost."

"Sometime, somewhere, somehow we shall find that which we seek."

In an article from 1933, entitled, "The Simplest Way to Be Happy," she wrote: "A happy life consists not in the absence, but in the mastery of hardships."

These quotes embody her perseverance. The Helen Keller National Center carries on this message by working to give the deaf-blind community the tools they need to work and thrive in communities of their choice.

The center offers hope and dignity to those it serves through on-campus assistive technology education; vocational, orientation and mobility, and communication services; and independent living support through its headquarters in Sands Point, New York. Individuals from across the country travel to their headquarters for these incredible resources.

The National Center also provides similar services to local communities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories. The goal of these programs and services is to advance the personal development and independence of individuals who are deaf-blind.

Federal support allows the center to continue its invaluable research and development programs in several areas, including communication techniques and teaching methods. All of this leads to improved program offerings and, ultimately, better lives for deaf-blind Americans and their families.

H.R. 2134 will reauthorize the Helen Keller Center through the year 2023, which demonstrates this body's continued commitment to providing deaf-blind youths and adults with opportunities to lead successful, independent lives. By passing this legislation, Congress recognizes the unique needs of individuals who are deaf-blind as well as the unique care and developmental programs they need.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill. Doing so allows us to carry on Helen Keller's incredible story of independence and success that has given hope to generations of those who are deaf-blind.

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

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN), who is the sponsor of this bill, H.R. 2134, a member of the Appropriations Committee, and my co-chair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus. He is a real champion for communities across the country.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, Ms. JAYAPAL, for yielding me some time. I want to thank my friend from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for his supportive words. I appreciate that.

I am happy that we here today to pass H.R. 2134, the Helen Keller National Center Reauthorization Act of 2019, which I am glad to author and introduce with my colleagues, Representatives TOM SUOZZI and TOM COLE. Without their support, as well as the support of Representatives ROSA DELAURO, PETE KING, and Chairman BOBBY SCOTT, this legislation would not be on the floor today.

The Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults was first authorized by Congress in 1967 to assist the deaf-blind community in America. To this day, it is the only comprehensive national program that provides information, referrals, support, and training exclusively to Americans who have combined vision and hearing loss, while also supporting families and professionals who work with the deaf-blind community.

Unfortunately, the center's authorization has lapsed, but through our actions today, we will be able to reauthorize it through 2023 and continue to advocate on its behalf during the annual appropriations process.

In my home State of Wisconsin, the Helen Keller National Center has partnered with the Wisconsin Division of Vocational Rehabilitation through a formal agreement to provide job preparation and job placement services, independent living, and communication skills, training, and self-advocacy training.

Additionally, it co-led the Midwest Deaf-Blind Transition Institute this past July, where deaf-blind youths from across Wisconsin and their family members explored post-high school options and met with peer mentors.

The center has also recently provided training to 55 professionals in Wisconsin on haptics, a system of providing tactual signs to deaf-blind persons to relay information, which can increase independence and engagement in daily life.

Clearly, the work the Helen Keller National Center performs is vital and life-changing. That is why I am proud to stand here on the floor of the House of Representatives in support of the center and its work. The Helen Keller National Center is worthy of all of our support.

I thank Sue Ruzenski at the Helen Keller National Center for bringing its work and the needs of the deaf-blind community to my attention.

I thank Jacque Mosely of the House Education and Labor Committee, who has been invaluable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to stand in support of the American deaf-blind community and vote in favor of this bipartisan legislation before us.

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

H.R. 2134 is legislation to reauthorize the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults. The center offers groundbreaking educational programs across the country that help deaf-blind individuals triumph over adversity, just as Helen Keller did more than 50 years ago. By passing today's legislation, we ensure this center can continue its critical work providing our Nation's deaf-blind with the resources needed to lead successful and independent lives.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague, Congressman POCAN, whom I thank for authoring this bill. I once again urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 2134, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), who is my good friend.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman JAYAPAL for yielding me time.

Today I rise in support of H.R. 2134, the Helen Keller National Center Reauthorization Act of 2019.

The Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults is located in my district in Sands Point, Long Island. It is a national organization and, really, the only one of its type.

I want to thank my colleagues, Representative POCAN, who is the author of this bill, and Congressman PETER KING, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, Congresswoman DELAURO, Congressman COLE, and Congresswoman LOWEY, for championing the authorization of the Helen Keller National Center.

Think about it: This was formed in 1967, and it is a unique facility in that it serves a population that is both deaf and blind, combined. Imagine how important this organization is in the lives of these folks who are confronting being deaf and blind at the same time.

It is estimated that there are 2.4 million deaf and blind youths and adults in America, and that number is going up dramatically as the population ages.

Mr. Speaker, this organization services adults who are over 16 years of age. They travel from all over the country to come to this facility, as well as having regional centers, which have been mentioned already, that provide what you would characterize as outpatient services.

In my second week in office, in 2017, I visited the Helen Keller National Center in my district. I met with deaf and blind individuals in the program. I learned about their experiences and how Helen Keller services made a dif-

ference in their lives and the lives of their families. Many described how they had gained skills in order to live independently and to be successfully employed in a career of their choice.

We must all recognize the critical importance of this group, and the reauthorization of the Helen Keller Act is one significant way that Congress can collectively convey to the deaf-blind community that we are all committed to ensuring quality services are available to promote their empowerment and their success, not only the work they have done in the past, but that they will do in the future as well.

I want people to know that, since coming to Congress in 2017, after years of no increases in their funding, my colleagues and I have helped increase funding at the Helen Keller National Center from \$10.3 million a year to \$13.5 million for the Helen Keller National Center. It is really a modest investment, but with this funding, they have been able to provide a wider array of critical services to deaf-blind individuals by building a network all across the Nation among professionals and service providers with 11 regional offices located across the country. This year's appropriations bill package passed by the House included \$16 million and is awaiting action in the Senate.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of my colleagues who have done so much for such an important organization.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, in closing, this is commonsense, bipartisan legislation to help deaf-blind students across the country. I am so proud that the House is considering this legislation today. I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2134 the "Helen Keller National Center Reauthorization Act of 2019."

Helen Keller was an American author, political activist, and lecturer who was the first deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelors Degree in the United States.

She was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama on June 27, 1880 and she spent her life campaigning for women's suffrage, labor rights and antimilitarism.

The Helen Keller National Center Act established a Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults to provide specialized intensive services for deaf-blind persons, to train personnel to provide such services, and to conduct applied research, development, and demonstrations relating to communication techniques, teaching methods, aids, devices and delivery of services.

This bill requires an annual audit of the Center and it directs the Secretary of Education to ensure that Center service and training programs are monitored regularly, and Center operation is evaluated annually, with written reports to the President and Congress submitted by specified deadlines.

There are approximately thirty-six million adult Americans that suffer some type of hearing loss and approximately ten million Americans that are blind or visually impaired.

This legislation will help ensure that these Americans get the help they need to fulfill their dreams.

That is why I urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 2134.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2134, 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.

□ 1715

FOSTERING UNDERGRADUATE TALENT BY UNLOCKING RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION ACT

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2486) to reauthorize mandatory funding programs for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2486

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 "Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act" or the "FUTURE Act".

SEC. 2. STRENGTHENING HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

Section 371(b)(1)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking "through 2019" and inserting "through 2021"; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking "2019" and inserting "2021".

SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF ACCOUNT MAINTENANCE FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 458 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking paragraphs (1), (4), and (5); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively;

(2) by striking subsection (b); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 422B(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1072b(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (3); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2019.

SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT FUNDS.

Section 401(b)(7)(A)(iv) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(b)(7)(A)(iv)) is amended by striking

subclauses (X) and (XI) and inserting the following:

- “(X) \$1,267,000,000 for fiscal year 2020;
- “(XI) \$1,145,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- “(XII) \$1,145,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(XIII) \$1,145,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(XIV) \$1,145,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(XV) \$1,394,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(XVI) \$1,145,000,000 for fiscal year 2026 and each succeeding fiscal year.”.

SEC. 5. 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 Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend and include extraneous materials on H.R. 2486.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2486, *Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education*, or better known as the *FUTURE Act*.

This bill is an absolutely crucial piece of legislation. It represents the number one priority of our minority-serving institutions, which educate nearly 30 percent of all undergraduate students in America.

The *FUTURE Act* would reauthorize title 3, part F of the Higher Education Act, providing \$255 million in funding for MSIs for the next 2 years.

This includes:

\$85 million of historically Black colleges and universities;

\$30 million for Tribal colleges and universities;

\$100 million for Hispanic-serving institutions; and

\$15 million each for predominantly Black institutions, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions and Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions.

First authorized in 2010, title 3, part F have helped MSIs prepare their students for STEM professions, fortified failing infrastructure on MSIs campuses, and provided fiscal stability for many of our smaller MSIs.

In order for MSIs to continue this work for fiscal year 2020 and beyond, the House must act tonight and ensure that our low-income, first generation college students are not left behind. This bill is about their future.

H.R. 2486 is not only integral to MSIs and the millions of students that they serve, it is also responsible legislation that is completely paid for, not adding one cent to the deficit. H.R. 2486 does this by repealing automatic maintenance fees, a relic of the now-defunct Federal Family Education Loan Program, where the government-paid private institutions called guaranty agencies to manage student loan accounts. And with the Federal Government now directly lending to student borrowers, these fees are no longer paid, and are increasingly being phased out.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for support for H.R. 2486, and I include in the *RECORD* a letter from the American Council on Education and 43 other national organizations in support of passage of this bill tonight by the House.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,

Washington, DC, September 16, 2019.

Representative NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Representative KEVIN MCCARTHY,

Minority Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the undersigned organizations representing Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), other Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), and the higher education community at large, we write to ask that you and the members you lead vote in favor of H.R. 2486, the *Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education (FUTURE) Act* when it comes up for a vote tomorrow.

This bicameral, bipartisan bill was introduced by Representative Alma Adams (D-NC) and Representative Mark Walker (R-NC) to extend vital mandatory funding for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education, student completion and infrastructure programs benefiting HBCUs, TCUs, HSIs, and other MSIs in Title III, Part F of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) before it expires on September 30, 2019.

Mandatory funding for STEM education and other programs at these important institutions was first instituted when the *College Cost and Reduction Act of 2007* was signed into law. This bill passed both the House and Senate on a bipartisan basis and allowed for mandatory funding to flow to HBCUs, TCUs, HSIs and other MSIs from 2008 to 2009. Shortly thereafter, the *Higher Education Opportunity Act*, which maintained this important stream of funding, passed both the House and Senate on a bipartisan basis and was signed into law in 2008.

It was not until 2010 that these mandatory funds were extended for an additional ten years because Congress recognized the value in securing funding for institutions that served large numbers of low-income, first-generation college students of color.

According to a recent report, there are more than “20 million young people of color in the United States whose representations in STEM education pathways and in the STEM workforce [fall] . . . far below their proportions of the general population.” It was emphasized in this report that “the educational outcomes and STEM readiness of students of color will have direct implications on America’s economic growth, national security, and global prosperity.”

Furthermore, a report released by the White House’s National Science and Tech-

nology Council stated that the “national benefits of a strong STEM foundation cannot be fully realized until all members of society have equitable access to STEM education and [until] there is much broader participation by those historically underserved and underrepresented in STEM fields . . .” The report goes on to highlight the importance of diversity in the workplace leading to more engaged, innovative, and higher-performing organizations.

