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No. 151

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
September 19, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

### HONORING JAN ALLEN

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

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of the late Jan Allen, an extraordinary North Carolinian and a personal friend.

Jan was a trailblazer who worked tirelessly to level the playing field for women in politics in North Carolina, and she did a tremendous job at her work.

Twenty-two years ago, she founded Lillian's List to get more women elect-

ed to political office at the State level. I had the great privilege of working with Jan during my time in the North Carolina General Assembly over those 21 years. I had the great privilege of working with Jan during my time throughout Congress, as well.

There is no way to qualify the impact that Jan had on the State of North Carolina, but I know that, because of Jan, more women have held office in the State and more women are continuing to run.

Thanks to Jan, laws have been passed to improve the lives of women, families, and children, and North Carolina is a better place to live for everyone.

My thoughts and prayers will continue to be with Jan's family, her friends, and my entire North Carolina community. I thank Jan Allen for her work, and may the Lord continue to bless her and her family.

### CATTLE COUNTRY NEEDS USDA'S MARKET INVESTIGATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this is a town where investigations can last for years, and sometimes, they cost millions. There are other investigations that are insignificant, little things. They are just meant to check a box so we can move onto the next task.

Yes, I think we all know that, in D.C., there are two types of investigations, investigations that are for show and investigations that are for real. Well, in cattle country, we need an investigation for real.

Times have been tough, really tough for cattle producers, especially the last couple of years. The producers that I know, they don't ask for guarantees or handouts. All that they want is a fair chance to earn a living. Unfortunately,

prices have been soft, and those producers aren't sure that the market is accurately applying margin to our feeders and to our ranchers.

Following the Holcomb fire, the market experienced extreme volatility. The producers that I know, smart and savvy professionals, are telling me that what happened in that aftermath did real damage to the viability of their businesses and to their way of life.

That is why I was grateful to see USDA, under the Packers and Stockyards Act, open up an investigation into the cattle market. An investigation like that does not happen every day, and it has folks in South Dakota anxiously awaiting the results. I know that I am.

What I have seen so far, what I have heard so far from USDA, gives me a good feeling that they are conducting this investigation for real, that they are working hard to gather and analyze the pertinent data. They want to get to the bottom of this. They want to determine to what extent, if any, there were unfair trade practices or market manipulation.

That kind of a determination, Mr. Speaker, won't be easy. It will require real effort, real persistence, a real willingness to dig deep.

As I said at the beginning, there are two types of investigations in this town, those that are for show and those that are for real. It looks like USDA is conducting this investigation for real, and thank goodness for that, because our cow-calf folks deserve that, our feeders deserve that, and, Mr. Speaker, our country deserves that.

### ELIMINATE FORCED ARBITRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1423, the

☐ 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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FAIR Act, which would eliminate forced arbitration clauses in employment, consumer, and civil rights cases, restoring the rights of consumers, workers, and small businesses to go to court.

This is about respecting the Seventh Amendment, the constitutional right to a trial by jury, the right of every single American to get their day in court.

This is also about public accountability. This is about ending the ability of bad corporate actors to shield their wrongdoing and patterns of violation from public scrutiny.

Let me be perfectly clear: Forced arbitration clauses, which are often buried in the fine print in confusing legal jargon, put the interests of powerful corporations over American workers and consumers.

This impacts every single one of us. Every person in this room at some point has unknowingly ceded their rights away when entering into a contract to buy a new car, to start a new job, or sign up for a new credit card. This is hurting real Americans, from the elderly people who are mistreated in nursing homes, or employees working overtime but not getting paid, to servicemembers who are fired or not rehired after returning from Active Duty. Very few of them are actually getting justice.

In the last 5 years, the number of consumers who have won a monetary award from forced arbitration averages to 382 people a year. Let me put this into perspective: On average, more Americans get struck by lightning every year than win a monetary award from an arbitration.

When corporations know that they can get away with such bad behavior and shield that bad behavior from coming to light, there is absolutely nothing incentivizing them to follow the law and treat consumers well.

It should go without saying, but this legislation is overwhelmingly popular. Research shows that 84 percent of Americans oppose forced arbitration.

I urge every single one of my colleagues to vote "yes" for the FAIR Act and restore vital rights to American consumers, workers, and small businesses.

#### WHAT IS GOING ON IN THIS COUNTRY

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the privilege of being recognized here to speak on the floor of the United States House of Representatives. I come to the floor this morning, Mr. Speaker, to address a topic, and most of the words that I say will be from an article written by Roger Scruton, who is an author from Great Britain. He is commenting on a new book by Douglas Murray, titled "The Madness of Crowds: Gender, Race and Identity."

Some of this hits home so much, and it has so much to do with America, that I thought it was important I address this here this morning.

He says: "In every period of history, therefore, there have been opinions and customs that are dangerous to question . . . but our situation in Western democracies today is a novel one. . . . The old customs have been torn asunder by a culture of repudiation, which encourages people to shape their lives according to an 'identity' of their own."

Socialization no longer means what it used to mean. It means now becoming who you are without regard to the framework that existed in the civilization and the culture prior. "The punishments for saying, thinking, or implying the wrong thing . . . are real, serious, and largely impossible to deflect."

That means that "the archive of your crimes is stored in cyberspace, and however much you may have confessed to them and sworn to change, they will pursue you for the rest of your life, just as long as someone has an interest in drawing attention to them. And when the mob turns on you, it is with a pitiless intensity that bears no relation to the objective seriousness of your fault. A word out of place, a hasty judgment, a slip of the tongue, whatever the fault might be, it is sufficient, once picked upon, to put you beyond the pale of human sympathy."

This is reflected in the book "The Madness of Crowds."

"The emerging world of censorship is a world without forgiveness . . . in which the real virtues and vices that govern our conduct are ignored altogether" or are decided to be irrelevant.

"The crimes for which we are judged are existential crimes. Through speaking in the wrong way, you display one of the phobias or isms," or they presume that is the case, "that show you to be beyond acceptable humanity. You are a homophobe, an Islamophobe, a white supremacist, or a racist, and no argument can refute these accusations once they have been made."

Even "your accusers are not interested in your deeds; they are interested in is "whether or not you are 'one of us,'" meaning actually one of them. "Your faults cannot be overcome by voluntary action, since they adhere to the kind of thing that you are, and you reveal what you are in the words that define you," as defined by your critics.

"These words may be taken out of context, even doctored to mean the opposite of what you said"—that is true with the author and certainly true with me—"but this will not affect the verdict, since there is no objective trial, no 'case for the defense,' no due process. You are accused by the mob, examined by the mob, and condemned by the mob, and if you have brought this on yourself, then," they say, "you have only yourself to blame. For the mob is by nature innocent. It washes

its own conscience in a flow of collective indignation, and by joining it, you make yourself safe," which is one of the reasons we see an epidemic of virtue signaling here in this Congress, Mr. Speaker.

"The spirit of the mob has entered not only the language of public debate but also the sources of information and the institutions of decisionmaking. Censorship begins in the media themselves."

Cyberspace is censored and is controlled by about four major companies. George Orwell predicted this, but I think it has eclipsed even his magnificent imagination and the reality that we are dealing with today.

"Murray gives riveting examples of the way in which"—I will use this example—"whiteness has become a moral fault in the eyes of identity warriors on the American campus." They now openly "condemn people for the color of their skin," provided that it is white. The art of taking offense, "whole sections of the university curriculum are devoted to explaining to students that words, arguments, comparisons, even questions," rhetorical or not, "are 'offensive,' regardless of the intention with which they are used," or, actually, the language, the precise definition of the language.

"Invariably, the offense is given by the old majority culture and is taken on behalf of some privileged minority."

Mr. Speaker, this is a shorthand version of what is going on in this country, what is going on in this Congress, what is going on in the media.

And I submit this, that we don't any longer have an objective news media. That center that used to be the truth has been completely, almost completely, vacated. Much of it has gone to the left. Some has gone to the right. And that peace of being able to pick up a newspaper and read it and believe that it is true today is no longer true today. And the American civilization must come to grips with this and go to original sources, come to our own conclusions, adjust our civilization and our culture. If we fail to do so, we will be pitted against each other for a long time to come.

#### STOP GUN VIOLENCE IN OUR NATION

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by saying I certainly and clearly disassociate myself from the remarks of the previous speaker. I absolutely, wholeheartedly disagree with him and do not concur with him.

Mr. Speaker, in 1999, my son Huey became a victim of gun violence when he was murdered in an aborted robbery attempt as he was bringing groceries into his apartment on the South Side of Chicago.

Tragically, Mr. Speaker, my son's death was not unique because literally

hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls are dying every day in our Nation due to gun violence.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, almost 40,000 Americans have died as a result of gun-related injuries in the year 2017, which is the most recent year for which complete data is available.

□ 1015

Almost 40,000 Americans have died as a result of gun-related injuries in the year 2017. In the city I love, the city I live in, the city of Chicago, over 279 citizens of our Nation have been murdered within the last year due to gunfire.

Mr. Speaker, these statistics should be a clarion call to action by this Congress, by this Nation, by this administration. That is why, Mr. Speaker, the committee that I am proud to serve on, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health will finally meet in my district on October 3 to convene a hearing to examine gun violence as a national public health issue. This is a hearing that I have been consistently calling for ever since 2017.

This hearing will convene community members, national experts, victims, academia, and law enforcement. All these individuals will gather in my district in the city of Chicago for one purpose and one purpose only: to discuss how we can better protect our Nation, our people, our boys and girls, our schoolchildren, our church-going citizens, our mosque-going citizens, our citizens who worship in synagogues all across this Nation, our movie theater-going citizens, our citizens who are in malls across this Nation enjoying themselves and shopping.

We need to have protection for all of our citizens driving along the highways. All of our citizens need to be protected, and this hearing will have the purpose of discussing how we can better protect our citizens and our communities from this epidemic, this widespread epidemic of gunfire, gun violence. As with any epidemic that this Nation faces, we will have experts come and speak to us.

Mr. Speaker, we must stop the violence. Save the children. Save the families.

#### MEMORIAL TO THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS AT FORT VANCOUVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important chapter in my region's history that must be remembered, and it is significant to our whole Nation: the service of African American regiments known as buffalo soldiers.

Their service stations included Fort Vancouver; and afterward, some of them made our region their permanent

home, men like Willie "Bill" Morehouse, who served their Nation with courage and honor.

The buffalo soldiers' place in southwest Washington history began in April of 1899. That date marks the assignment of buffalo soldiers from Company B of the 24th Infantry to the barracks at Fort Vancouver. This was also the first time in history that a unit from one of the Army's four African American regiments was included in Fort Vancouver's regular garrison of troops.

The buffalo soldiers' contributions to our Nation continued throughout subsequent conflicts.

Two years ago, we lost a pillar within the greater Vancouver community, a member and president of the Moses Williams Pacific Northwest Chapter of the buffalo soldiers, "Bill" Morehouse.

Bill was a member of the United States Army and the National Guard early in his life, with his military service spanning World War II and the Fort Vancouver barracks as a POW guard.

His contributions to our community went beyond his military service. Bill led toy and food drives for underprivileged kids, and he provided honor guard at military ceremonies and parades.

In just a few days, on September 21, a ceremony will take place to dedicate a permanent memorial at Fort Vancouver to Bill and to the buffalo soldiers so he will be honorably remembered. This memorial will help mark their unwavering commitment to our country, a commitment they made in the face of racism, unfair treatment, and adversity, policies of the past.

I am proud that their legacy will live on in Vancouver, that their fight will live on, and I pledge to do whatever I can to ensure that the buffalo soldiers' stories of service and sacrifice are not forgotten.

#### OUR ESTUARIES: NATIONAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY TREASURES

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

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, today I join millions of my fellow Americans in recognizing National Estuaries Week, which extends from September 14 to September 21.

We know that estuaries are those places where freshwaters or rivers meet the seas. Estuaries are also places where biodiversity is often at its zenith. They are the ecologies of our coastal communities. Wherever a watershed empties into the sea, we find an estuary.

My home in Florida is part of an estuary called the Indian River Lagoon, where the fresh and salt waters mix behind barrier islands to form what experts recognize as the most biodiverse estuary in the United States of America. My community and district depend on the lagoon to support a broad array

of activities to meet our economic, environmental, and recreational needs.

My neighbors and I understand how much we depend on the lagoon. We strive to protect the sea turtles and the habitat of the manatees. When they are thriving, we know that fishermen, boaters, businesses, and, most importantly, our families will thrive.

For years, I have worked for the health of the Indian River Lagoon and tried to help other communities keep their estuaries healthy. The challenges of the Indian River Lagoon are the same challenges faced by all the other estuaries.

Last Congress, I joined with Congresswoman SUZANNE BONAMICI to found the Congressional Estuary Caucus to support the National Estuary Program, foster research in estuary restoration and protection, and bring other resources to bear on sustaining our estuaries.

National Estuaries Week is a special time for a national celebration of our estuary efforts and for local estuary programs within the national program to bring the importance of estuaries to their communities and involve other citizens in their work.

An important part of these goals is to communicate the value and importance of our estuaries and our coasts to key decisionmakers at the local, State, and Federal levels. That is what we are doing right now.

Our friends at Restore America's Estuaries tell us that last year's celebration was a tremendous success, as organizations and volunteers from across the country gathered at their local bays or riverfronts and classrooms to celebrate and learn about the importance of our estuaries and how they benefit our daily lives. More than 30,000 volunteers across 21 States, Canada, and Guam participated in over 105 different estuary events.

Many of this year's events are posted online, and they give us a stunning picture of how each estuary, while being a national asset, is also a unique treasure to its communities. For example, in Palm Bay in my district, the Marine Resources Council, the Indian River Lagoon National Estuary Program, The Nature Conservancy of Florida, Act 2 Technologies, and the Tampa Bay Estuary Program held a rain barrel workshop and auction, heard from a distinguished panel of water quality experts, and dined on a fine barbecue meal. A speakers panel open forum focused on audience participation, facilitating questions and concerns, as well as the opportunity to present ideas and potential problems and solutions for our waterways.

We also celebrate National Estuaries Week as a time to recommit our effort in the caucus to achieve full funding for the National Estuary Program and to bring those resources to the communities that live on the estuaries' edge.

We can and we must work to assure that our estuaries and our environment are sustained.

## RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 25 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) at noon.

## PRAYER

Dr. Bryant R. Ali, New Psalmist Worship Center, Newark, New Jersey, offered the following prayer:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in Earth. Give us day by day our daily bread. And forgive us our sins; as we also forgive everyone that has sinned against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil.

Lord, as these elected officials handle the agenda before them today, may the words of their mouth and the meditation of their heart be acceptable in Your sight.

Lord, Your word declares that those who acknowledge You, paths will also be directed by You. I pray that we truly become one nation under God, united with liberty and justice for all.

Lord, touch each Representative today. Bless their family and the community they have the privilege of serving. In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit I pray.

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.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr.

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

Mr. PAPPAS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

## WELCOMING DR. BRYANT R. ALI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce and praise today as guest chaplain Pastor Bryant Ali.

Pastor Ali has been my friend for almost 50 years. He has been the "pastor in the hood," as we call him, for 26 years at the New Psalmist Worship Center in Newark, New Jersey, a center he founded to bring the power of the Lord to those who have lost their way.

He is a renowned author, community activist, counselor, teacher, and preacher in my district. His story is one that should inspire us all. Pastor Ali received his spiritual calling as a homeless man struggling with chemical addiction. He conquered those demons through the power of the Lord. He started preaching and pursued his calling.

Today, he has a doctoral degree in holistic theology. He serves as the president of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Newark and Vicinity, and he is a spiritual counselor for the Newark Anti-Violence Coalition and serves on the board of the Newark Community Health Centers.

He is an outstanding clergyman, an incredible leader in my community, and a true inspiration. I am very proud to have him say a prayer for us today.

My fellow Members, I would like to present the senior pastor of New Psalmist Worship Center, the Honorable Dr. Bryant Ali, who did an incredible job for us today.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

## ADDRESSING AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the American Society of Civil

Engineers estimates that, by 2025, the cost of addressing America's infrastructure needs will reach \$4.6 trillion. With Federal transportation funded at \$305 billion this year, we aren't even coming close.

With each day that passes, the need grows. Safety is threatened; opportunity is lost; and the cost of getting the job done only increases.

According to the Federal highway data, in the Buffalo Niagara region alone, 1 out of every 13 bridges is structurally deficient. Our roads are crumbling; our water infrastructure is breaking; and our transit systems are inadequate and outdated. The situation couldn't be more urgent, and the opportunity couldn't be more obvious.

Numerous economic reports indicate investment in infrastructure delivers real jobs and real growth in the American economy. It is time to deliver on the substantial investment in infrastructure. There is a great deal of work to be done, and there are Americans prepared to do that work.

## HONORING SUCCESS OF SORINEX

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, every August, I participate in a bus tour of South Carolina's Second District with my wife, Roxanne, and dedicated staff from the Washington and district offices, visiting schools, job-creating businesses, and chambers of commerce.

An amazing stop this year was at Sorinex in Lexington. Sorinex is a family-owned business that makes unique exercise equipment for professional teams, national Olympic teams, colleges, high schools, and the military. It is a classic example of a garage-originated business that now produces equipment worldwide.

The founder of Sorinex, Richard "Pops" Sorin, took us around the impressive facility. The beginning of the visit was a tour with a historic collection of over 100 years of weightlifting equipment. Not only does Sorinex create its custom equipment, but it also produces all of its own branded apparel. I am grateful Lexington is the home of their success.

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

Our sympathy to the family of Emily Clyburn and our prayers for Congressman JIM CLYBURN and daughters Mignon, Jennifer, and Angela.

## HONORING GLADYS BARKER GRAUER

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor my dear friend, Ms. Gladys Barker Grauer, the "Mother of Newark Arts" for more than 70 years, after

her passing recently at the age of 96. She was one of Newark's most dedicated artists and art supporters who leaves a legacy of great contributions behind.

Fifty years ago, she opened the first art gallery in Newark, the Aard Studio Gallery. It was a place dedicated to art and encouraging artists of color to learn and express their unique talents. Through this gallery, Gladys helped inspire and launch the careers of African American artists across the city.

Thanks to Gladys' efforts, the Newark Museum held the first exhibit of local artists, called Emerging and Established, in 1983.

Gladys is one of the founding members of the Newark Arts Council, today known as Newark Arts. She even received the 2019 Lifetime Achievement Award from the Women's Caucus for Arts.

Her art has been displayed locally, nationally, and even internationally. When in Newark, visitors can see one of Gladys' five murals, called Music Unites Us All, on the PSE&G Fairmount Heights Art Wall.

Gladys has been a blessing to our cultural scene and to me personally as a great and valued friend and friend of all of her children. Gladys' life reminds us of the value of art in society, and she will be sorely missed.

#### PRAYING FOR RESIDENTS OF SOUTHWEST TEXAS

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

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the wake of a terrible storm that is devastating my district in southeast Texas as we speak today, Tropical Storm Imelda, which appeared out of nowhere. Highways and roads are flooding, and local authorities are advising folks to seek shelter. Relatives of mine have complained that they are now underwater, as well, and flooding.

Again, we seem to see these storms come out of nowhere. This one hit us by surprise. It wasn't even a named storm, and once they named it, it seemed like, within just a few hours, it made landfall.

Our office is working with the Governor's administration in Texas, Governor Abbott, and with the Trump administration to quickly get declarations of a Federal emergency to ensure that the resources and help necessary will be provided to our constituents there.

Right after votes today, I will be heading home as quickly as possible and will be doing all that I can to help the people of southeast Texas. We are a tough and resilient people in southeast Texas, and we live by the rule that we need to help our neighbors. We saw that in technicolor just 2 years ago with Hurricane Harvey and that devastation.

My prayers are with everyone in this storm right now, and my office will be

working around the clock to do all we can, and I will head home.

#### HONORING CHRISTA MCAULIFFE

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of all New Hampshire residents and Americans in support of the Christa McAuliffe Commemorative Coin Act.

Christa McAuliffe was a dedicated high school social studies teacher who understood how history is defined by ordinary people doing extraordinary things.

Christa dared to touch the future as a teacher and as an astronaut. Selected from more than 11,000 applicants for NASA's Teacher in Space Program, she inspired the world and furthered our Nation's commitment to exploration inside and outside the classroom. I remember watching the shuttle launch as a kindergarten student on January 28, 1986, feeling the pride that a New Hampshire teacher from just up the road in Concord was making history.