It is clear that diversifying our STEM workforce should be a priority for our country and would pay immediate dividends to our economy. The *FUTURE Act* helps avoid a \$2.55 billion-dollar cliff in funding over 10 years for HBCUs, TCUs, HSIs, and other MSIs by extending mandatory funding until Fiscal Year 2021. This bill is revenue neutral and allows these important institutions to continue the valuable work of offering quality STEM programs.

We thank you for your consideration of this request, and look forward to working with you to enact this legislation before the September 30 deadline.

Sincerely,

TED MITCHELL,
President.

On behalf of:

Achieving the Dream, Inc.; ACPA-College Student Educators International; ACT, Inc.; American Association of Colleges of Nursing; American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers; American Association of Community Colleges; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; American Association of University Professors; American Council on Education; American Dental Education Association; American Indian Higher Education Consortium; APPA, Leadership in Educational Facilities; Association of American Colleges and Universities; Association of American Universities; Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities.

Association of Community College Trustees; Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges; Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities; Association of Public and Land-grant Universities; Coalition of Urban and Metropolitan Universities; College and University Professional Association for Human Resources; Common App; Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area; Council for Advancement and Support of Education; Council for Christian Colleges & Universities; Council for Higher Education Accreditation; Council for Opportunity in Education; Council of Graduate Schools; Council of Independent Colleges; Council on Social Work Education.

EDUCAUSE; ETS; Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities; NAFSA: Association of International Educators; NASPA—Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education; National Association for College Admission Counseling; National Association of College and University Business Officers; National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; National Association of System Heads; National Council for Community and Education Partnerships; Thurgood Marshall College Fund; UNCF; UPCEA.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to rise in support of H.R. 2486, the *Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act*, also known as the *FUTURE Act*.

First, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms.

ADAMS), my colleague, and Senators TIM SCOTT and DOUG JONES for working with me on this critical piece of legislation.

The FUTURE Act supports STEM programs for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other minority-serving institutions, ensuring the students in our communities receive the best science, tech, engineering, and math education in the country by providing and extending these grants.

Representing the largest HBCU in the country, North Carolina A&T State University, I have seen firsthand the significant impact these STEM grants have on our HBCU students. On a personal note, as Representative ADAMS knows, and I have mentioned before, my wife is a family nurse practitioner at Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center and a two-time graduate from an HBCU.

Thanks to the FUTURE Act, 300,000 students across more than 100 HBCUs will have the opportunities that come with a STEM education. From the engineers that will build our roads and bridges, to the mathematicians who will solve complex questions of physics, to the computer scientists coding for smart electric grids, our future lies in the hands of STEM graduates.

In the rapidly changing environment of higher education, our schools and students—especially those at minority-serving institutions—need the stability and assuredness that comes with knowing that they have our full support. The House needs to pass the FUTURE Act for HBCUs and the students they serve.

Again, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS), my colleague, and Senators DOUG JONES and TIM SCOTT for working together to get this important piece of legislation across the finish line.

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

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor, of which I am privileged to serve under.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) for their continued leadership of this bill, specifically, and with the HBCU Caucus, generally.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to preserve funding for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions. These institutions play a critical role in expanding access to higher education for low-income students and students of color.

Collectively, they educate more than one-quarter of all graduates, nearly 6 million students, including many in our Nation's underserved the communities. Typically, these under-resourced schools educate first-time college attendees, many of whom hail from impoverished communities.

The funding that supports minority-serving institutions is the only program authorized in the Higher Education Act that expires if not reauthorized this year. Accordingly, if Congress fails to pass this bill by September 30, these historic institutions will suffer a \$255 million shortfall, causing lost jobs, lost opportunities, and diminished financial support for students across the country.

Members of this body often speak glowingly about the role of HBCUs and other minority-serving institutions. And today, we have an opportunity to back those words with action. The FUTURE Act, which is fully paid for, preserves vital investments in minority-serving institutions, as well as the students and communities they serve.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), former chair and ranking member, and a lady who has given her life to the education arena.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank both of my colleagues from North Carolina for their leadership on doing their best to help HBCUs.

However, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2486, the FUTURE Act. Under the guise of a manufactured deadline, House Democrats are rushing through a bill that will negatively impact student borrowers across the country.

I want to make one thing clear: In no way does my criticism of the underlying bill diminish my support for America's HBCUs and MSIs and the important role these institutions of higher learning play in our country.

My issue is with this bill and the process by which it is before us. We have a responsibility to diligently and responsibly allocate taxpayer dollars. Too many in this body find it way too easy to spend hard-earned taxpayer dollars without promising accountability. That is an insult to every citizen who has entrusted us with their representation. Yet, the Democrats' bill before us uses budget gimmicks to skirt House protocols.

This flawed bill also eliminates account maintenance fees, programs that serve low-income minority students through financial aid awareness and borrower assistance services. In addition to funding and policy issues, the bill has serious process issues. Our colleagues have skipped the markup process and brought it straight to the floor.

This unnecessary move to push forward a bill without the deliberation of the committee is a disservice to America's students. We have the time to deliberate this legislation with all parties at the table, but my colleagues aren't interested in sound policy, they are interested in sound bites.

Simply put, there are better ways to accomplish the policy goals of this bill and really work toward improving the future of American students.

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

AMFs are a maintenance fee given to guaranty agencies for a program that no longer originates new loans. And while some guaranty agencies may be using AMFs for financial literacy, it is important to know that these are auxiliary activities not required by HEA, and guaranty agencies do not report any information on these activities.

There is no data across agencies that show how much of the AMF, if any, is actually being used for this type of outreach or what the actual impact will be on students in your district.

If this were true when Republicans had control of the House, they would have moved a bill to permanently authorize funds to these institutions. Instead, the Republicans allowed for the expiration to happen in hopes that it would be eliminated through no action.

The MSI mandatory funding is a unique program, and it expires in less than 15 days. And this justifies immediate action. I also mentioned that these schools will lose a tremendous amount of money that they need, and I just want to remind the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that we are talking about \$1.1 million in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 to Winston-Salem State University; that is in the Fifth District.

As we look at all of the schools that will benefit from this funding, I think we have some responsibility to help these young people—who, we said to them, You need an education—and help them move through this process that will make it easier for them to not only stay in school, but for these colleges and universities to stay open.

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), a champion for HBCU causes since arriving in Congress 2½ years ago.

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER), my friend, for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this very important piece of legislation. And I also thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS), my colleague, for her leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the FUTURE Act. This bipartisan bill would extend mandatory funding under title 3 of the Higher Education Act to HBCUs around the country.

HBCUs play a vital role in expanding opportunity to students in North Carolina, especially in my district, where I am fortunate to represent three of them: Bennett College, North Carolina A&T, and Livingstone College.

Now, a recent report I came across found that HBCUs generate \$1.7 billion in Federal economic impact in North Carolina. This figure includes direct spending on faculty, academic programs, and by the students directly attending these institutions.

HBCUs are an engine of economic growth in our communities because they expand the economic playing field to students from every background. Our economy works best when everyone has a shot at success.

As current funding to HBCUs is set to expire on September 30, it is critical that this legislation makes it across the finish line and onto the President's desk.

□ 1730

The FUTURE Act would provide funding to more than 100 HBCUs across 19 different States. It will allow universities and their students to continue down the pathway to success. In my view, having healthy HBCUs is critical for our State's economic future.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends again for their leadership on this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, but before I close, I do want to, first of all, thank both gentlemen from North Carolina, Representative WALKER and Representative BUDD, for their support of HBCUs.

Congressman WALKER is correct. He represents the largest public HBCU in the Nation, of which I had the privilege of studying at and graduating from twice, North Carolina A&T, and served that school for more than 40 years in the district.

I am watching Congressman WALKER, and I appreciate him and Representative BUDD and all the support they are giving to our HBCUs.

I taught 40 years at Bennett College in Greensboro, so HBCUs are really running through my veins.

Mr. Speaker, I will include in the RECORD letters of support submitted by 36 individual schools—IHEs, HBCUs—for the passage of this bill, and I have some other documents that I also will include in the RECORD from NAFEO, UNCF, and TCMF, and also from Harry Williams from TCMF.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say before I close, Mr. BUDD mentioned a couple of those statistics about our schools.

Our schools, HBCUs, confer 40 percent of all STEM degrees, 60 percent of all engineering degrees. We educate 50 percent of African American teachers and 40 percent of African American health professionals. We produce 70 percent of African American dentists and physicians. I could go on and on.

Yes, there is a serious economic impact of about \$15 billion—\$14.8 billion, to be specific. We are not slouching. HBCUs are doing a lot with a little. We still don't receive equitable funding, but this, certainly, will help not only the colleges and universities, the MSIs, but it is also going to help our students—first-generation students, as I was—who have the privilege of going on and getting a good education from one of our Nation's best HBCUs.

Let me say before I close, I, again, thank both gentlemen, and I ask the House to approve H.R. 2486.

Mr. Speaker, I want to rebut a couple of things.

First, as has been explained, account maintenance fees are a dwindling source of funds. They have been made obsolete now, and they are being replaced by the Direct Loan Program. The funds now represent 3.5 percent of the average guaranty agency's total revenue, which last year totaled about \$4 billion. When the opposition talks about AMFs and how important they are, we have to note that they are referring to just 3.5 percent of \$4 billion.

I would also like to say that because funds from AMFs can be used for whatever purpose they desire, on the contrary, title III, part F only can be used for specific purposes that improve institutional stability and academic programs.

We don't want to be on record saying that \$140 million that may be used to help low-income students is more important than \$255 million that must help low-income students, which comprises about 60 percent of the population at our HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs.

The other side says that the mandatory funds should not go to institutions, but account maintenance fees are exactly that. They are funds that must be paid by the government to private institutions.

Our HBCUs account for 3 percent of all colleges and universities. We graduate 10 percent of all Black college graduates, a third of Black STEM professionals.

Our TCUs serve geographically remote areas that help close gaps in healthcare services and formal education attainment in Tribal communities. Since 1965, the Federal Government has tried to atone for this neglect by providing institutional aid to these students.

To turn our backs on these schools by letting these important mandatory funds expire, which it has already been noted will expire in about 2 weeks, is unconscionable. It is a slap in the face to many who look to these schools as their ticket to the middle class.

Mr. Speaker, I have already submitted those documents for the RECORD, but I do want to urge all of my colleagues to pass this FUTURE Act. It is about the future of our schools, the future of our students, those who need that opportunity, the opportunity that W.E.B. Du Bois spoke about when he said, "Of all the civil rights for which the world has struggled and fought for 500 years, the right to learn is undoubtedly the most fundamental."

I thank my colleagues for continuing to believe in that fundamental right for these young people to have that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Chamber again to support and champion our low-income, our first-generation college students by approving H.R. 2486, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I know Congresswoman ADAMS is yielding

back only because I am the Member who represents North Carolina A&T at this point.

Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and with great big Aggie pride, I yield back the balance of my time as well.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2486, the Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education (FUTURE) Act, which ensures federal funding for Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) across our nation, including Northern Marianas College, continues after September 30, 2019.

Enrolling two out of every three students of color, MSIs play an important role in providing access to a quality higher education and career opportunities. However, many of these schools, which serve over 25 percent of all undergraduates, have historically been underfunded which affects their ability to serve their students who primarily come from disadvantaged backgrounds. This is why Congress authorized funding for MSIs under the Higher Education Act to help students of color succeed through better access to degree programs that prepare them for in-demand jobs, academic counseling and other support services. Through this funding, Northern Marianas College established Project PROA which offers high school juniors, seniors and first-year college students free academic tutoring, college mentoring, counseling, and a center with access to computers while incorporating the indigenous Chamorro and Refaluwasch cultures. 86 percent of participants passed more than half of their classes after receiving Project PROA tutoring services.

Mandatory funding for these institutions will expire on September 30, 2019. The FUTURE Act, which I cosponsored, ensures this will not happen. Under H.R. 2486, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities, and Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions like Northern Marianas College will continue to receive \$255 million for the next two years. Should funding lapse, the impact would fall on students the most if schools have to make cuts to the very academic programs and services that were established to help them succeed.

I thank the gentlelady from North Carolina, Ms. ADAMS, for her leadership on this legislation and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2486.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2486, 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.

MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON S. 1790, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to

take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1790) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House; to strike out all after the enacting clause of such bill and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 2500 as passed by the House; to pass the Senate bill, as amended; and to insist on the House

amendment thereto and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to instruct conferees at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Thornberry moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the bill S. 1790 be instructed to agree to section 2906 of the Senate bill with the following amendments:

In subsection (a), strike "military construction projects authorized by such Acts" and insert "the military construction projects described in subsection (d)".

Add at the end the following new subsection:

(d) MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—The military construction projects described in this subsection are the projects set forth in the following table:

Deferred military construction projects

State/Location	Installation	Project	Amount
Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Weapon Maintenance Shop	\$5,200,000
Alaska	Eielson AFB	Repair Central Heat/Power Plant Boiler PH 4	\$41,000,000
	Eielson AFB	Repair Central Heat & Power Plant Boiler Ph3	\$34,400,000
	Eielson AFB	Eielson AFB Improved CATM Range	\$19,000,000
	Fort Greely	Missile Field #1 Expansion	\$8,000,000
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	Ground Transport Equipment Building	\$30,000,000
California	Channel Islands ANGS	Construct C-130J Flight Simulator Facility	\$8,000,000
Colorado	Peterson AFB	Space Control Facility	\$8,000,000
Florida	Tyndall AFB	Fire/Crash Rescue Station	\$17,000,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Consolidated Training Facility	\$5,500,000
	Kaneohe Bay	Security Improvements Mokuapu Gate	\$26,492,000
Indiana	Crane Army Ammunition Plant	Railcar Holding Area	\$16,000,000
	Hulman Regional Airport	Construct Small Arms Range	\$8,000,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	Ft Campbell Middle School	\$62,634,000
Louisiana	Joint Reserve Base New Orleans	NORTHCOM - Construct Alert Apron	\$15,000,000
	Joint Reserve Base New Orleans	NORTHCOM - Construct Alert Facilities	\$24,000,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	Cantonment Area Roads	\$16,500,000
	Joint Base Andrews	PAR Relocate Haz Cargo Pad and EOD Range	\$37,000,000
	Joint Base Andrews	Child Development Center	\$13,000,000
Mississippi	Jackson IAP	Construct Small Arms Range	\$8,000,000
New Mexico	Holloman AFB	MQ-9 FTU Ops Facility	\$85,000,000
	White Sands	Information Systems Facility	\$40,000,000
New York	U.S. Military Academy	Engineering Center	\$95,000,000
	U.S. Military Academy	Parking Structure	\$65,000,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	2nd Radio BN Complex, Phase 2	\$25,650,000
	Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	Ambulatory Care Center Add-Alt	\$15,300,000
	Fort Bragg	Butner Elementary School Replacement	\$32,944,000
Oklahoma	Seymour Johnson AFB	KC-46A ADAL for Alt Mission Storage	\$6,400,000
	Tulsa IAP	Construct Small Arms Range	\$8,000,000
Oregon	Klamath Falls IAP	Construct Indoor Range	\$8,000,000
	Klamath Falls IAP	Replace Fuel Facilities	\$2,500,000
South Carolina	Beaufort	Laurel Bay Fire Station Replacement	\$10,750,000
Texas	Fort Bliss	Defense Access Roads	\$20,000,000
	Joint Base San Antonio	Camp Bullis Dining Facility	\$18,500,000
Utah	Hill AFB	Composite Aircraft Antenna Calibration Fac	\$26,000,000
	Hill AFB	UTTR Consolidated Mission Control Center	\$28,000,000
Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Construct Cyber Ops Facility	\$10,000,000
	Norfolk	Replace Hazardous Materials Warehouse	\$18,500,000
	Pentagon	Pentagon Metro Entrance Facility	\$12,111,000
	Portsmouth	Replace Hazardous Materials Warehouse	\$22,500,000
	Portsmouth	Ships Maintenance Facility	\$26,120,000
Washington	Bangor	Pier and Maintenance Facility	\$88,960,000
Wisconsin	Truax Field	Construct Small Arms Range	\$8,000,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Earth Covered Magazines	\$52,270,000
	Joint Region Marianas	PRTC Roads	\$2,500,000
	Joint Region Marianas	Water Well Field	\$56,088,000
	Joint Region Marianas	Navy-Commercial Tie-In Hardening	\$37,180,000
	Joint Region Marianas	Machine Gun Range	\$50,000,000
	Joint Region Marianas	APR - Munitions Storage Igloos, Ph 2	\$35,300,000
	Joint Region Marianas	Hayman Munitions Storage Igloos MSA 2	\$9,800,000
	Joint Region Marianas	APR - SATCOM C4I Facility	\$14,200,000
Puerto Rico	Arroyo	Readiness Center	\$30,000,000
	Camp Santiago	Company Headquarters Bldg/-Transient Training	\$47,000,000

Deferred military construction projects—Continued

State/Location	Installation	Project	Amount	
Virgin Islands	Camp Santiago	Dining Facility, Transient Training	\$13,000,000	
	Camp Santiago	Engineering-Housing Maintenance Shops (DPW)	\$11,000,000	
	Camp Santiago	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site	\$80,000,000	
	Camp Santiago	National Guard Readiness Center	\$50,000,000	
	Camp Santiago	Power Substation-Switching Station Building	\$18,500,000	
	Gurabo	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$28,000,000	
	Punta Borinquen	Ramey Unit School Replacement	\$61,071,000	
	San Juan	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar (AASF)	\$64,000,000	
	St. Croix	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$20,000,000	
	St. Croix	Power Substation-Switching Station Building	\$3,500,000	
	St. Thomas	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop Add-Alt	\$3,875,000	
	Overseas	Various Locations	Various Projects	\$1,836,755,000

Mr. THORNBERRY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the motion be considered as read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

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

Mr. Speaker, this motion to instruct conferees instructs the House conferees to agree to the Senate position to replace money transferred from out of the military construction projects under title X, section 2808.

Just to clarify, when the Senate passed its bill, we didn't know which specific projects we were talking about. The Senate has, in its bill, a provision to replace the full \$3.6 billion that was then expected to be transferred out of military construction and used for border security.

Well, now we know what specific projects those are, so the only difference in the motion and this underlying Senate provision is to list the specific projects.

It is important to remember, Mr. Speaker, that the Senate passed its bill replacing the full \$3.6 billion by a vote of 86-8. Three Republicans and five Democrats voted "no" on the whole measure, but, overwhelmingly, they supported the bill that includes a provision to replace this money.

Each of the projects that is listed in the motion to instruct has been specifically authorized and appropriated by the House and the Senate and signed into law by the President.

Now, it is true that the Secretary of Defense, Secretary Esper, has tried to minimize the effects on our military when this transfer was made. But it is still true, even with his efforts, that there was \$544 million taken away from

dependent schools, \$13 million taken away from child dependent centers, \$15.3 million from medical clinics, more money from fire stations, dining facilities, et cetera.

Despite his best efforts, our troops are affected by the transfer of this money.

Mr. Speaker, we are really good at fighting, arguing, and pointing fingers of blame about how this came to be, and I am sure we all have different opinions about that. But voting "yes" or "no" on this motion to instruct will not change that at all, will not change the transfer, will not change any of those underlying facts.

The only thing that we have an ability to influence with this motion to instruct is whether or not the troops have to suffer as a result of Washington dysfunction. It will make a difference to them.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the right thing to do for national security and, certainly, the right thing to do for our troops is for the House to instruct our conferees to agree with the Senate provision, the only difference being we would list the specific projects rather than the total amount. That way, we can ensure that, as we continue to argue about border security and a whole variety of other issues, our troops do not suffer as a result of that argument.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to make sure everyone understands: This provision is actually completely irrelevant. It will impact nothing, from a substantive standpoint.

There is no way our troops are going to be harmed whether we pass this instruction or whether we follow this instruction or not. That is important to understand.

We authorize military construction projects, when we authorize them, for 5 years. Every single project that the President has listed as the ones that he has stolen the money from to build the border wall that Congress expressly

said they did not want to spend this money on is already authorized.

Whether or not we put an additional authorization into the fiscal year 2020 defense bill is, literally, irrelevant.

□ 1745

It has no impact whatsoever on whether or not the troops, their families, whatever the construction projects are, get funded or not. That will be a DOD decision. They have the authority to do it. How do they wish to spend their money?

So please don't let anyone say on this motion to instruct that if you don't vote for it, you are voting to not fund these projects. You are not. All of them are authorized for 5 years. There are a couple of projects that were first authorized in 2016, but we are in that 5-year window for every single project in question, so this has nothing to do with that.

What this amounts to is a sense of Congress on whether or not we ought to allow a President to effectively steal \$3.6 billion out of the Pentagon's budget for his own personal policy desire that Congress has already said they shouldn't.

And in a bipartisan way, I am quite certain, but for the politics surrounding this issue, that Congress would emphatically say "no." If we pass a defense budget that says this is where you ought to spend the money, we are not saying, Mr. President, here's a piggy bank. Have fun with it. Okay? If you find something, and it is \$3.6 billion out of the military construction fund—it is actually a little over \$6 billion total that the President took out of the FY19 defense budget to build a wall that Congress said they did not want.

I think this has huge implications and, as members of the Armed Services Committee, we ought to be alarmed about this. And I can guarantee you that if President Obama had done this to the defense budget, for any reason, there would have been no end to the fury about it, and rightly so. Because if we are going to say, Look, the defense budget is crucially important—in fact, particularly the members of the minority party in this body have frequently

argued that the defense budget is underfunded. They will give you chapter and verse and, in fact, did just a couple of months ago, about all the areas in our defense budget that don't have enough money.

Now they are standing up and saying, as short as the defense budget is, as much as we have claimed that there is not enough money in the defense budget, we are perfectly okay with the President taking \$6 billion out of it for something that has nothing to do with the Department of Defense. That is an appalling position for any member of the Armed Services Committee to take.

This motion to instruct, while irrelevant substantially, does give us the opportunity to express the sense of Congress that this should not be done for any purpose.