Although Christa McAuliffe and six other souls were tragically lost in the *Challenger* explosion, her legacy endures. The creation of the commemorative coin is one way we can honor her and all of our educators for opening doors of opportunity and challenging students to succeed. The proceeds from these coins will support FIRST Robotics, a program that is building the next generation of creators, leaders, and dreamers. I urge my colleagues to pass this bipartisan legislation today.

#### HONORING FLORIDA SHERIFFS YOUTH RANCHES

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

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches and similar community care centers for at-risk children across our Nation.

Founded in 1957, the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches have been improving the lives of at-risk children throughout our State with its comprehensive programs in six Florida locations, including one in my district, Live Oak, Florida.

The Sheriffs Youth Ranches are credited with helping more than 152,000 children and families in Florida alone. I have visited them, and I admire their work. It goes well beyond basic care and provides a sense of security, guidance, and belonging to these children who are coming from incredibly difficult circumstances.

Without action by this House, on September 30, the title IV-E child welfare waiver will expire, adversely affecting the support provided to children's homes across the country.

It is our responsibility to ensure that vital services to vulnerable children

and families are not interrupted. We must guarantee that the system has the same amount of resources necessary to achieve safety and permanency for all of these children.

□ 1215

#### RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT ALS

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

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to shine a light on one of my constituents, Mr. Dan Shultes.

Dan, who lives in Schoharie County, is a wonderful family man with a wife, two young children, and a community that loves him dearly. At 42 years of age, he has, in just a matter of months, gone from being completely healthy to being diagnosed with ALS.

This devastating disease has stolen his ability to complete basic tasks such as brushing his teeth, feeding himself, or signing his name. When I saw him last month at a barbecue, he was confined to a wheelchair, surrounded by loved ones.

Stories like Dan's should remind us how important it is to continue to raise awareness about ALS and motivate Congress to take every action possible to help the 30,000 Americans struggling with ALS. Congress must provide robust funding for disease research and create expedient pathways to market for new treatments and medications that could save or drastically improve the quality of life for those living with this disease. We should work tirelessly to provide guidance or therapeutic solutions as soon as possible.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend and colleague, PAUL TONKO, a true ally in this fight, as we are working closely with the Shultes family.

May God bless Dan Shultes and his family.

#### RECOGNIZING GARY MABREY

(Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Gary Mabrey, for his retirement after 30 years of service as the CEO and president of the chamber of commerce serving Johnson City—my hometown—Jonesborough, and Washington County, Tennessee.

After joining the Air Force during the Vietnam war, Gary returned to northeast Tennessee to continue serving his community. After earning a master's degree in city management from East Tennessee State University, he spent 10 years training government officials before joining the chamber of commerce.

As CEO and president of the chamber, Gary worked tirelessly to strengthen the economy of northeast

Tennessee. He attracted new businesses and supported the existing ones. He promoted education, local colleges, and regional charities. Gary's leadership was recognized when he was named to the U.S. Chamber national board.

Mr. Speaker, I am blessed to call Gary Mabrey my friend. I thank Gary for his service to our community during his tenure with the chamber, and I wish Gary and his beautiful wife, Jackie, all the best in their new retired life.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer my condolences to the Clyburn family.

#### WE MUST SHUT DOWN DETENTION CENTERS ON OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand several letters received from my constituents in Brooklyn, New York, New York teens who, like me, are disgusted by the ongoing injustice and inhumane treatment of Brown and Black children who are being held in detention centers at the southern border of our Nation.

I will read one letter from Charlee, who is 16 years old, living in New York City:

"To my fellow teens,

"After hearing about your situation, I am sorry our country doesn't welcome you with open arms.

"Trust that not everywhere is like this . . . America can be accepting and supportive.

"I hope you'll be released and allowed to become part of a family.

"I hope you'll get to see the better places of this country.

"You deserve to live freely and safely. I wish you luck.

"Believe that your future will be better and someday these detention centers will be shut down."

She is right. We must shut down these inhumane detention centers. We must put an end to the irreparable mental and physical damage being done to our most vulnerable in the United States. We must reunite these families, and we must stand on the right side of history.

#### RECOGNIZING GOD'S PIT CREW

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

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of God's Pit Crew, a Virginia crisis response team of Fifth District constituents who have done incredible work providing aid and support in response to over 130 natural disasters across the country and around the globe.

Their work began in 1999 when Randy and Terri Johnson drove three truckloads of supplies to Oklahoma City after a devastating tornado. Twenty

years later, their coalition of friends and neighbors has grown to over 400 members who have volunteered their time and skills to help those in need.

Most recently, these Danville residents provided aid to the Bahamas after Hurricane Dorian this summer and the wildfires in Paradise, California, late last year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing these Virginians for their service to our communities and the work they have done for those in need.

God bless God's Pit Crew.

#### MAKE HIGHER EDUCATION ACCESSIBLE AND AFFORDABLE

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, every student deserves the opportunity to pursue higher education and achieve their goals, but for too many Americans, especially low-income students or families in poverty, unexpected financial emergencies like sudden medical costs, transportation issues, or loss of employment can prevent them from completing coursework or even cause them to drop out of school altogether.

A broken-down car or a brief hospitalization should not derail a lifetime of hard work for any student. That is why I am proud to have partnered with Congresswoman KATIE HILL to introduce the CAMPUS Act, which provides emergency grants to students in need so they can continue their coursework and stay on track academically. This legislation provides a critical safety net for low-income students and brings us one step closer to making higher education accessible and affordable for all young people.

#### SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important work being done at the VA to help prevent suicides.

An estimated 45,000 Americans die each year from suicide. Roughly 6,000 are veterans. That is over 16 per day, over 115 per week.

Suicide is a national public health issue, and it is important that we educate ourselves on how to recognize the warning signs.

In the spirit of Suicide Prevention Month, the VA has launched efforts to help deliver assistance to veterans, funding for additional research, strategies to educate communities about suicide prevention, and collaboration with public and private partnerships to implement tools to help curb suicides among our Nation's veterans.

As a fellow veteran, I have seen firsthand some of the difficulties veterans

face following their military service, and we owe to them our support after they have sacrificed so much. Veterans are all around us—neighbors, friends, and family members—and they deserve our utmost attention.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the VA for their support and their work in addressing this important issue.

#### HONORING DEVIN McQUEEN

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

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Devin McQueen, who loved baseball and his friends, but loved his family more than anything.

I am here to honor his mom, Colleen McQueen; his dad, Derrick McQueen; his uncle, Michael McLaughlin; and all of his family.

Devin was only 15 when he passed away after battling multiple rare diseases and chronic illnesses.

I am so glad that our community came together and honored his life and spirit when we recently unveiled a beautiful sculpture in his memory. The sculpture in his honor is called "The Strength of a Giant." It is a sculpture by artist Scott LoBaido of a boy pushing a large boulder towards a blue sky.

Ever upward and ever forward, with the strength of a giant: that is what Devin's life was all about.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to Devin: We won't forget you.

#### 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 19, 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 19, 2019, at 9:09 a.m.:

That the Senate disagrees to the House amendment, agrees to Conference and appoints conferees S. 1790.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO COMMIT, THREATEN TO COMMIT, OR SUPPORT TERRORISM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-64)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together

with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, is to continue in effect beyond September 23, 2019.

The crisis constituted by the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, in New York and Pennsylvania and against the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States that led to the declaration of a national emergency on September 23, 2001, has not been resolved. This crisis continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13224 with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 19, 2019.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4378, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020, AND HEALTH EXTENDERS ACT OF 2019

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-212) on the resolution (H. Res. 564) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4378) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4378, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020, AND HEALTH EXTENDERS ACT OF 2019

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 564 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 564

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4378) making continuing

appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 564, providing for the consideration of H.R. 4378 under a closed rule. One hour of general debate has been provided, controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, before I begin my formal remarks, let me just take this moment also to recognize the leadership of the ranking member on the Rules Committee, Mr. COLE. He is not only a friend, but he is a fair and evenhanded appropriator that can work with both sides. I know if the gentleman could control this entire process, we would not be having continuing resolutions; we would be actually voting for funding for the entire year.

As my colleagues know, funding for the Federal Government runs out on September 30, and that is less than 2 weeks from now. I had hoped that we would have finished all of our work by now. Certainly, the House has done its lion's share of work, but instead of prioritizing that, President Trump has been obsessed with drawing on weather maps and Twitter fights and cozying up to dictators.

□ 1230

And the Republican Senate is completely dysfunctional. It seems like we have a better chance of getting struck by lightning than seeing them pass a bill.

The House has passed bills that fund 96 percent of the government. Again, 96 percent of the government is funded by the actions in this House. But the Republican Senate has passed zero. Nothing. What are they doing over there, Mr. Speaker?

The Senate is just starting to get its act together, but where have they been all summer?

This House is the only adult in the room. That is why we are acting today to keep the lights on. This continuing resolution will keep the government funded through November 21. It is bipartisan and it is drafted as cleanly as possible to encourage the Republicans in the Senate and the White House to finally negotiate on a long-term deal.

I know my Republican colleagues on the other side of the Capitol are afraid to stand up to the President. They have stood by as President Trump ransacked funding for military construction projects in their States and diverted it, instead, to pay for his ineffective border wall, a border wall that I am now being told you can fry an egg on.

The President is hurting our brave servicemen and -women, their families, and their communities, but still Senate Republicans do nothing. They won't be able to shirk their responsibilities here because any compromise will require bicameral support and the President's signature.

Someone over there is going to have to deliver some bad news to Donald Trump: that he is going to have to log off Twitter and actually govern. It may not make for good television but keeping the government open for business is the most basic responsibility that we have.

Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, when we finally do go to conference, this majority is going to defend our values. That means fully funding a fair and accurate census, securing our elections from foreign interference, and supporting Federal research into our Nation's gun violence epidemic, all while working to fund education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

This is what responsible governing looks like. I know that may be a radical concept for some of my friends on the other side, who enabled this President to launch the longest shutdown in American history, but we don't believe in shutting down the government. The last Trump shutdown cost us \$3 billion in economic activity that can never be recovered. That is according to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office.

We cannot afford a repeat at a time when Moody's has found the President's disastrous trade war is already resulting in 300,000 fewer jobs created. That is a figure that could increase to 450,000 fewer jobs by the end of the year if he continues these policies.