It is worth noting that we had a big fight about 6, 7 months ago when we shut down the government. The President said he wanted to have his wall funding, and we entered into a negotiation and, at the end of it, I think we came up with about \$1.5 billion that we allowed the President for his wall. So we had that fight.

And after that fight, he decided that the Pentagon was just one big piggy bank; that what we do over here is all kinds of irrelevant. We are throwing money out there and the President can grab it for any purpose.

I will just close by saying, I disagree with one statement that the distinguished ranking member of the Armed Services Committee said, and that is, you know, We can all argue about who is responsible for this.

Seriously?

It is pretty clear who is responsible for this. The President of the United States decided to take this \$3.6 billion out of existing Pentagon projects and spend it on his wall after Congress said they didn't want it to be done.

Now you want to argue that he should have, because for whatever reason, that is fine. But there is no question why we are here. And there is no question that if Congress endorses this, if Congress says it is okay for the President of the United States to use the Pentagon as his own personal piggy bank—personal is a bit of an overstatement; I understand this is policy—but basically to decide to spend money wherever he wants to spend it, irrespective of what we say, why are we even here?

Why do we even bother to authorize what the Pentagon is doing?

So, again, these projects are already authorized. If the Pentagon wants to go find the money in the \$738 billion that we have now all agreed that we are going to spend, they can go find it. But there is no way that the United States Congress ought to even irrelevantly endorse this particular action by the President.

I would strongly urge every Member to reject this motion to instruct.

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

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), the distinguished ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding time and for his leadership on our committee.

I rise in support of Ranking Member THORNBERRY's motion to instruct conferees. It is vital that Congress fund all of the projects that have been listed today as we vote later. The Senate did the right thing, and now the House should follow suit.

Securing our border is a vital component to national security. If we can't control our borders, then we cannot tell the American people they are secure at home.

Even President Obama's former Attorney General, Eric Holder, said just this week: "Democrats have to understand that borders mean something."

This motion to instruct conferees supports the President's task of keeping America safe. It also supports our military by funding construction projects, including the weapons maintenance shop at Anniston Army Depot in my district. This project would consolidate maintenance operations that currently happen in different buildings in different States under one roof. This facility is in preparation for future modernizations in support of our force readiness.

This is a simple vote today for securing our borders and building projects for the military. I urge support of this motion.

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

I want to quickly point out, again, this doesn't make any difference in terms of whether or not these projects get funded.

Then, second, I think the gentleman is correct. This is a debate about whether or not it makes sense to spend money on the wall. But I just want to emphasize two points about that:

One, regardless how you feel about the wall, you should not be in favor of being able to simply take the money out of the Pentagon to pay for it.

Second, the border crisis that we have is not going to be even remotely alleviated by a wall. The border crisis that we have right now is asylum seekers pouring up to the border and turning themselves in. Now, there are all kinds of challenges associated with that, no question, and all kinds of policies that have led to that happening.

I think it is absolutely shameful right now the way the United States of America is handling this. So many people are seeking refuge from violence and horrific conditions, and we are treating them horribly; and there is a lot that we need to do to change that.

But building a wall will not stop asylum seekers. It is a billion-dollar waste of money focusing on a campaign promise instead of focusing on the ac-

tual problem that we have. But, again, that is a debate that Congress should have. They should not have it out of the Pentagon budget. This is the wrong place for it.

I urge Members to reject this Presidential grab of money out of the Pentagon that would set a very dangerous precedent.

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

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time other than myself to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Earlier, the term was used that the President had stolen, or would steal this money. Actually, section 2808 authorizes any President, when a national emergency is declared, to transfer military construction funds to deal with that situation.

Now, again, we will debate about whether this was a true national emergency, and whether he should or should not have done it here. But the President did exactly what he has the authority to do. The only question is, what are—who is going to suffer because of that.

As the gentleman from Alabama pointed out, no President and no Member of Congress ought to have to choose between border security and supporting our troops. And yet, that is, unfortunately, the situation that, without adopting this motion to instruct, Members are put into.

The administration requested specifically, in the fiscal year 2020 budget request, that this \$3.6 billion which was transferred out of military construction be put back into military construction so that these projects could be funded.

Now, you can have a 5-year authorization, but you have got to have the money that year in order to actually build them. And so that is what the Senate did in their provision. That is what this motion to instruct would instruct the House conferees to do, with more specificity.

Mr. Speaker, just so Members have a general idea, we are talking about a weapons maintenance shop in Alabama, central heat and power in the State of Alaska. Arizona has a ground transport equipment building. California has a C-130 simulator. Colorado, a space control facility; Florida, fire crash rescue station; Hawaii, security improvements for a gate; Indiana, construct a small arms range; Kentucky, Fort Campbell Middle School. Those are some of the specific projects, and I could go on. Louisiana has NORTHCOM, various air facility improvements; Maryland, a child development center at Joint Base Andrews; New Mexico, an MQ-9 ops facility.

Specific projects are listed in this motion to instruct, specific projects

which FY20 money would then fund, if the conferees would agree to what the Senate has already agreed to and what the motion seeks to get the House to endorse.

Again, Mr. Speaker, bottom line, there is a lot of argument on border issues. There is a lot of dysfunction in Washington these days. But our troops and their families should not suffer the consequences of those arguments and that dysfunction.

This motion to instruct offers a path forward to at least ensure that they have some insulation from those differences, and I urge Members to adopt it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

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

Mr. THORNBERRY. 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.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1423, FORCED ARBITRATION INJUSTICE REPEAL ACT; WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(A) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mrs. TORRES of California, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-210) on the resolution (H. Res. 558) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1423) to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules; and providing for con-

sideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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:

The motion to instruct on S. 1790; and

The motion to permit closed conference meetings on S. 1790, if offered.

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.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON S. 1790, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the motion to instruct on the bill (S. 1790) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 198, nays 219, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 531]

YEAS—198

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)

Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
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)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger

Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer

Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube

Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Torres Small
(NM)
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—219

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Dove (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett

Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Luján
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
García (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlihan
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
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

Schrader	Speier	Vargas
Schrier	Stanton	Veasey
Scott (VA)	Stevens	Vela
Scott, David	Suozzi	Velázquez
Serrano	Swalwell (CA)	Visclosky
Sewell (AL)	Takano	Wasserman
Shalala	Thompson (CA)	Schultz
Sherman	Titus	Waters
Sherrill	Tlaib	Watson Coleman
Sires	Tonko	Welch
Slotkin	Torres (CA)	Wexton
Smith (WA)	Trahan	Wild
Soto	Trone	Yarmuth
Spanberger	Underwood	

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham	Gabbard	Roby
Arrington	Gonzalez (TX)	Ryan
Clyburn	LaMalfa	Thompson (MS)
Cummings	Mast	Webster (FL)
DeSaulniers	McEachin	Wilson (FL)

□ 1859

Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Messrs. DEFAZIO, DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, PRICE of North Carolina, NEAL, HIMES, HUFFMAN, YARMUTH, MOULTON, Ms. OMAR, Messrs. WELCH, QUIGLEY, and Ms. SPEIER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. HARRIS, ROUZER, and STEWART changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to instruct was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER 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 12, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a scanned copy of a letter received from Katelyn Love, General Counsel, North Carolina State Board of Elections, indicating that, according to the preliminary results of the Special Election held September 10, 2019, the Honorable Dan Bishop was elected Representative to Congress for the Ninth Congressional District, State of North Carolina.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
Raleigh, NC, September 12, 2019.

Hon. CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR Ms. JOHNSON: This is to advise you that current unofficial election night results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, September 10, 2019, for a Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina, show that Dan Bishop received 96,081 or 50.74% of the votes cast for that office.

While vote counting at the precinct and of approved absentee ballots occurs immediately after the polls close, provisional offi-

cial ballots and absentee ballots received on or after Election Day, September 10, 2019, are still being counted. See N.C.G.S. 163A-1169(a), 163A-1310, 163A-1344, 163A-1346. Civilian and UOCAVA absentee ballots shall be counted if received by 5:00 pm on Friday, September 13, 2019 and all other requirements are met.

The county canvasses will occur on Monday, September 16, 2019. Prior to canvass, county boards of elections complete sample audit counts of a statistically significant sample in each county. The purpose of the audit is to provide for a sample hand-to-eye count of ballots in each county to ensure equipment used to count votes during the election worked properly.

Any protest concerning the conduct of the election must be filed with the county board of elections by 5:00 pm on Thursday, September 18, 2019. See N.C.G.S. 163A-1177. To the best of my knowledge and belief as of the date of this letter, no protest has been filed.

The State Board will hold its canvass on Tuesday, October 1, 2019. State and county board staff complete additional post-election audits prior to this date. After the State canvass of votes for the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina has been completed, an official Certificate of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

KATELYN LOVE,
General Counsel.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER 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 12, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a scanned copy of a letter received from Katelyn Love, General Counsel, North Carolina State Board of Elections, indicating that, according to the preliminary results of the Special Election held September 10, 2019, the Honorable Greg Murphy was elected Representative to Congress for the Third Congressional District, State of North Carolina.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
Raleigh, NC, September 12, 2019.

Hon. CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR Ms. JOHNSON: This is to advise you that current unofficial election night results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, September 10, 2019, for a Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, show that Greg Murphy received 70,142 or 61.74% of the votes cast for that office.

While vote counting at the precinct and of approved absentee ballots occurs immediately after the polls close, provisional official ballots and absentee ballots received on or after Election Day, September 10, 2019, are still being counted. See N.C.G.S. 163A-1169(a), 163A-1310, 163A-1344, 163A-1346. Due to Hurricane Dorian, the deadline to receive absentee ballots was extended. Civilian absentee ballots delivered by mail or commer-

cial courier service shall be counted if post-marked by Election Day and received by 5:00 pm on Wednesday, September 18, 2019. UOCAVA absentee ballots shall be counted if received by 5:00 pm Thursday, September 19, 2019.

The county canvasses will occur on Friday, September 20, 2019. Prior to canvass, county boards of elections complete sample audit counts of a statistically significant sample in each county. The purpose of the audit is to provide for a sample hand-to-eye count of ballots in each county to ensure equipment used to count votes during the election worked properly.

Any protest concerning the conduct of the election must be filed with the county board of elections by 5:00 pm on Tuesday, September 24, 2019. See N.C.G.S. 163A-1177. To the best of my knowledge and belief as of the date of this letter, no protest has been filed.

The State Board will hold its canvass on Tuesday, October 1, 2019. State and county board staff complete additional post-election audits prior to this date. After the State canvass of votes for the Third Congressional District of North Carolina has been completed, an official Certificate of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

KATELYN LOVE,
General Counsel.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE DAN BISHOP, OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE HONORABLE GREG MURPHY, OF NORTH CAROLINA, AS MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlemen from North Carolina, the Honorable Dan Bishop and the Honorable Greg Murphy, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

Their certificates of election have not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to their elections.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the Representatives-elect please present themselves in the well.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now Members of the 116th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE DAN BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THE HONORABLE GREG MURPHY OF NORTH CAROLINA TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, as dean of the North Carolina delegation, it is my privilege to introduce our two newest colleagues, Representatives GREG MURPHY and DAN BISHOP.

Representative MURPHY was born in Raleigh, our capital city, before attending Davidson College and UNC Medical School. He is a urologist by training, and he has served in the North Carolina House of Representatives since 2015, focusing on healthcare policy.

Representative BISHOP was born in Charlotte and also graduated from the University of North Carolina as an undergraduate and from the law school. He has an extensive record of public service in North Carolina, initially elected as a commissioner in Mecklenburg County in 2005 before serving in both the North Carolina House and Senate.

Madam Speaker, I want to welcome both of these new Members to the people's House. They are experienced legislators who have traveled long and sometimes unexpected paths to get here, and they both face special challenges. The Ninth District has been without a House Member for 257 days following evidence of election fraud in the 2018 election. The Third District was represented by one of the most independent-minded and well-liked Members of this institution, our friend, the late Walter Jones, Jr.

Madam Speaker, our new Members had hard-fought campaigns, and the people of North Carolina have spoken. On behalf of our entire delegation and this entire body, I want to welcome them to the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), who is the senior Republican in our delegation.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Congressman PRICE for his very kind comments and associate myself with them.

I want to welcome our new Members, and I want to thank all of the Members here in advance for helping them feel welcomed to this wonderful body and for helping them get adjusted in a hurry to their work here.

Former Speaker Boehner always said that the North Carolina delegation punched above its weight. I want to say that, with the addition of these two wonderful Members, we are going to continue that tradition of punching above our weight and bring to the people's House a wealth of experience and a commitment to helping all of the people of the United States of America.

So I want to welcome, again, Representative BISHOP and Representative MURPHY to the people's House and say: God bless you, and may God continue to bless all of us.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I am grateful for Representative PRICE, Representative FOXX, members of the North Carolina delegation, and for all Members.

I want to say, just briefly, there is a cute, short blonde in that gallery up there. Her name is Jo Bishop, and I love her more than anything in the world. Right next to her is our only son, Jack, who needs to get back to North Carolina State University and do well in that test tomorrow.

I thank my family members—my sisters, Mary Ann and Cecelia—and the large group of our supporters for their support. I am grateful for the voters of the Ninth District and for all the Members.

Madam Speaker, I know that you and all the Members continue to feel this every day when you walk on this floor, the majesty of this place, what it represents and the history made here. It is an overwhelming experience.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to getting to know all the Members and working together with you to make commonsense solutions to make the lives of Americans better.

God bless you all.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank all the Members of the North Carolina delegation for making me feel so much at home. I thank all the Members for the warm welcome.

Just a moment of thanks:

I would like to thank my God for giving me the opportunity of life and the ability to experience all the great wonders that He has given us.

I thank this country for the freedom it has given me as an individual and how much I can enjoy that freedom.

I thank most of all, here in the room, my wonderful wife, Wendy, who has been with me side by side for all these elections. She followed me through medical school, through surgical residency, and through the maze of raising three wonderful children. I love her with all my heart.

I thank her parents, Gary and Carol Simes, who have supported me all the way; my cousins, Frank Wood and Betsy Wood; and all the clan who have come from eastern North Carolina and even from Davidson College to support me.

I thank the people of eastern North Carolina for bringing me here, and I thank, especially, one particular member of my campaign team, Lynda Blount, who could not be here tonight. She is with us in heart and spirit, and we love her very, very much.

I also want to thank Congressman Walter Jones. Walter was a friend of mine, and he was a mentor. I know he was beloved by this institution, and I would not be here today without him.

So, Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with each and every one of you and getting to know each and every one of you so that we can continue to make this the greatest nation on Earth.

May God bless you all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentlemen from North Carolina, the whole number of the House is 435.

MOTION TO CLOSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETINGS ON S. 1790, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 12 of rule XXII, I move that meetings of the conference between the House and the Senate on the bill (S. 1790) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, may be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information may be discussed, provided that any sitting Member of Congress shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule XXII, the motion is not debatable, and the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 4, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 532]

YEAS—407

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

Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.

Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano

Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Ro, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus

Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky

Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman

Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—4

NOT VOTING—23

Amash
Blumenauer
Abraham
Clay
Clyburn
Cummings
DeFazio
DeSaulnier
Gabbard
Hoyer

Massie
Tlaib
LaMalfa
Loeb
Mast
McEachin
Quigley
Roby
Ryan
Scott, David

Sewell (AL)
Smith (NJ)
Thompson (MS)
Trone
Walker
Webster (FL)
Wilson (FL)

□ 1920

So the motion was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMITTING STATES TO TRANSFER CERTAIN FUNDS FROM CLEAN WATER REVOLVING FUND TO DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND

Mr. PALLONE, Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1689) to permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. HOULAHAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.
The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1689

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

SECTION 1. TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
(1) lead is a toxic chemical that—
(A) is particularly harmful to young children; and

(B) can cause reduced intelligence quotients, attention disorders, and other serious health problems;

(2) excessive and harmful levels of lead have been found in water systems across all 50 States and those water systems serve drinking water to millions of people in the United States;

(3) hundreds of the water systems described in paragraph (2) are water systems that provide drinking water to schools or day care centers;

(4) not all States have sufficient funds in the drinking water revolving fund of that State to address the threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in drinking water; and

(5) some States have available funds in the clean water revolving fund of that State that

could be used to provide additional resources to help address lead in drinking water.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLEAN WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The term “clean water revolving fund” means a State water pollution control revolving fund established under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.).

(2) DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The term “drinking water revolving fund” means a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

(c) AUTHORITY.—In addition to the transfer authority in section 302(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 300j–12 note; Public Law 104–182), and notwithstanding section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)), during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, if a State, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, determines that available funds in the clean water revolving fund of the State are necessary to address a threat to public health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in drinking water, the State may transfer an amount equal to not more than 5 percent of the cumulative clean water revolving fund Federal grant dollars to the State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State. Funds transferred pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these).

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

ALASKA REMOTE GENERATOR RELIABILITY AND PROTECTION ACT

Mr. PALLONE, Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 163) to prevent catastrophic failure or shutdown of remote diesel power engines due to emission control devices, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.
The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 163

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 “Alaska Remote Generator Reliability and Protection Act”.

SEC. 2. REVISION OF REGULATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall revise section 60.4216(c) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), by striking “that was not certified” and all that follows through “compared to engine-out emissions” and inserting “must have that engine certified as meeting at least Tier 3 PM standards”.

(b) EMISSIONS AND ENERGY RELIABILITY STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report assessing options for the Federal Government to assist remote areas in the State of Alaska in meeting the energy needs of those areas in an affordable and reliable manner using—

- (1) existing emissions control technology; or
- (2) other technology that achieves emissions reductions similar to the technology described in paragraph (1).

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

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4297

Mr. PETERSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor on H.R. 4297.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 132

Mr. WILLIAMS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 132.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 1790, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on S. 1790:

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Messrs. LANGEVIN, LARSEN of Washington, COOPER, COURTNEY, GARAMENDI, Ms. SPEIER, Messrs. NORCROSS, GALLEGGO, MOULTON, CARBAJAL, BROWN of Maryland, KHANNA, KEATING, VELA, KIM, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Messrs. CISNEROS, THORNBERRY, WILSON of South Carolina, TURNER, ROGERS of Alabama, CONAWAY, LAMBORN, WITTMAN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. STEFANIK, Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi, BACON, BANKS, and Ms. CHENEY.

From the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, for consideration of matters within the jurisdiction of that committee under clause 11 of rule X: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. NUNES.

From the Committee on the Budget, for consideration of sections 4 and 10608

of the Senate bill, and sections 1006 and 1112 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. YARMUTH, PETERS, and JOHNSON of Ohio.

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of sections 571, 572, and 5501 of the Senate bill, and sections 211, 576, 580, 1099N, 1117, 3120, and 3503 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 214, 315, 318, 703, 3112, 3113, 3201–03, 5318, 6001, 6006, 6021, 6701, 6711, 6721–24, 6741, 6742, 6751–54, 8101, 8202, 10421, 10422, and 10742 of the Senate bill, and sections 315, 330F, 330H, 330O, 606, 737, 3111, 3112, 3127, 3128, 3201, and 3202 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. PAL-LONE, TONKO, and UPTON.

From the Committee on Financial Services, for consideration of sections 6017, 6018, 6804, 6811, 6813–16, 6834, 6835, and title LXIX of the Senate bill, and sections 550K, 560G, subtitle I of title X, sections 1240B, 1292, 1704, 1711, 1713–16, 1733, and 2843 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Ms. WATERS, Messrs. SHERMAN, and BARR.

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of sections 834, 1011, 1043, 1202, 1203, 1205, 1206, 1211, 1212, 1215, 1221–24, 1231–36, 1238, 1252, 1281–84, title XIII, sections 1671, 1681, 2822, 6203–06, 6210, 6213, 6215, 6231, 6236, title LXVIII, sections 6921, 6922, 6931, 6941, 6943, 6954, part I of subtitle B of title LXXXV, section 8562, and 10701 of the Senate bill, and sections 634, 1036, 1046, 1050, 1099X, 1201, 1202, 1204, 1207, 1210, 1213, 1215, 1218, 1221–25, 1229, 1231–34, 1240A, 1241, 1250D, 1251, 1255, 1258, 1260A, 1260B, 1265, 1266, 1269, 1270, 1270G, 1270H, 1270I, 1270N, 1270R, 1270S, 1270T, 1270W, subtitle I of title XII, subtitle J of title XII, title XIII, sections 1521, 1669, and title XVII of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. ENGEL, MEEKS, and MCCAUL.

□ 1930

From the Committee on Homeland Security, for consideration of sections 6006, 6012, and 8543 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. WALKER.

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of sections 1025, 1031, 1044, 1682, 6004, 6206, 6804, 6811, 6813–16, 6835, 6921, and 6944 of the Senate bill, and sections 530F, 530G, 550D, 550F, 550J, 570H, 729, 827, 1011, 1048, 1049, 1050C, 1093, 1099C, 1099K, 1099V, 1099Z–3, 1212, 1296A, 1704, 1711, 1713–16, and 1733 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. NADLER, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

From the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of sections

314, 2812, 2814, 6001, 6020, subtitle C of title LXVII, section 8524, part I of subtitle B of title LXXXV, sections 8554, and 8571 of the Senate bill, and sections 330G, 1094, 1099D, 1099F, 1099U, 2851, subtitle F of title XXVIII, sections 2876, and 2880 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

From the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for consideration of sections 218, 530, 559, 579, 1081, 1082, title XI, sections 5802, 6012, subtitle B of title LXV, sections 9304, 9307, 9311, 9313, 9314, 10303, 10432, 10434, 10601, 10603–05, 10612, 10741, and 10742 of the Senate bill, and sections 212, 239, 550O, 629, 633, 804, 829, 842, 861, 872, 877, 883, 884, 891, 895, 899E, 899H, 899I, 1064, 1085, 1099B, title XI, sections 1704, 1711, 1713–16, and 3127 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. LYNCH, CONNOLLY, and GREEN of Tennessee.

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sections 216, 219, 1612, 6001, 6006, 6008, 6009, 6742, 6754, 8524, and 10742 of the Senate bill, and sections 214, 217, 882, and 1089 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Meses. JOHNSON of Texas, SHERRILL, and Mr. BAIRD.

From the Committee on Small Business, for consideration of section 841 of the Senate bill, and sections 872–76, 878, 879, 881, 882, and 886–89 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Messrs. GOLDEN, and CHABOT.