It is tough to know what will happen because it seems like the President can't make up his own mind. You would have better luck at a casino than betting what President Trump will do next. That is not master negotiation, that is madness.

Our farmers are hurting. I am glad that this bill lessens the impacts they are facing as a result of the President's trade war. These families need our help, and I stand with them.

Someone has to lead here to keep our government funded, and we are. No gamesmanship, just the cleanest possible plan to keep the lights on for another month.

So I encourage all my colleagues: let's say enough to this uncertainty. Enough with the shutdowns and enough with the President's inaction. Let's pass this short-term CR and finally make bipartisan, bicameral negotiations on a long-term deal a reality.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Rules Committee, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for his kind words, and I mean that with all sincerity. We, obviously, have different opinions, we represent different parties, but we do work together well. I appreciate the manner in which my friend runs his committee and discharges his responsibility on that committee and to this entire House.

We are here today, Mr. Speaker, on a bill that represents one of the most fundamental roles of the United States Congress. That is to fund the government to keep it open.

Today's bill is a bipartisan continuing resolution ensuring that critical government funding will remain in place through November 21. The extension of funding is necessary to ensure that the House and the Senate have the time to reach a deal for full year appropriations for fiscal year 2020.

Mr. Speaker, I call this bill a continuing resolution, but I think the other word I used is much more important. That word is bipartisan. That is what this bill truly is: a bipartisan compromise between the two parties. It is amazing what we can get done when we agree to work together and move towards a common goal. In putting forward this bill, that is exactly what we have done.

H.R. 4378 is a bipartisan compromise that ensures that we will keep the government open and operating through November 21. The American people deserve no less.

H.R. 4378 not only funds the government and keeps it open, but it also provides critical authorization extensions for some important government programs. Without passing this bill, crucial programs impacting millions of Americans in every district of the country would expire. These include programs like community health centers, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the National Flood Insurance Program, the Special Diabetes Program, and the Special Diabetes Program for Native Americans.

Every one of these programs is one of great importance to my district, but the same could be said of every other Member of the House. All of us have constituents who use these and other important programs every day. All of

us have constituents whose lives are changed for the better because these programs are there. And if they were to expire and stop working, all of us—every last Member—would, rightly, hear about it from our constituents the following day.

The bill before us today is not a perfect bill, but that is the nature of a compromise. When the two parties agree to work together, both sides have to give up some things for the greater good. That is the nature of compromise and the nature of what we can do when we agree to set aside partisanship for the good of all those we are privileged to represent.

Mr. Speaker, while I cannot support the rule, I do support the underlying measure. I think it represents a real bipartisan achievement that every Member of the Chamber, Republican and Democrat alike, can and should support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, but urge support for the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any other speakers on this side of the aisle, and I am prepared to close.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 4261, a bill to prohibit taxpayer funding in support of campaigns for the offices of Senators or Representatives.

Earlier this Congress, my Democratic friends passed H.R. 1, which included a public funding scheme for congressional elections that would transfer hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars to congressional candidates, most particularly to incumbents. That bill included an astonishing 6-1 match for campaign contributions under \$200. For every dollar a congressional candidate raised, taxpayers would kick in an additional \$6 if that contribution was less than \$200. If the goal is to fix the campaign finance system and level the playing field, throwing even more money into the system—especially taxpayer dollars—makes zero sense.

As an appropriator, I find it hard to think of a worse use of taxpayer dollars than creating a government-funding campaign ATM. At a time when we could be funding the National Institutes of Health to help find a cure for cancer, or fund needed infrastructure projects across the country, or bring broadband internet to rural areas, Democrats in the House of Representatives have, instead, made clear that they want to spend taxpayer dollars on themselves. Congress should take immediate steps to ensure that taxpayer dollars are never spent on congressional campaigns, and H.R. 4261 would accomplish that goal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extra-

neous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, in closing, while I certainly oppose the rule, I want to urge support for the underlying measure. H.R. 4378 is a bipartisan continuing resolution that will fund the government and keep it open for the American people while we complete our work on appropriations for fiscal year 2020. It will also provide extensions for critical programs impacting constituents in every district in the Nation.

I want to associate myself with my friend's remarks. While I haven't voted for very many of the appropriations bills—I don't think I voted for any of them that this Chamber has passed because I have some strong disagreements—the House has largely done its work. We have largely completed the appropriations process here.

I am glad our friends in the Senate—and they had a reason to do this—they waited until we had a bipartisan deal with the administration in both chambers on the top-line spending level. But I agree with my friend that it is time to get to work. It is time for these bills in the Senate to start moving and get passed. Then we can sit down, have the appropriate negotiation between the two chambers, hopefully arrive at a bipartisan agreement, and present the legislation to the administration that, hopefully, the President will be willing to sign.

Again, I think buying the time we need here, without inconveniencing the American people, is a wise thing to do. I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support that and vote no on the previous question, no on the rule, but yes on the underlying legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the previous question and, obviously, yes on the rule.

Let me just say that we need to do something about campaign finance. I think our current system is corrupt. I think people wonder why this institution has enacted tax bills that favor billionaires and millionaires at the expense of the middle class. Well, I think you can tie that to the money. When people want to know why we can't get the United States Senate to take up sensible gun control legislation, like universal background checks, I tell them to follow the money. I think we need to even the playing field so that middle class families, and those struggling to get into the middle class, are heard on this Hill as much as corporations and special interests have been over the past several years.

H.R. 1, which we passed in this House, I think is a step in the direction

toward giving government back to the people and taking it away from big corporations, ending the practice of tax bills that just favor the very well-off and the well-connected, so I disagree with the gentleman's amendment.

But let me say this in conclusion. As my good friend, Mr. COLE, pointed out, this is a bipartisan compromise continuing resolution. I thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER, as well as my colleague from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) who I know worked so hard on the Appropriations Committee, for getting us to this point.

I wish we did not have to do continuing resolutions. In the future that would depend on whether our colleagues in the United States Senate want to get their act together and deliberate and legislate in a timely fashion. We need to pass this because our farmers are hurting. Our retailers, our small businesses, and our local manufacturers are hurting.

Virtually, anyone who sets foot into a store is forced to pay more for products today than before he took office because President Trump's tariffs are causing the typical U.S. household \$1,000 a year. That is \$1,000, Mr. Speaker.

None of us can control the President's haphazard so-called negotiation with China, but we can control whether Congress acts to lift the threat of another shutdown. The Senate may be in disarray and the President may be focused on his latest Twitter feud or talking about how many mountain climbers couldn't climb over his new wall, or whether you can fry an egg on it, but this majority is focused on the American people. We are doing our job to prevent a shutdown to provide necessary funding that benefits all people in this country and buying some time so that we can work out a long-term deal.

So I urge all my colleagues to join with us today. Let's encourage the Senate Republicans and the President to finally do the jobs they were elected to do and keep this government funded. We are doing our job, and in here, today, we will bring a bipartisan product to this floor—this bipartisan continuing resolution—that deserves a strong vote on both sides of the aisle.

The text of the material previously referred to by Mr. COLE is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 564

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4261) to prohibit the use of federal funds for payments in support of campaigns for election for the offices of Senator or Representative of Congress. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee

on House Administration. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 4261.

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

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

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

Mr. COLE. 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 subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 564; and

Adoption of House Resolution 564, if ordered.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4378, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020, AND HEALTH EXTENDERS ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfin-

ished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 564) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4378) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 197, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 536]

YEAS—228

|                 |                 |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Adams           | Golden          | Neguse        |
| Aguilar         | Gomez           | Norcross      |
| Allred          | Gonzalez (TX)   | O'Halleran    |
| Axne            | Gottheimer      | Ocasio-Cortez |
| Barragán        | Green, Al (TX)  | Omar          |
| Bass            | Grijalva        | Pallone       |
| Beatty          | Haaland         | Panetta       |
| Bera            | Harder (CA)     | Pappas        |
| Beyer           | Hastings        | Pascrell      |
| Bishop (GA)     | Hayes           | Payne         |
| Blumenauer      | Heck            | Perlmutter    |
| Blunt Rochester | Higgins (NY)    | Peters        |
| Bonamici        | Hill (CA)       | Peterson      |
| Boyle, Brendan  | Himes           | Phillips      |
| F.              | Horn, Kendra S. | Pingree       |
| Brindisi        | Horsford        | Pocan         |
| Brown (MD)      | Houlahan        | Porter        |
| Brownley (CA)   | Hoyer           | Pressley      |
| Bustos          | Huffman         | Price (NC)    |
| Butterfield     | Jackson Lee     | Quigley       |
| Carbajal        | Jayapal         | Raskin        |
| Cárdenas        | Jeffries        | Rice (NY)     |
| Carson (IN)     | Johnson (GA)    | Richmond      |
| Cartwright      | Johnson (TX)    | Rose (NY)     |
| Case            | Kaptur          | Rouda         |
| Casten (IL)     | Keating         | Roybal-Allard |
| Castor (FL)     | Kelly (IL)      | Ruiz          |
| Castro (TX)     | Kennedy         | Ruppersberger |
| Chu, Judy       | Khanna          | Rush          |
| Ciçilline       | Kildee          | Ryan          |
| Cisneros        | Kilmer          | Sánchez       |
| Clark (MA)      | Kim             | Sarbanes      |
| Clarke (NY)     | Kind            | Scanlon       |
| Clay            | Kirkpatrick     | Schakowsky    |
| Cleaver         | Krishnamoorthi  | Schiff        |
| Cohen           | Kuster (NH)     | Schneider     |
| Connolly        | Lamb            | Schrader      |
| Cooper          | Langevin        | Schrier       |
| Correa          | Larsen (WA)     | Scott (VA)    |
| Costa           | Larson (CT)     | Scott, David  |
| Courtney        | Lawrence        | Serrano       |
| Cox (CA)        | Lawson (FL)     | Sewell (AL)   |
| Craig           | Lee (CA)        | Shalala       |
| Crist           | Lee (NV)        | Sherman       |
| Crow            | Levin (CA)      | Sherrill      |
| Cuellar         | Levin (MI)      | Sires         |
| Davids (KS)     | Lewis           | Slotkin       |
| Davis (CA)      | Lieu, Ted       | Smith (WA)    |
| Davis, Danny K. | Lipinski        | Soto          |
| Dean            | Loeb sack       | Spanberger    |
| DeFazio         | Lofgren         | Speier        |
| DeGette         | Lowenthal       | Stanton       |
| DeLauro         | Lowey           | Stevens       |
| DelBene         | Luján           | Suoizzi       |
| Delgado         | Luria           | Swalwell (CA) |
| Demings         | Lynch           | Takano        |
| DeSaulnier      | Malinowski      | Thompson (CA) |
| Deutch          | Maloney,        | Titus         |
| Dingell         | Carolyn B.      | Tlaib         |
| Doggett         | Maloney, Sean   | Tonko         |
| Doyle, Michael  | Matsui          | Torres (CA)   |
| F.              | McAdams         | Torres Small  |
| Engel           | McBath          | (NM)          |
| Escobar         | McCollum        | Trahan        |
| Eshoo           | McGovern        | Trone         |
| Espallat        | McNerney        | Underwood     |
| Evans           | Meeks           | Van Drew      |
| Finkenauer      | Meng            | Vargas        |
| Fletcher        | Moore           | Veasey        |
| Foster          | Morelle         | Vela          |
| Frankel         | Moulton         | Velázquez     |
| Fudge           | Mucarsel-Powell | Visclosky     |
| Gabbard         | Murphy (FL)     | Wasserman     |
| Gallego         | Nadler          | Schultz       |
| García (IL)     | Napolitano      | Waters        |
| García (TX)     | Neal            |               |

Watson Coleman  
Welch

Wexton  
Wild

Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

NAYS—197

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
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  
Crenshaw  
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

NOT VOTING—9

Abraham  
Clyburn  
Crawford

Cummings  
Cunningham  
Garamendi

McEachin  
Reed  
Thompson (MS)

□ 1402

Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. SPEIER changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 196, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 537]

YEAS—227

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Axne  
Barragán  
Bass  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
Brindisi  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carden (IN)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Española  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez

NAYS—196

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson

Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Bishop (UT)  
Bost  
Byrne

Calvert  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Cook  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foxx (NY)  
Rouda  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherman  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stevens  
Suozzi  
Lowey  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Viscosky  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

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  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Fulcher  
Mast  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Herrera Beutler  
Posey  
Ratcliffe  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham  
Armstrong  
Beatty  
Clyburn

Crawford  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
McEachin

□ 1411

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020, AND HEALTH EXTENDERS ACT OF 2019

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 564, I call up the bill (H.R. 4378) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 564, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4378

*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 “Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019”.

**SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of Contents.

Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—CONTINUING  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

DIVISION B—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES EXTENDERS AND OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—PUBLIC HEALTH EXTENDERS

TITLE II—OTHER HEALTH EXTENDERS

TITLE III—MEDICAID EXTENDERS

TITLE IV—MEDICARE EXTENDERS

TITLE V—HUMAN SERVICES EXTENDERS

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS POLICIES

TITLE VII—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

**SEC. 3. REFERENCES.**

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—CONTINUING  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2019 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2019, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (division B of Public Law 116-6), except that the language under the heading “Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account” in title III shall be applied by inserting “the cost of direct loans,” before “loan guarantees” at the beginning of the second sentence in the matter preceding the first proviso.

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 116-6), except section 523(b)(6).

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019 (division A of Public Law 115-245).

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (division A of Public Law 115-244), except section 505.

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2019 (division D of Public Law 116-6).

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019 (division A of Public Law 116-6) as amended, and title I of division H of Public Law 116-6.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (division E of Public Law 116-6).

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related

Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (division B of Public Law 115-245).

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2019 (division B of Public Law 115-244).

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115-244).

(11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116-6), except section 7058(d).

(12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (division G of Public Law 116-6).

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for:

(1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2019 or prior years;

(2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2019 funds; or

(3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2019.

(b) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2020, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs:

(1) The enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this Act.

(2) The enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2020 without any provision for such project or activity.

(3) November 21, 2019.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this Act shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code,

but nothing in this Act may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2020 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this Act that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. This Act shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the Act shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2019, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2019, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2019 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2019, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 113. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

(b) Section 5 of Public Law 116-6 shall apply to amounts designated in subsection (a) and section 124 of this Act for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

(c) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act, and shall remain in effect through the date in section 106(3).

SEC. 115. (a) Rescissions or cancellations of discretionary budget authority that continue pursuant to section 101 in Treasury Appropriations Fund Symbols (TAFS)—

(1) to which other appropriations are not provided by this Act, but for which there is a current applicable TAFS that does receive an appropriation in this Act; or

(2) which are no-year TAFS and receive other appropriations in this Act,

may be continued instead by reducing the rate for operations otherwise provided by section 101 for such current applicable TAFS, as long as doing so does not impinge on the final funding prerogatives of the Congress.

(b) Rescissions or cancellations described in subsection (a) shall continue in an amount equal to the lesser of—

(1) the amount specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act; or

(2) the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2019, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act.

(c) No later than November 11, 2019, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a comprehensive list of the rescissions or cancellations that will continue pursuant to section 101: *Provided*, That the information in such comprehensive list shall be periodically updated to reflect any subsequent changes in the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2019, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101, and such updates shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate upon request.

SEC. 116. Title I of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-20) is amended in the matter under the heading “Department of Agriculture—Office of the Secretary” by inserting “to cooperative processors for reduced quantity and quality sugar beets,” after “planting in 2019.”: *Provided*, That amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and shall be available only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 117. The Secretary of Agriculture may waive the matching funds requirement under Section 412(g) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(g)).

SEC. 118. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of Agriculture—Food and Nutrition Service—Child Nutrition Programs” to carry out section 749(g) of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-80) may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to ensure that the program can be fully operational by May 2020.

SEC. 119. Amounts provided by section 111 to the Department of Agriculture for “Corporations—Commodity Credit Corporation Fund—Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses” may be used, prior to the completion of the report described in section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11), to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, as of September 17, 2019: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a report, no later than October 31, 2019, to the Committees on Appropria-

tions and Agriculture of both Houses of Congress, including estimates for all Market Facilitation Program payments, in calendar year 2018 and 2019 and projected payments in calendar year 2020 resulting from the calendar year 2019 program that include State-by-State, commodity-by-commodity, including specialty crops, analysis of the trade damage caused by retaliatory tariffs and separately by non-tariff trade barriers, including dumping, on U.S. agricultural producers, and an accounting of any commodity purchases made from substantially foreign-owned companies or their subsidiaries.

SEC. 120. In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Marketing Service—Marketing Services” at a rate for operations of \$16,496,000 to continue the implementation of the Hemp Production Program (section 10113 of Public Law 115-334).

SEC. 121. Amounts made available by section 101 for “International Trade Commission—Salaries and Expenses” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out responsibilities under the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-159).

SEC. 122. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Commerce for “Bureau of the Census—Periodic Censuses and Programs” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain the schedule and deliver the required data according to the statutory deadlines in the 2020 Decennial Census Program.

SEC. 123. Notwithstanding section 2208(1)(3) of title 10, United States Code, during the period covered by this Act, any advanced billing for background investigation services and related services purchased from activities financed using Defense Working Capital Funds shall be excluded from the calculation of cumulative advance billings under section 2208(1)(3) of such title. In the preceding sentence, the term “advance billing” has the meaning given the term in section 2208(1)(4) of such title.

SEC. 124. (a) The remaining unobligated balances of funds as of September 30, 2019, from amounts provided by section 9013 of division A of Public Law 115-245 are hereby rescinded: *Provided*, That such amounts that were previously designated by the Congress as being for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as being for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to that section of that Act.

(b) In addition to the amount otherwise provided by section 101 for the “Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative”, there is appropriated on September 30, 2019, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, an amount equal to the unobligated balances rescinded pursuant to subsection (a) of this section: *Provided*, That amounts made available pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until September 30, 2020, and shall be available for the same purposes and under the same authorities for which they were originally provided in Public Law 115-245: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(c) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(d) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2019, or if the designation in subsection 114(b) occurs after September 30, 2019, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2019.

SEC. 125. (a) No funds shall be transferred directly from “Department of Energy—Power Marketing Administration—Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund, Western Area Power Administration” to the general fund of the Treasury in fiscal year 2019.

(b) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

SEC. 126. During the period covered by this Act, title I of Public Law 108-361, as amended (the Calfed Bay-Delta Authorization Act) (118 Stat. 1681), shall be applied by substituting “2020” for “2019” each place it appears.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding section 101, title I of division D of Public Law 116-6 shall be applied by adding the following new heading and appropriation language under the heading “Department of the Treasury—Departmental Offices”:

“COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT  
IN THE UNITED STATES FUND

“For necessary expenses of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the chairperson of the Committee may transfer such amounts to any department or agency represented on the Committee (including the Department of the Treasury) subject to advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That amounts so transferred shall remain available until expended for expenses of implementing section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. 4565), and shall be available in addition to any other funds available to any department or agency: *Provided further*, That fees authorized by section 721(p) of such Act shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated pursuant to this section from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during this fiscal year, so as to result in a total appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$5,000,000.”

SEC. 128. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds made available under the heading “District of Columbia—District of Columbia Funds” for such programs and activities under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2019 (title IV of division D of Public Law 116-6) at the rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2020 Local Budget Act of 2019 (D.C. Act 23-78), as modified as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 129. In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided to the Office of Personnel Management for “Salaries and Expenses” at a rate for operations of \$48,000,000, for an additional amount for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That of such amounts, \$29,760,000 shall be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office without regard to any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain agency operations.

SEC. 130. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Small Business Administration—Business Loans Program Account” in title V of division D of Public Law 116-6 shall be applied as if the following were inserted before the colon: “, and for the cost of guaranteed loans as authorized by section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (Public Law 83-163), \$99,000,000, to remain available until expended”: *Provided*, That amounts made available under such heading by this Act may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand

for commitments for general business loans authorized under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)).

SEC. 131. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Small Business Administration—Disaster Loans Program Account” at a rate for operations of \$177,136,000: *Provided*, That amounts made available under such heading by this Act may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for commitments for disaster administrative expenses authorized under section 20(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631): *Provided further*, That the language under such heading in title V of division D of Public Law 116-6 shall be applied by—

(1) substituting “\$1,600,000” for “\$1,000,000”;

(2) substituting “\$8,400,000” for “\$9,000,000”;

and

(3) inserting the following before the period: “; and of which \$167,136,000 is for direct administrative expenses of loan making and servicing to carry out the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses: *Provided*, That, of the funds provided under this heading, \$150,888,000 shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)): *Provided further*, That the amount for major disasters under this heading is designated by Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177)”.