From the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of sections 353, 1612, 1682, 2805, title XXXV, sections 6001, 6006, 6012, 6015, 6019, 6021, 6754, 8500, 8511, 8517, 8519, 8520, 8522, 8523, 8525, 8532, 8543, 8545, 8546, and 8571 of the Senate bill, and sections 311, 313, 330A, 330O, 351, 354, 555, 569, 580C, 606, 896, 2808, 3501, and 3504 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. DELGADO, PAPPAS, and KATKO.

From the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for consideration of sections 568, 721, 726, 727, 1083, 1431, 2812, 2813, 5702, and 6007 of the Senate bill, and sections 530, 530A, 545, 546, 550E, 550G, 550H, 550I, 550J, 569, 570E, 570F, 574, 624, 705, 706, 713, 715, 1093, 1126, and 1411 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. WATKINS.

There was no objection.

CALLING FOR EXPANDED CIVICS EDUCATION ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTION DAY

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today on National Constitution Day to renew my call for expanded civics education.

The father of our Constitution, James Madison, wrote: "A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy; or, perhaps both."

Yet, today, it feels as if we are in the middle acts of Madison's feared drama.

Sadly, only 26 percent of Americans can name all three branches of government, and 37 percent cannot name a single right guaranteed under the First Amendment. Meanwhile, public trust in government and voter participation is low, and foreign adversaries have taken advantage of this to sow discord among us.

Madam Speaker, I was proud to include a program in the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act to fund further development and evaluation of civics education programs, but this is just a first step. We must ensure that every child has access to evidence-based civics programs. The future of our democracy depends on it.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FAMILY MEALS MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize September as National Family Meals Month.

Between work, school, and extracurricular activities, it can be hard to find time to share a meal as a family, but the benefits that come from carving out time to eat together are rewarded tenfold.

Family meals are great for the mind, body, and spirit. Regular meals provide children and their parents with great nutritional value, helping them to meet the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables. It also expands the variety of food children will eat, making them less picky about what is on the table.

For young, developing children, conversation heard at the dinner table involves vocabulary and reading comprehension. Adolescents also benefit, often being more likely to achieve higher grades in school.

Meals bring families closer and provide a setting for parents and children to engage in meaningful dialogue that can reduce stress and negative behavior and improve communications skills.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all families to prioritize time for family meals and strengthen their ties to one another.

TRANSFORM STUDENT DEBT TO HOME EQUITY

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in response to two crises facing

America's young adults: the student debt crisis and the homeownership crisis.

Since World War II, America's middle class experienced unprecedented growth in homeownership and wealth accumulation. Tragically, today, due to exploding levels of student debt, which, cumulatively, total over \$1.5 trillion, the option of homeownership for far too many young, aspiring Americans remains out of reach.

The homeownership rate for those under 35 is just 36 percent, 10 percentage points lower than 2006. These dismal numbers have exacerbated the racial wealth gap as well.

During the financial crash of 2008, African Americans lost half of their accumulated wealth since the founding of the Republic. In 2017, African American homeownership fell to 43 percent, effectively negating any progress since the Fair Housing Act.

That is why I have introduced H.R. 3511, the Transform Student Debt to Home Equity Act. My bill directs HUD and the Federal Housing Finance Agency to establish a pilot program to renegotiate creditworthy Federal student debt holders with eligible homes.

I thank the Financial Services Committee for considering it this week, and I ask my colleagues to consider cosponsoring this important legislation.

HONORING THE MUSSER FAMILY

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

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the Musser family of Michigan for nearly nine decades of outstanding tradition and service at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island in Michigan's beautiful First District.

The famous "world's largest front porch" has welcomed five sitting U.S. Presidents, thousands of dignitaries, business leaders, movie stars, and over 150,000 guests each season.

The rich traditions of the Grand Hotel are world-renowned and have set the standards in the tourism industry for almost a century.

I personally congratulate my friend Dan Musser on 30 years of exceptional service as the president of the Grand and wish him and his wife, Marlee, and his sister, Mimi Cunningham, all the best as they pass the torch and set out on new adventures.

HONORING NICK BUONICONTI

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

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of my friend Nick Buoniconti, the humanitarian and football legend. He passed away on July 30, 2019, at the age of 78.

Nick's career with the Miami Dolphins began in 1969. With his help, the

Dolphins went undefeated in 1972, culminating with a Super Bowl victory. The team won the Super Bowl the next year as well and remains the only team in the National Football League to go an entire season undefeated.

After Nick retired from professional football, his son Marc sustained a spinal cord injury in a college football game, leaving him paralyzed from the neck down.

After this, Nick dedicated himself to focusing on his son's health and supporting the Miami Project to Cure Paralysis, of which Marc currently serves as president.

In addition, Nick and his family founded the Buoniconti Fund to Cure Paralysis, which has raised over \$500 million in support of the Miami Project's research objectives.

Nick Buoniconti's influence will be felt in Miami for years to come. We will remember him with love and pride.

□ 1945

HONORING THE LIFETIME OF SERVICE OF TERRY OTTINGER

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Terry Ottinger, who has retired after 14 years of faithful service on staff with the Lakeland Chamber of Commerce and, 17 years before that, as a business owner. Few have done more to advance the cause of the local entrepreneur than Terry.

Since 1921, the Lakeland Chamber of Commerce has served as an advocate for business and, today, is the largest chamber in Polk County, with over 1,400 investor businesses.

During Terry's tenure as chamber vice president, Lakeland has risen to the fourth fastest growing metropolitan area in the Nation. His leadership has been instrumental in expanding training workshops, promoting small business development, and providing opportunities for investors and visionaries to network.

The city of Lakeland is a stronger regional partner and a more desirable location for prospective businesses because of Terry's professionalism, strategic outlook, team building talents, and honest friendship.

Thank you, Terry. Thank you for a lifetime of service. You are not done, though, and we look forward to keeping you engaged in our community for years to come.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ANTHONY MARTINEZ, SR.

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

Mr. COX of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Anthony Martinez, Sr., a true leader in Delano, California, and the

Central Valley, who dedicated his life to helping others.

Tony was born in Santa Paula, California, and grew up in Hanford, where he graduated from high school, and then went on to pursue higher education at Bakersfield College, San Jose State, and Porterville College.

A selfless leader, Tony proudly served in the California National Guard and the United States Air Force.

Among his many jobs in life, Tony managed a Thrifty Drug Store, but then, with the support of his wife, Pat, accomplished a lifelong dream by opening the renowned Tony's Pizza in Delano and also founded the Anthony Martinez Farmers Insurance Agency.

During his impressive 40-year business career, Tony volunteered countless hours to his community and served in elected roles as both a city council member and as mayor.

Tony passed away on June 20, 2019, but he leaves behind a legacy that will live on.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Anthony "Tony" Martinez. May he rest in peace, and may we always remember his dedication to Delano, the Central Valley, and our great Nation.

AUGUST 2019 JOBS REPORT

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, in the August jobs report, job numbers were once again strong. Over 570,000 people joined the labor force, and the unemployment rate remained at its 50-year low of 3.7 percent. In addition, 130,000 jobs were added in the United States and wages were increased.

I am grateful for this consistent change for the better and for President Donald Trump's policies in continuing to create jobs. By creating jobs, lowering unemployment, and increasing wages, President Trump is continuing his effective record of keeping his promises. With more jobs created, there has been also an impressive increase in wages.

One number that specifically stood out in this past August's report was the number of women employed. Currently, the number of employed women is at the highest level since 2002.

I am grateful that the Trump administration will continue to focus on American families and the creation of jobs.

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

I am grateful to recognize today is Constitution Day.

HONORING EAGLE SCOUT SEAN DUFFY

(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, thank you for allowing me to honor a remarkable young man of South Jersey.

Recently, Scout Sean Duffy of Egg Harbor Township in South Jersey earned the outstanding honor of becoming an Eagle Scout. For his Eagle Scout project, Sean decided to beautify the nature reserve in Egg Harbor Township.

Sean led his fellow scouts in the construction of the gazebo and oversaw the project from the very beginning to the very end. Because of this exceptional young man, the community of Egg Harbor Township can enjoy a new place of recreation and gathering at the nature reserve for many years to come.

At times, we must all take initiative and assume a role of leadership. We continue to be inspired by brave and passionate young people like Sean Duffy who step forward and guide their peers in order to better their own community. We are proud of him. He is a true leader.

Congratulations, Sean. We wish you the best going forward and thank you for your contribution to our community. South Jersey, New Jersey, and the United States of America are proud of the work that you have done.

Good luck.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 4003(e) of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. 114-255), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Health Information Technology Advisory Committee to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Dr. Jim Jirjis, Nashville, Tennessee

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MAST (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today through final votes on September 18 on account of a death in the family.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken

from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution recognizing September 11, 2019, as a "National Day of Service and Remembrance"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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. 1200. An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2019, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 18, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 116th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

GREGORY F. MURPHY,
Third District of North Carolina.
DAN BISHOP,
Ninth District of North Carolina.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second and third quarters of 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, REV. PATRICK J. CONROY, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 26 AND AUG. 5, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Patrick J. Conroy	7/27	7/29	Paris, France		350.00		(3)				350.00
	7/29	7/31	Venice, Italy		294.00		(3)				294.00
	7/31	8/3	Rome, Italy		411.00		(3)				411.00
	8/3	8/5	Rabat, Morocco		536.00		(3)				536.00
Committee total					1,591.00						1,591.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

REV. PATRICK J. CONROY, Sept. 9, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, WILLIE LYLES III, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 4 AND AUG. 9, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Willie Lyles, III	8/4	8/9	Italy/Germany				3,971.03				
	8/5	8/6	Italy						196.47		
	8/5	8/6	Italy	€129.00	142.00						
	8/6	8/7	Germany	€218.86	242.00						
	8/6	8/7	Germany						140.00		
	8/8	8/9	Germany	€96.77	107.00						
	8/8	8/9	Germany						145.90		
Committee total				€444.63	491.00		3,971.03		482.37		4,944.40

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MR. WILLIE LYLES, III, Aug. 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, SARAH BURKE, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 3 AND AUG. 13, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Sarah Burke	8/4	8/6	Japan		458.00		(3)				458.00
	8/6	8/8	Singapore		264.00		(3)				264.00
	8/8	8/11	Australia		406.00		(3)				406.00
	8/11	8/12	Fiji		96.00		(3)				96.00
Committee total					1,224.00						1,224.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

MS. SARAH BURKE, Sept. 3, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ITALY AND GHANA, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 26 AND AUG. 1, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. James Clyburn	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. John Lewis	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Bobby Rush	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Barbara Lee	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Yvette Clarke	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Hank Johnson	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Marcia Fudge	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Karen Bass	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Terri Sewell	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Frederica Wilson	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Joyce Beatty	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Ilhan Omar	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Dr. Brian Monahan	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Terri McCullough	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Wyndee Parker	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Kate Knudson Wolters	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Ashley Etienne	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Kristina Jeter	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Julio Obscura	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Michael Collins	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Janette Yarwood	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. James Clyburn	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. John Lewis	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Bobby Rush	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Barbara Lee	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Yvette Clarke	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ITALY AND GHANA, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 26 AND AUG. 1, 2019—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Hank Johnson	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Marcia Fudge	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Karen Bass	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Terri Sewell	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Frederica Wilson	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Joyce Beatty	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Ilhan Omar	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Dr. Brian Monahan	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Terri McCullough	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Wyndee Parker	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Kate Knudson Wolters	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Ashley Etienne	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Kristina Jeter	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Julio Obscura	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Michael Collins	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Janette Yarwood	7/28	8/01	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Michael Long	7/27	8/01	Ghana		1,242.00		(3)		4,067.53		5,309.53
Latrice Powell	7/27	8/01	Ghana		1,242.00		(3)		4,067.53		5,309.53
Committee total					46,092.00		(3)		8,135.06		54,227.06

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Sept. 3, 2019.