SEC. 132. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security for “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to support hiring and operations required for protective activities associated with the 2020 presidential election campaign.

SEC. 133. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out response and recovery activities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

SEC. 134. (a) Sections 1309(a) and 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a) and 4026) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2019”.

(b) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2019, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2019.

SEC. 135. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security for “Office of the Secretary and Executive Management—Operations and Support”, “Management Directorate—Operations and Support”, and “Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination—Operations and Support” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out activities previously funded by the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Homeland Security, consistent with the fiscal year 2020 President’s Budget.

SEC. 136. (a) In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided to the “Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Services” at a rate for operations of \$18,397,500, for an additional amount for costs of staffing and operating facilities that were opened, renovated, or expanded in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to staff and operate such facilities.

(b) In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided for “Depart-

ment of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Facilities” at a rate for operations of \$631,000, for an additional amount for costs of staffing and operating facilities that were opened, renovated, or expanded in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to staff and operate such facilities.

SEC. 137. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Health and Human Services for “Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—Public Health Preparedness and Response” and “Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund” may be obligated in the account and budget structure, and under the authorities and conditions, set forth in H.R. 2740, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on June 19, 2019.

SEC. 138. During the period covered by this Act, up to \$20,000,000 of the unobligated amounts in the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund established by section 231 of division B of Public Law 115-245 may be transferred to “Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support” and shall be available until expended for Ebola preparedness and response activities without regard to the limitations in the third proviso in such section 231: *Provided*, That the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may transfer such amounts to any of the appropriations accounts under the heading “Centers for Disease Control and Prevention” for Ebola response activities: *Provided further*, That such transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided to the Department of Health and Human Services.

SEC. 139. Section 114(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011c(f)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2019”.

SEC. 140. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Veterans Benefits Administration—General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration” and “Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—Information Technology Systems” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to support projects and activities created by the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-23).

SEC. 141. Section 7 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635f) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2019”.

SEC. 142. Section 209 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6436) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2019”.

SEC. 143. Title I of division L of Public Law 115-141 and title I of division G of Public Law 116-6 shall be amended in the first provisos in each Act under the headings “Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Capital Investment Grants” by striking “obligated” and inserting “allocated”.

SEC. 144. Section 9503(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall not apply during the period covered by this Act.

SEC. 145. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for “Housing Programs—Housing for the Elderly” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain project rental assistance for the elderly under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(c)(2)), in-

cluding making amendments to contracts for such assistance and renewing expiring contracts for such assistance for up to a 1-year term.

This division may be cited as the “Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020”.

## DIVISION B—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES EXTENDERS AND OTHER MATTERS

### TITLE I—PUBLIC HEALTH EXTENDERS

#### SEC. 1101. EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS, AND TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GME PROGRAMS.

(a) COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 10503(b)(1)(F) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(1)(F)) is amended by striking “2018 and \$4,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.” and inserting “2018, \$4,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019, and \$569,863,014 for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019; and”.

(b) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.—Section 10503(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following: “(G) \$44,164,384 for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019.”.

(c) TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Section 340H(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and \$126,500,000” and inserting “\$126,500,000”; and

(2) by inserting “and \$18,021,918 for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019,” before “to remain available”.

(d) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019, shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 115-245 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254 through 256).

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (4) of section 3014(h) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 50901 of Public Law 115-123, is amended by striking “and section 50901(e) of the Advancing Chronic Care, Extenders, and Social Services Act” and inserting “, section 50901(e) of the Advancing Chronic Care, Extenders, and Social Services Act, and section 1101(d) of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 1102. DIABETES PROGRAMS.

(a) TYPE I.—Section 330B(b)(2)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-2(b)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting “and \$21,369,863 for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019,” before “to remain available”.

(b) INDIANS.—Section 330C(c)(2)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-3(c)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting “and \$21,369,863 for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019,” before “to remain available”.

### TITLE II—OTHER HEALTH EXTENDERS

#### SEC. 1201. EXTENSION OF SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting after “for each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019” the following: “and for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending November 21, 2019”; and

(II) by inserting after “for the fiscal year” the following: “(or, with respect to such period, for fiscal year 2020)”; and

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “for the fiscal year” each place it appears and inserting “for the fiscal year or period” in each such place; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting after “for each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019” the following: “and for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending November 21, 2019”; and

(II) by inserting after “for the fiscal year” the following: “(or, with respect to such period, for fiscal year 2020)”; and

(i) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting after “for the fiscal year” the following: “(or, with respect to such period, for fiscal year 2020)”; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting after “for each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019” the following: “and \$10,684,931 for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending November 21, 2019”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting after “for each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019” the following: “and for the period described in paragraph (1)”.

#### SEC. 1202. EXTENSION OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Section 513 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 713) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting after “for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2019” the following: “and for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending November 21, 2019”; and

(II) in clause (i), by inserting after “for the fiscal year” the following: “or period”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The previous sentence shall not apply with respect to State allotments under this paragraph for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending November 21, 2019.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C)(i)—

(I) by inserting after “for a fiscal year” the following: “(or the period described in subparagraph (A))”; and

(II) by inserting after “for the fiscal year” the following: “or period”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting after “for a fiscal year” the following: “or the period described in paragraph (1)(A)”; and

(ii) by striking “the end of the second succeeding fiscal year” and inserting “the end of the second fiscal year following such fiscal year or period”; and

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting after “for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2019” the following: “and for the period described in paragraph (1)(A)”; and

(II) by inserting after “for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2019” the following: “and for the period so described”; and

(III) by inserting after “for a fiscal year” the following: “or the period so described”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “continue through fiscal year 2019” and inserting “continue through the period described in paragraph (1)(A)”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “From the amount” and inserting “Subject to paragraph (3), from the amount”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “From the amount” and inserting “Subject to paragraph (3), from the amount”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) EXCEPTION.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply with respect to any amount appropriated under subsection (f) for the period described in subsection (a)(1)(A).”; and

(3) in subsection (f), by inserting after “for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2019” the following: “and \$10,684,931 for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending November 21, 2019”.

### TITLE III—MEDICAID EXTENDERS

#### SEC. 1301. EXTENSION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 223(d)(3) of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by striking “September 13, 2019” and inserting “November 21, 2019”.

#### SEC. 1302. TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE FOR TERRITORIES UNDER MEDICAID PROGRAM.

Section 1905 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “and (aa)” and inserting “(aa), and (ff)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(ff) TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FMAP FOR TERRITORIES.—Notwithstanding subsection (b) or (z)(2), the Federal medical assistance percentage for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa shall be equal to 100 percent for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending November 21, 2019.”.

#### SEC. 1303. DELAY OF REDUCTIONS IN MEDICAID DSH ALLOTMENTS.

Section 1923(f)(7)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-4(f)(7)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “For each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025” and inserting “For the period beginning November 22, 2019, and ending September 30, 2020, and for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025”; and

(2) in clause (ii)(I), by striking “for fiscal year 2020” and inserting “for the period beginning November 22, 2019, and ending September 30, 2020”.

### TITLE IV—MEDICARE EXTENDERS

#### SEC. 1401. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR QUALITY MEASURE ENDORSEMENT, INPUT, AND SELECTION.

Section 1890(d)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395aaa(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “and \$7,500,000” and inserting “\$7,500,000”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and \$1,069,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019”; and

(2) in the third sentence, by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019,” after “2019”.

#### SEC. 1402. EXTENSION OF FUNDING OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PROGRAMS.

(a) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR STATE HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAMS.—Subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 119 of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1395b-3 note), as amended by section 3306 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), section 610 of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240), section 1110 of the Pathway for SGR Reform Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-67), section 110 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-93), section 208 of the Medicare Access and

CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-10), and section 50207 of division E of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), is amended—

(1) in clause (vii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (viii), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in clause (ix), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by inserting after clause (ix) the following new clause:

“(x) for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019, of \$1,852,000.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR AREA AGENCIES ON AGING.—Subsection (b)(1)(B) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended—

(1) in clause (vii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (viii), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in clause (ix), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by inserting after clause (ix) the following new clause:

“(x) for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019, of \$1,069,000.”.

(c) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTERS.—Subsection (c)(1)(B) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended—

(1) in clause (vii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (viii), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in clause (ix), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by inserting after clause (ix) the following new clause:

“(x) for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019, of \$712,000.”.

(d) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CONTRACT WITH THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR BENEFITS AND OUTREACH ENROLLMENT.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended—

(1) in clause (vii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (viii), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in clause (ix), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by inserting after clause (ix) the following new clause:

“(x) for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019, of \$1,710,000.”.

#### SEC. 1403. EXTENSION OF TERMINATION DATE OF PATIENT-CENTERED OUTCOMES RESEARCH TRUST FUND.

Section 951(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “September 30” and inserting “November 21”.

### TITLE V—HUMAN SERVICES EXTENDERS

#### SEC. 1501. EXTENSION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS TO ADDRESS HEALTH PROFESSIONS WORKFORCE NEEDS.

Activities authorized by section 2008 of the Social Security Act shall continue through November 21, 2019, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2019, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose. Grants and payments may be made pursuant to this authority through the date so specified at the pro rata portion of the total amount authorized for such activities in fiscal year 2019.

#### SEC. 1502. EXTENSION OF THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM AND RELATED PROGRAMS.

Activities authorized by part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act

shall continue through November 21, 2019, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2019, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

#### TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS POLICIES

##### SEC. 1601. ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES.

Section 424(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-76), as amended by section 428 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141), shall be applied by substituting “November 21, 2019” for “October 1, 2019”.

##### SEC. 1602. INCREASING NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM.

(a) WORLD TRADE CENTER RESPONDERS.—Section 3311(a)(4)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm-21(a)(4)(A)) is amended by striking “25,000” and inserting “75,000”.

(b) WORLD TRADE CENTER SURVIVORS.—Section 3321(a)(3)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm-31(a)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “25,000” and inserting “75,000”.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING ANNUAL FUNDING LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments made by this section, shall alter the annual limitations on amounts appropriated to the World Trade Center Health Program Fund under section 3351(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm-61(a)(2)).