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ITALY AND GHANA, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 26 AND AUG. 1, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. James Clyburn	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. John Lewis	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Bobby Rush	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Barbara Lee	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Yvette Clarke	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Hank Johnson	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Marcia Fudge	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Karen Bass	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Terri Sewell	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Frederica Wilson	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Joyce Beatty	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Ilhan Omar	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Dr. Brian Monahan	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Terri McCullough	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Wyndee Parker	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Kate Knudson Wolters	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Ashley Etienne	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Kristina Jeter	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Julio Obscura	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Michael Collins	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Janette Yarwood	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Paul Irving	7/27	7/28	Italy		915.00		(3)				915.00
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. James Clyburn	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. John Lewis	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Bobby Rush	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Barbara Lee	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Yvette Clarke	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Hank Johnson	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Marcia Fudge	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Karen Bass	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Terri Sewell	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Frederica Wilson	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Joyce Beatty	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Hon. Ilhan Omar	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Dr. Brian Monahan	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Paul Irving	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Terri McCullough	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Wyndee Parker	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Kate Knudson Wolters	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Ashley Etienne	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Kristina Jeter	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Julio Obscura	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Michael Collins	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Janette Yarwood	7/28	8/1	Ghana		981.00		(3)				981.00
Michael Long	7/27	8/1	Ghana		1,308.00		(3)		\$4,067.53		5,375.53
Latrice Powell	7/27	8/1	Ghana		1,308.00		(3)		\$4,067.53		5,375.53
Committee total					48,120.00		(3)		8,135.06		56,255.06

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, SEPT. 10, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, AND HONDURAS, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 8 AND AUG. 11, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Eliot Engel	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Nydia Velázquez	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, AND HONDURAS, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 8 AND AUG. 11, 2019—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jim McGovern	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Lucille Roybal-Allard	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Henry Cuellar	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Amata Coleman Radewagen	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Norma Torres	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Anthony Brown	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. May Gay Scanlon	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Jesus Garcia	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Katie Hill	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Lauren Underwood	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Dr. Brian Monahan	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Paul Irving	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Wyndee Parker	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Kate Knudson Wolters	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Emily Berret	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Taylor Griffin	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Eric Jacobstein	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Cindy Buhl	8/8	8/9	El Salvador		219.00		(3)				219.00
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Eliot Engel	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Nydia Velázquez	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Jim McGovern	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Lucille Roybal-Allard	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Henry Cuellar	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Amata Coleman-Radewagen	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Norma Torres	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Anthony Brown	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. May Gay Scanlon	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Jesus Garcia	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Katie Hill	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Hon. Lauren Underwood	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Dr. Brian Monahan	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Paul Irving	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Wyndee Parker	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Kate Knudson Wolters	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Emily Berret	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Taylor Griffin	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Eric Jacobstein	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Cindy Buhl	8/9	8/10	Honduras		284.00		(3)				284.00
Committee total					10,563.00						10,563.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Sept. 12, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Travel to Argentina, Brazil, Colombia—April 13–19, 2019 with CODEL McCarthy											
Hon. William M. "Mac" Thornberry	4/13	4/15	Argentina		723.96						723.96
	4/15	4/17	Brazil		666.02						666.02
	4/17	4/19	Germany		579.22						579.22
Travel to Afghanistan—April 16–17, 2019											
Paul Arcangeli	4/16	4/17	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare							10,693.93				10,693.93
Jennifer Stewart	4/16	4/17	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare							10,693.93				10,693.93
William Johnson	4/16	4/17	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare							10,693.93				10,693.93
Mark Morehouse	4/16	4/17	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare							10,693.93				10,693.93
Peter Villano	4/16	4/17	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare							10,693.93				10,693.93
Lindsay Kavanaugh	4/16	4/17	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare							10,693.93				10,693.93
Travel to Afghanistan, Jordan—May 2–7, 2019											
Hon. Susan Davis	5/4	5/5	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare	5/5	5/7	Jordan		771.37						771.37
Hon. Xochitl Torres Small	5/4	5/5	Afghanistan		33.00				18,416.73		18,416.73
Commercial airfare	5/5	5/7	Jordan		771.37				18,416.73		18,416.73
Hon. Kendra Horn	5/4	5/5	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare	5/5	5/7	Jordan		771.37				18,416.73		18,416.73
Craig Greene	5/4	5/5	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare	5/5	5/7	Jordan		771.37				18,416.73		18,416.73
Sarah Mineiro	5/4	5/5	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare	5/5	5/7	Jordan		771.37				18,416.73		18,416.73
Travel to Australia—May 28–31, 2019											
Hon. William M. "Mac" Thornberry	5/28	5/31	Australia		1,033.63						1,033.63
Commercial airfare							14,011.33				14,011.33
Jennifer Stewart	5/28	5/31	Australia		1,033.63						1,033.63
Commercial airfare							14,011.33				14,011.33
Travel to Korea, Singapore—May 28–June 3, 2019											
Hon. Adam Smith	5/29	5/31	South Korea		729.13						729.13
Commercial airfare	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64						1,223.64
Hon. William M. "Mac" Thornberry	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64				9,983.63		9,983.63
Hon. Rick Larsen	5/29	5/31	South Korea		729.13						729.13
Commercial airfare	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64						1,223.64
Hon. Anthony Brown	5/29	5/31	South Korea		729.13				8,799.33		8,799.33

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2019—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial airfare	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64						1,223.64
Hon. Donald Norcross	5/29	5/31	South Korea		729.13		16,650.23				16,650.23
Commercial airfare	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64						1,223.64
Paul Arcangeli	5/29	5/31	South Korea		729.13		10,780.38				10,780.38
Commercial airfare	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64						1,223.64
Jennifer Stewart	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64		15,947.43				15,947.43
Matt Rhoades	5/29	5/31	South Korea		729.13						729.13
Commercial airfare	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64						1,223.64
Mark Morehouse	5/29	5/31	South Korea		729.13		15,947.43				15,947.43
Commercial airfare	5/31	6/3	Singapore		1,223.64						1,223.64
Commercial airfare							16,042.33				16,042.33
Committee total					24,372.98		278,420.65				302,793.63

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ADAM SMITH, Aug. 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Erika Schlager	4/10	4/13	Slovakia	Euro	779.00		13,208.63				13,987.63
	4/13	4/14	Austria	Euro	197.07						197.07
Janice Helwig	4/16	4/17	Poland	Zloty			1,538.10				1,538.10
Rachel Bauman	3/27	4/2	Ukraine	Hryvnia	1,954.17		11,089.73				13,043.90
Robert Hand	4/5	4/8	Denmark	Krone	1,046.00		942.43				1,988.43
Mark Toner	4/11	4/13	Austria	Euro	738.14		13,129.03				13,867.17
Robert Hand	4/17	4/23	North Macedonia	Denar	1,343.97		1,830.43				3,174.40
Alex Johnson	4/21	4/23	Ukraine	Hryvnia	746.48		11,086.03				11,832.51
	4/23	4/25	Hungary	Forint	696.00						696.00
	4/25	4/29	Romania	Leu	566.00						566.00
Mischa Thompson	5/20	5/23	United Kingdom	Pound	1,728.35		14,860.93				16,589.28
	5/23	5/27	Romania	Leu	731.37						731.37
Paul Massaro	5/29	6/1	Canada	Dollar	948.00		9,075.91				10,023.91
	6/2	6/5	United Kingdom	Pound	1,401.27						1,401.27
	6/5	6/7	France	Euro							
Everett Price	6/3	6/5	United Kingdom	Pound	934.18		2,745.53				3,679.71
	6/5	6/7	France	Euro							
Alex Tiersky	6/4	6/8	France	Euro	1,391.00		1,703.33				3,094.33
Committee total					15,201.00		81,210.08				96,411.08

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS, Aug. 26, 2019.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 2486, the FUTURE Act, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 2486

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2019–2024	2019–2029	
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT														
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	–131	–84	154	68	–37	13	133	–41	–39	–35	–30	0	

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2140. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's proposed rule — Organization; Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Investment Eligibility (RIN: 3052-AD35) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2141. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of The President, transmitting the Office's Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2020, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 904(e); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 254(e) (as amended Public Law 112-25, Sec. 103); (125 Stat. 246); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2142. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; Public Law 97-258; (96 Stat. 926); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2143. A letter from the Senior Counsel, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's policy guidance and procedural rule — Policy on Compliance Assistance Sandbox [Docket No.: CFPB-2018-0042] received September 9, 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.

2144. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2019-0003; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8589] received September 9, 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.

2145. A letter from the Acting Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Project Approval for Single-Family Condominiums [Docket No.: FR-5715-F-02] (RIN: 2502-AJ30) received September 5, 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.

2146. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Regional Haze Plan and Prong 4 (Visibility) for the 2006 and 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2010 NO₂, 2010 SO₂, and 2008 Ozone NAAQS [EPA-R05-OAR-2017-0700; FRL-9999-33-Region 5] received September 3, 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.

2147. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Compliance Monitoring Usage [EPA-R07-2019-0315; FRL-9998-90-Region 7] received September 3, 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.

2148. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Iowa and Nebraska Air Quality Implementation Plans; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2012 Annual Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard Interstate Transport [EPA-R07-OAR-2019-0332; FRL-9998-89-Region 7] received September 3, 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.

2149. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; ID; Update to CRB Fee Billing Procedures [EPA-R10-OAR-2019-0403; FRL-9998-96-Region 10] received September 3, 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.

2150. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0525; FRL-9995-90] received September 9, 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.

2151. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (17-3) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2017-0464; FRL-9998-12] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received September 9, 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.

2152. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2017-0414; FRL-9999-26] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received September 9, 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.

2153. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Reconsideration of the Area Designation for the 2010 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Williamson County, Illinois [EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0011; FRL-9999-60-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU14) received September 9, 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.

2154. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyraflufen-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0514; FRL-9998-98] received September 9, 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.

2155. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Adopting Subpart Ba Requirements in Emission Guidelines for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0696; FRL-9998-82-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU33) received September 3, 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.

2156. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report covering the period from March 12 to May 10, 2019 on the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 107-243, Sec. 4(a); (116 Stat. 1501) and 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 102-1, Sec. 3 (as amended by Public Law 106-113, Sec. 1000(a)(7)); (113 Stat. 1501A-422); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2157. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Venezuela that was declared in Executive Order 13629 of March 8, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2158. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a semi-annual report detailing telecommunications-related payments made to Cuba pursuant to Treasury Department licenses during the period from January 1 through June 30, 2019, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6); Public Law 102-484, Sec. 1705(e)(6) (as amended by Public Law 104-114, Sec. 102(g)); (110 Stat. 794); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2159. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Zimbabwe that was declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2160. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Ukraine that was declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2161. A letter from the Assistant Legal Advisor, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting reports concerning international agreements other than treaties

entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2162. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-40, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2163. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-35, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2164. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-48, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2165. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-46, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2166. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-50, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2167. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-005, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2168. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-023, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2169. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final action — Clean Water Act Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2018-0024; FRL-9999-99-OLEM] (RIN: 2050-AG87) received September 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. TORRES of California: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 558. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1423) to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 116-210). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 4340. A bill to assist in the conservation of highly endangered amphibian species in foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. WILD, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 4341. A bill to assist in the conservation of critically endangered species in foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. FINKENAUER (for herself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 4342. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to conduct a study on the feasibility of a single certification for certain programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself and Mr. SMUCKER):

H.R. 4343. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to publish requirements for financial aid offers to be provided by institutions of higher education to enrolled and prospective students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCADAMS (for himself and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 4344. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to allow the Securities and Exchange Commission to seek and Federal courts to grant disgorgement of unjust enrichment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. MCEACHIN):

H.R. 4345. A bill to provide for the acquisition of non-Federal land for inclusion in the Fort Monroe National Monument in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 4346. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to make certain adjustments to the regulation of surface-disturbing activities and to protect taxpayers from unduly bearing the reclamation costs of oil and gas development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. ROUZER):

H.R. 4347. A bill to enhance the Federal Government's planning and preparation for extreme weather and the Federal Government's dissemination of best practices to respond to extreme weather, thereby increasing resilience, improving regional coordination, and mitigating the financial risk to the Federal Government from such extreme weather, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CASE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. PORTER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 4348. A bill to terminate certain rules issued by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce relating to endangered and threatened species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WALORSKI (for herself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 4349. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that floor plan financing includes the financing of certain trailers and campers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 4350. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize payments for ambulatory surgical centers under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HECK (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. CLAY, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 4351. A bill to require certain grantees under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to submit a plan to track discriminatory land use policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BACON, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. MITCHELL):

H.R. 4352. A bill to amend part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide grants to develop and enhance, or to evaluate, kinship navigator programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 4353. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in primary care offices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 4354. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe a motor vehicle safety standard requiring motor vehicles to be equipped with an advanced alcohol detection device that prevents a vehicle from being operated if the operator is intoxicated, to provide for a fleet demonstration of such devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. BAIRD, and Ms. HILL of California):

H.R. 4355. A bill to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support research on the outputs that may be generated by generative adversarial networks, otherwise known as deepfakes, and other comparable techniques that may be developed in the future, and for other purposes; to

the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 4356. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to allow certain individuals to terminate contracts for telephone, multichannel video programming, or internet access service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER (for herself and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 4357. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a program to charge and collect not less than the fair market value for forest botanical products harvested on National Forest System lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H.R. 4358. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit to Congress a report on preliminary damage assessment and to establish damage assessment teams in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. POCAN, Ms. WATERS, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 4359. A bill to provide that a Federal law enforcement officer may not use deadly force or less lethal force unless such force is necessary, to encourage States to adopt similar laws or policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIM (for himself and Mr. HILL of Arkansas):

H.R. 4360. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the due process accorded veterans with respect to recovery of overpayments made by the Department and other amounts owed by veterans to the United States, to improve the processing of veterans benefits by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 4361. A bill to require an accounting of certain property forfeited to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 4362. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exception from certain reporting requirements with respect to the foreign accounts of individuals who live abroad; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 4363. A bill to establish a commission to study how Federal laws and policies affect United States citizens living in foreign countries; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on

Financial Services, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, House Administration, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCADAMS (for himself and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H.R. 4364. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to make certain adjustments to the fiscal terms for fossil fuel development and to make other reforms to improve returns to taxpayers for the development of Federal energy resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 4365. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to analyze certain legislation in order to prevent duplication of and overlap with existing Federal programs, offices, and initiatives; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 4366. A bill to require oversight of licenses involving financial services and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee:

H.R. 4367. A bill to support the capacity of the International Monetary Fund to prevent money laundering and financing of terrorism; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 4368. A bill to prohibit the use of trade secrets privileges to prevent defense access to evidence in criminal proceedings, provide for the establishment of Computational Forensic Algorithm Standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. WALKER (for himself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. SPANO, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 4369. A bill to expand access to apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships among certain populations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H. Res. 559. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week of September 15, 2019, through September 21, 2019, as "Balance Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H. Res. 560. A resolution inquiring whether the House of Representatives should impeach Brett M. Kavanaugh, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America; to the Committee on Rules.

tives, 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. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 4340.

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

Article I, Clause 8, Section 18 to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 4341.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. FINKENAUER:

H.R. 4342.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 4343.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MCADAMS:

H.R. 4344.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 4345.

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

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

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 4346.

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

Article IV, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state."

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 4347.

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

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

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 4348.

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

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 4349.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 4350.

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

Under Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HECK:

H.R. 4351.

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

Article I, Section 8 of U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 4352.

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

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 4353.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 4354.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:

H.R. 4355.

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

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

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 4356.

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

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

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:

H.R. 4357.

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

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

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 4358.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 4359.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KIM:

H.R. 4360.

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

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

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 4361.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 4362.

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

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

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 4363.

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

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

By Mr. MCADAMS:

H.R. 4364.

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

Article I, section 8

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 4365.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 4366.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa-

By Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee:
H.R. 4367.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. TAKANO:
H.R. 4368.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States
By Mr. WALKER:
H.R. 4369.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 40: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 94: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 96: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 140: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 149: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 155: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 333: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 361: Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 414: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 500: Mr. DELGADO and Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 510: Mr. DELGADO and Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 550: Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. MCHENRY, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 553: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 587: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.
H.R. 598: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 647: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 649: Mr. WRIGHT.
H.R. 655: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 728: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 835: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 848: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 871: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 912: Mr. GALLEGO and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 913: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 921: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 943: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COSTA, Mr. NEAL, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 948: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 961: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 1002: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 1007: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 1055: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 1073: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 1078: Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 1118: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 1119: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 1120: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 1134: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1152: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 1166: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. RICHMOND.
H.R. 1174: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 1221: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1230: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 1236: Mr. LEWIS and Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 1272: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 1309: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 1370: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1379: Mr. WALTZ and Mr. HARRIS.
H.R. 1407: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1417: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 1440: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 1446: Mr. KATKO and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 1530: Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 1551: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 1570: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 1597: Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. KILDEE, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. SCAN-

LON, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. HECK, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 1605: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 1609: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 1679: Ms. HILL of California and Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 1695: Mr. RYAN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 1707: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 1727: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1733: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1754: Mr. HARRIS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 1766: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 1773: Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 1786: Mr. SIREs, Mr. ZELDIN, and Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 1830: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 1832: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 1858: Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.
H.R. 1863: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 1865: Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 1869: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 1873: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1878: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1948: Ms. TITUS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 1964: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 1968: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. VISCLOSKY.
H.R. 1978: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 1980: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 1982: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 2093: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 2111: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 2124: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 2146: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2148: Mr. HECK and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 2149: Mr. ROONEY of Florida.
H.R. 2150: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2153: Mr. KATKO and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2156: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2166: Mr. RESCHENTHALER and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2168: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 2184: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 2199: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2207: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 2213: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 2214: Ms. ESCOBAR and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 2218: Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 2219: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 2231: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 2245: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SOTO, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 2258: Mr. HAGEDORN and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 2312: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 2315: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 2349: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2381: Mr. STEWART and Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 2406: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 2417: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 2420: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. KIM, and Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 2435: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. STEWART, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2441: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2468: Mr. SERRANO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 2482: Mr. NADLER and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 2483: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2486: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2491: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 2593: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2594: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2648: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2694: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 2702: Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2708: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2732: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2734: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2746: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2749: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 2771: Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 2775: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2781: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 2782: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 2785: Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 2818: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 2825: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana and Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 2829: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2836: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2846: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 2862: Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 2867: Mr. TONKO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2902: Mr. SOTO and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 2903: Mr. GALLAGHER and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 2905: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 2933: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2970: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2975: Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 2980: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 2986: Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 3006: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 3036: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 3062: Mr. DUNN and Mr. HARRIS.
H.R. 3073: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 3106: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 3110: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 3119: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3125: Mr. LONG and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 3182: Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. FLORES, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 3208: Mr. HECK.
H.R. 3219: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 3222: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 3249: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3274: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3289: Mr. POCAN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 3297: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 3369: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 3406: Mr. SIREs and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 3427: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 3444: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3446: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 3452: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 3463: Mr. SARBANES, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. KIND, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. VELA.
H.R. 3479: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 3497: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. REED, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 3503: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3519: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 3520: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 3522: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 3524: Mr. COSTA and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3555: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. RASKIN.

- H.R. 3575: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 3584: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. WELCH, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 3593: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3619: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 3626: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 3632: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. BOST.
H.R. 3654: Ms. HAALAND, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. COMER.
H.R. 3668: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 3706: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3740: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 3742: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 3744: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 3749: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3757: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 3758: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 3778: Mrs. RADEWAGEN and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 3779: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 3797: Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CORREA, and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 3798: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3801: Mr. KIND and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 3818: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 3870: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 3876: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3882: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 3884: Mr. LUJÁN and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3896: Mr. BROWN of Maryland and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 3934: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 3957: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 3960: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3961: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 3969: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 3975: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 4006: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4007: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4009: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 4029: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 4065: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 4077: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 4092: Mr. CASE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 4098: Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 4101: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4127: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 4129: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 4138: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 4143: Mr. ROONEY of Florida.
H.R. 4193: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. ROUDA, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 4200: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BUCK, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 4203: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 4206: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 4228: Mr. VISLOSKY.
H.R. 4230: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4236: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 4249: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 4255: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 4270: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 4272: Mr. NADLER, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. DEAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 4276: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 4278: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 4285: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 4292: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 4294: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 4296: Ms. NORTON, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 4298: Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 4301: Mr. TRONE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 4309: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 4324: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 4327: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. TONKO, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HASTINGS, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 4339: Ms. TLAIB and Ms. MOORE.
H.J. Res. 52: Mr. MEADOWS.
H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H. Con. Res. 58: Mr. HARRIS.
H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. CISNEROS.
H. Res. 17: Mr. VELA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Res. 23: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma and Ms. STEVENS.
H. Res. 33: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Ms. STEVENS.
H. Res. 54: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma and Ms. STEVENS.
H. Res. 114: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H. Res. 138: Mr. LAMB.
H. Res. 146: Ms. PRESSLEY and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H. Res. 189: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. HECK, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H. Res. 230: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H. Res. 242: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H. Res. 255: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. STEIL.
H. Res. 299: Mr. SARBANES.
H. Res. 323: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. HARRIS.
H. Res. 326: Mr. RYAN.
H. Res. 399: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H. Res. 452: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. TAKANO.
H. Res. 469: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H. Res. 493: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. STEWART, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. FLORES.
H. Res. 517: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BERA.
H. Res. 539: Mr. RASKIN.
H. Res. 542: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BACON, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H. Res. 543: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. HURD of Texas.
H. Res. 546: Mr. ROUDA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Ms. KAPTUR.

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. 132: Mr. WILLIAMS.
H.R. 4297: Mr. PETERSON.