##### SEC. 1603. EXCLUDING AUTHORIZED GENERIC DRUGS FROM CALCULATION OF AVERAGE MANUFACTURER PRICE FOR PURPOSES OF THE MEDICAID DRUG REBATE PROGRAM; EXCLUDING MANUFACTURERS FROM DEFINITION OF WHOLESALE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (C) of section 1927(k)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-8(k)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “INCLUSION” and inserting “EXCLUSION”;

(2) by striking “a new drug application” and inserting “the manufacturer’s new drug application”; and

(3) by striking “inclusive” and inserting “exclusive”.

(b) EXCLUDING MANUFACTURERS FROM DEFINITION OF WHOLESALE.—Section 1927(k)(11) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-8(k)(11)) is amended—

(1) by striking “manufacturers,”; and

(2) by striking “manufacturer’s and”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first fiscal quarter that begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

##### SEC. 1604. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1941(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w-1(b)), as amended by section 2 of Public Law 116-29, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “\$1,000,000” and inserting “\$0”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2025”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “\$0” and inserting “\$2,387,000,000”.

#### TITLE VII—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

##### SEC. 1701. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; and

(2) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PAYNE). The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

□ 1415

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, while the House did its work and passed 12 appropriations bills through committee and 10 off the floor, the Senate appropriations process is far behind. Because of this delay, we must pass a continuing resolution to avoid another government shutdown like the one that started late last year which caused real harm to our economy and to hardworking Americans.

With less than 2 weeks until the end of the fiscal year, a clean continuing resolution that keeps government open and funds key priorities is so important. This legislation avoids controversial policy provisions that have slowed down the appropriations process and that, if included, would jeopardize passage. For example, it does not include an anomaly requested by the Trump administration to allow wall building outside the Rio Grande Valley.

At the same time, the CR contains provisions that reflect shared priorities, including allowing the Census Bureau to ramp up preparations for the 2020 decennial Census, extending funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative for another year, ensuring that FEMA disaster relief can be spent as quickly as needed to effectively respond to disasters, ensuring the Department of Agriculture can operate rural water and waste loan programs, and extending the National Flood Insurance Program and authorization for the Export-Import Bank.

In addition to these provisions, extenders that have been negotiated by my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means Committees will keep health programs that are critical to American families up and running.

By extending these programs and government funding through November 21, this CR will allow additional time to negotiate our differences and enact responsible long-term funding for priorities that help make our country safer and stronger.

As we negotiate, families, businesses, and communities across the country will have much-needed budget certainty with no disruption to vital services or to the pay of Federal employees.

After we pass this CR and the Senate moves forward with their process, Democrats will negotiate responsible appropriations bills that uphold our values and give working families a better chance at a better life.

Keeping government open and providing certainty for our communities must be a top priority. Our continuing resolution is a necessary step to that end.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4378, a continuing resolution that will fund the government through November 21.

It is unfortunate that we are here in this situation and have to pass this CR to keep the government open, but we can’t afford an unnecessary and costly shutdown.

Because the budget agreement did not get enacted until August, the Senate began working on the fiscal year 2020 appropriations bills only last week. As a result, there is simply not enough time to complete the appropriations process by the September 30 deadline.

Passing a short-term CR will allow us the time to complete the fiscal year 2020 appropriations bills, while ensuring that our military and law enforcement personnel get paid.

In addition to preventing another shutdown, H.R. 4378 promotes economic growth, strengthens national security, protects life and religious liberty, allows us to respond to disasters, and supports public health programs.

It ensures farmers and ranchers will continue to receive temporary relief from retaliatory tariffs at a critical time of the year for our Nation’s agricultural industry.

It extends programs that are essential to countering China’s influence over our economic and national security.

It continues all existing pro-life protections from fiscal year 2019 appropriations measures.

It provides a short-term extension of the National Flood Insurance Program

and allows FEMA flexibility to respond to disasters.

I would much rather be here today in support of full appropriations bills, but I have confidence that, with more time, we will be able to come together to pass full-year appropriations bills that the President can sign into law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this continuing resolution so that we can get to work.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to start by congratulating Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER on working together. I want to congratulate the members of the Appropriations Committee.

I know there wasn't always agreement. I am hopeful, as we go forward, we can reach agreement on the individual bills or the minibuses or omnibus that we will ultimately pass to fund government in a timely fashion.

Mr. Speaker, I know that Mrs. LOWEY and Ms. GRANGER worked together towards that objective. I want to congratulate all the members.

Mr. Speaker, I am also proud of the fact that we funded 96 percent of the government through this House prior to June 30 of this year. That has not been done in over a decade, and it was the hard work of the chair and the ranking member and the members of the committee. Even though there was not agreement on the substance at the end, without that cooperation, that could not have happened, so I thank the committee and its leadership.

As majority leader and as a member of the Appropriations Committee, albeit on leave, I am focused, and we are focused as a majority, on doing our job and providing certainty for the military, for Federal agencies, for workers, for businesses, and for the American people that the Congress can, in fact, do its work in a responsible way.

I regret that the Senate has not done its work. They have not passed a single appropriations bill, not one. By the time we came back in September, they had not passed a single bill out of committee.

So this CR is necessary, as the Senate failed to introduce even a single appropriations bill before August for the first time in more than three decades, let alone mark up or bring it to the floor, as I said.

That is why we need to make sure the government doesn't shut down. We don't have to have drama. We don't have to have panic. We don't have to have people saying: "Why can't the Congress do its work?"

We are bringing this bill to the floor, and we are going to pass it today with, I hope, a large bipartisan vote and send it to the Senate. It is my understanding that they intend to pass this

so that we will not have the angst, the lack of confidence in this institution, and the instability because coming right up to the precipice of closure is avoided.

To that end, we have on the floor, as I said, a continuing resolution to prevent a shutdown. This CR, this continuing resolution, authorizes the operations of government through November 21. There was some discussion about going into the middle of December.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to my colleagues and I want to say to my committee, there is no reason on God's green Earth we cannot complete our business on the appropriation process by November 21, not a single reason, except procrastination and an unwillingness to compromise.

Americans have sent people with different views to this Congress, but notwithstanding those differences in views, they expect us to be able to work.

One of the great pleasures that I have had in this Congress is serving on the Appropriations Committee, particularly when I went there. It, frankly, has become more partisan than it was when I first went on in January of 1983. I came to Congress in 1981. Sil Conte was the ranking member from Massachusetts on the Appropriations subcommittee on which I served and of the committee, and we were able to work together, resolve our differences. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the fact that Mrs. LOWEY and Ms. GRANGER have that same psychology.

This bill will extend the authorizations that would otherwise expire at the end of this month, including the Export-Import Bank, the National Flood Insurance Program, the Higher Education Act, and a number of important health programs.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PALLONE, chairman of the committee, for working to make sure that we could do that in a timely fashion as well.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can pass this on a bipartisan basis, as I said, and move forward in good faith to do the job the American people sent us here to do: assure the operations of their government in an efficient and effective way on their behalf, a government that expands justice, opportunity, economic security, and strengthens our national defense.

We came to a bipartisan budget agreement on lifting spending caps in July, and that was a good first step. Next, we must come to a bipartisan agreement on how to divvy up the allotment to each of the 12 appropriations bills, what we euphemistically refer to as 302(b) allocations. We need to make progress and compromise on that issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my friends in the Senate to not squander the extra time this CR provides, approximately 7 working weeks, and come to agreement among themselves first and then with us.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY, her subcommittee chairs, Ms. GRANGER and her ranking members for their hard work moving the House bills so expeditiously and producing a CR that will avert a shutdown at the end of September. We can get the job done.

Again, let me reiterate in closing, we can complete this job prior to November 21, and that is exactly what we ought to do.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the continuing resolution before us today.

I think we can all agree that continuing resolutions aren't the ideal solution to funding our government. In fact, most of the people on the Appropriations Committee hate continuing resolutions.

□ 1430

Ideally, all of our 12 appropriations bills would be enacted by October 1. Last year, we were able to complete several bills on time, including the energy and water bill.

But sometimes we need more time to complete our negotiations. Considering that a budget deal was not enacted before last month, there simply isn't enough time to complete work on these bills before the new fiscal year.

So while continuing resolutions aren't ideal, supporting a short-term CR to keep our government functioning is the only responsible vote today—I will say that again. It is the only responsible vote today, for our national security, for our economy, and for the general welfare of the American people.

For instance, this bill will ensure the Department of Energy can maintain our nuclear weapons stockpile and the Corps of Engineers can dredge our ports and waterways so goods and materials can move freely.

I also appreciate that this bill recognizes our farmers. Agriculture faces uncertain times and the temporary relief provisions, while not a solution, do help.

I would also like to applaud the inclusion of a provision related to the specialty crop initiative. This program is vital to the success of potato farmers in Idaho.

We must avoid disruptions to these vital activities by passing this continuing resolution before us today and then working towards completing our work on the final appropriations bills, as the majority leader said, by November 21.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this continuing resolution.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the distinguished chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her great leadership.

It is with, actually, great reluctance that I rise in support of today's short-term continuing resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well. While this continuing resolution will keep the lights on for the government of the United States, surely, this isn't the most responsible course of action we could follow.

This extension of current funding means Federal agencies are effectively forced to operate on autopilot. They can't begin any new programs or respond to shifting priorities. To force our Nation's government to once again operate on a continuing resolution has been railed against by our Republican friends as particularly problematic for the Pentagon. And they are right. But it is the lack of action from our Senate Republican colleagues who deep-sixed their fiscal responsibility and their leadership that brought us here today.

I commend Chairwoman LOWEY's real leadership, and Speaker PELOSI, and Majority Leader HOYER for their prioritization and passage in the House of 10 of the 12 annual appropriation spending bills. But what has the Senate achieved? Very little.

Despite Democratic warnings for months about the need for a bipartisan budget agreement, it took until July to settle on top-line numbers. Only this very month were our Senate colleagues willing to advance their first bills.

Why you might ask? Because they are beholden to the White House. But this White House has consistently demonstrated its lack of regard for the Federal budget process itself, for Congress' constitutional power of the purse, and for the constitutional separation of powers when it comes to Federal funding decisions.

So I suppose there is a bit of time to right this ship of state. But it will take real courage from congressional Republicans to separate themselves from the irresponsible campaign promises of the President. It will take serious commitment in the Senate to produce bills that can be conferenced with our House versions that are just waiting for conference.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. And by November 21, it will take bipartisan responsibility to support this body's highest priority to fund the entire Federal Government for the remaining fiscal year 2020.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this short-term resolution and demand our Republican colleagues get serious about reasonable expectations in a divided government. Let us compromise and let us govern as the people of the United States expect.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon in support of this continuing resolution.

Having to pass a continuing resolution is never an ideal situation, as I think most Members of this body know. However, I support this CR because it will ensure that Congress can provide the basic services which so many of our constituents depend on.

I also support this bill because it provides us with the necessary time to negotiate those FY 2020 appropriations bills, bills that have already been referred to this afternoon, bills that I hope are both fiscally responsible and will avoid poisonous, partisan riders, unlike the bills that were passed over the summer in the House, which Republicans, frankly, cannot support.

This continuing resolution continues Federal funding at last year's levels with limited exceptions to ensure our government has the resources it needs to aid our constituents and help them where they need Federal assistance.

Serving as ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I support the inclusion of language that ensures the Census Bureau will stay on track to deliver a full and accurate account of all Americans in the 2020 census that will be beginning in a few months, as well as the language that enables the International Trade Commission to meet its statutory mandates under the bipartisan American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act.

I am also pleased that this legislation continues to provide for all existing pro-life protections that will allow the USDA to provide temporary relief from unjust tariffs in retaliation to American farmers and ranchers during the period of the continuing resolution.

Unfortunately, this bill does fall short of providing the resources needed by the United States Marshals Service for the detention and care of its prisoners. Stepped up efforts under the Trump administration to prosecute firearms, drug, and immigration violations directly impact the United States Marshals Service's needs.

The safe, secure, and humane confinement of prisoners depends on appropriate funding for this account. We cannot, as a Congress, call for a crack-down on gun crime and simultaneously fail to adequately provide for the detention of arrestees. This need must be addressed in the FY 2020 legislation.

Therefore, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the Appropriations Committee as we complete the consideration of FY 2020 appropriations bills under the budget deal that was reached last month.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it is good to see my colleague from New Jersey in the chair. And I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for yielding. She is my classmate. There aren't too many of us left, but it is good to see her there.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4378, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019. I am particularly pleased that H.R. 4378 includes a provision that will increase enrollment numbers for the 9/11 World Trade Center Health Program, which provides healthcare and treatment for responders and survivors.

Since being notified 2 weeks ago that this program is approaching enrollment capacity, I have been working with my colleagues in the House and the Senate, as well as the administration, to come to an agreement to raise the enrollment cap in order to guarantee that new enrollees will continue to have access to treatment. We were able to quickly come together on an agreement so that new enrollees will access this program for many years to come.

The bill, H.R. 4378, also includes temporary funding extensions for several Medicare extenders and public health programs, including funding for community health centers, Medicaid funding for Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories, and the demonstration program for certified community behavioral health clinics. This temporary patch will protect Americans' access to these vital programs while Congress works toward a long-term agreement.

While I am relieved that this bill will prevent any interruption of healthcare services, I want to stress that our work is far from done. We have to continue to work toward a bipartisan, long-term extension that provides funding capacity to these programs for the millions of Americans who depend on it.

The Energy and Commerce Committee has already voted in support of bipartisan, long-term extensions of these programs, and I am hopeful that we can reach a bipartisan, bicameral agreement to get these extensions signed into law before the short-term patch expires in November.

Again, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY. I know she, JERRY NADLER, CAROLYN MALONEY, the New York representatives, are very concerned about healthcare in the aftermath of 9/11, so I particularly appreciate your support on that.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4378, the continuing resolution. I wish we were here to pass FY20 appropriations bills, but the fact of the matter is we are delayed.

We need to pass this bill to ensure the government continues to operate. This is especially important for the critical functions of our government, such as national defense, homeland security, and serving our veterans. It will

also ensure the men and women serving the Nation, including my soldiers at Fort Hood, are paid on time. This is imperative and by itself is enough reason to support this bill.

Passage of this bill will give us time to finalize our FY20 appropriations process.

I look forward to working with my friend from Florida, the chairwoman of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, to finish our bill. I am ready to go to work.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the distinguished chairwoman of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank my colleague from Texas, the ranking member of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, for being such an incredible partner in our work together, and I look forward to bringing our onetwelfth of this bill in for a landing when we complete the appropriations process for this fiscal year.

But, for now, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this continuing resolution which, yet again, puts us in a position of having to avoid another shutdown. The House has done its part, passing ten appropriations bills, but the Republican Senate has been delinquent in their responsibilities.

This resolution, thankfully, buys us time, time that avoids any budgetary anxiety that our families, businesses, and communities simply don't need right now.

If Wall Street and Main Street agree on one thing, it is that government shutdowns help no one. What we all want is what this continuing resolution provides: a measure of stability. And, Lord knows, we need that right now, given current events.

It avoids divisive policy fights and embraces shared priorities, such as bolstering the 2020 Census Bureau preparations, which is a vital constitutional responsibility, and ensuring our critical health programs don't expire. And namely, it does not fund the President's border wall, yet does provide much-needed Medicaid funding to Americans still recovering in Puerto Rico.

I am extremely proud of our leadership, particularly our chairwoman, for providing this budgetary certainty that our economy needs right now, and for ensuring that the priorities of working families are protected.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I look forward to working with my fellow appropriators to bring the FY20 final bill in for a landing.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of this continuing resolution.

As an appropriator, and you have heard it from all of us, this is not the best choice—it is not our first choice—to do continuing resolutions. But this short-term CR is necessary to give the Senate time to move its appropriations bills through the process.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, this legislation is absolutely critical for our men and women in uniform, for our first responders, for our air traffic controllers, and so many other public servants who keep us safe each and every day.

□ 1445

This legislation also has a limited number of provisions that are, frankly, important to Members on both sides of the aisle. Let me just give you a couple of examples. Disaster response tools are in this CR and extension of flood insurance and relief for the men and women who help put the food on our table, the American farmers.

Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, this legislation gives us the opportunity to complete our full-year appropriations bills by November 21.

I am absolutely confident that we can finish our bills by this date because we have a bipartisan budget deal that was signed by the President. I am particularly looking forward to working with Chairman PRICE to finalize a T-HUD bill to address the infrastructure, safety, and housing needs of our great country.

I also know that because of Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER, they will lead us through this process in a transparent, clear way, as they always have.

Mr. Speaker, again, we need to pass this bill. I urge a "yes" vote.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), an outstanding member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her leadership and her expertise on the Appropriations Committee. I also thank my fellow Texan, Ms. GRANGER, for her work and her leadership on this. And I thank both of them for working in a bipartisan way because, again, in support of this continuing resolution, we are here to build consensus, find common ground, and keep government working for our people.

We need to set aside partisanship and bias, and think about and vote for what is best for our country. This measure allows us to continue the conversation while we keep government open and functioning.

This bill will extend several programs that are expected to expire at the end of the month. For example, it permits USDA to access the full \$30 bil-

lion under the Commodity Credit Corporation to assist our hardworking agricultural producers across the U.S.

It supports our farmers and ranchers through the Market Facilitation Program.

It extends funding for local community mental and substance use disorder treatment, which is so important to our communities.

It allows the Census Bureau to continue with the 2020 Census preparation, which is so important for all parts of the country.

It supports small businesses by ensuring the continuing operation and funding of SBA loan programs.

It maintains critical disaster and emergency funding.

It supports rural communities by maintaining funding for water and waste loan programs.

It also supports public health initiatives by extending funding for community health centers and graduate medical education.

We need to continue working together as Democrats and Republicans, and working with our Senate folks, to make sure that we get this done.

Mr. Speaker, I ask Members to support the continuing resolution and continue bipartisanship, and for that, I thank them.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member GRANGER for the time but also for her important leadership on this important bill.

I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her continuous work and leadership in seeking common ground on this continuing resolution.

Mr. Speaker, as Ranking Member GRANGER noted, we find ourselves in a difficult position today, so we are deliberating a continuing resolution instead of passing full-year appropriations. It is important, though, that we follow our constitutional duty to maintain government operations.

This bill will keep the government open. It will support essential public policies, and it will minimize the drama in the budgetary process.

One of our constraints is that the Senate did just start marking up its bills, as has been noted, last week.

Mr. Speaker, I will focus my comments on the agricultural portion of the bill. On a positive note, in that regard, the Senate Appropriations Committee's Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee passed its bill out of the full committee just this morning.

Until the majority leader decides to bring the Agriculture appropriations bill to the floor, and it passes, we have no option other than to wait for the bill to move through the process. Until that time, Chairman BISHOP and I will be ready to start conferencing the Agriculture appropriations bills with our Senate colleagues.

We look forward to House and Senate leadership decisions on the respective allocations for each of these individual appropriations bills, and on that note, I would strongly recommend that the House and Senate leaders keep in mind the critical needs of the agricultural and rural communities, as well as food and medical product safety, when arriving at the final number for allocations.

As ranking member of the Appropriations Committee's Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I was surprised to learn that in the initial draft of this bill, it would have halted desperately needed payments to our farmers and ranchers in rural communities.

The White House had requested an anomaly, consistent with prior years, that the continuing resolution carry a noncontroversial provision to reestablish the funding mechanism for farm bill programs that support conservation, risk mitigation, as well as temporary trade payments to farmers and ranchers so hurt by unjustified retaliatory tariffs. The majority did recognize the harm of not including this provision, and for that, I am very grateful.

I would like to make a plea to keep farmers and ranchers out of any political disputes. America's farmers are hurting, and now is the time for further bipartisan solidarity.

Second, Mr. Speaker, this bill corrects an oversight in the disaster spending bill to help sugar beet farmers in the Midwest. These hardworking farmers have been devastated by 2 years of flooding, and they do deserve equal assistance to others who have faced unprecedented damage to their crops and their livelihoods due to extreme weather events.

Mr. Speaker, I support this continuing resolution. Let's keep working hard to finish the rest of the job.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT).

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY, and I thank the leadership for bringing this CR and health extenders legislation to the floor.

The bill contains critical Medicaid relief for my district, the Virgin Islands. It extends the disaster-related 100 percent Federal funding to sustain Medicaid on our islands through November 21.

While the territories are part of America, and we are American citizens, Federal law unfairly places Medicaid funding caps on the islands—unlike the States, where funding is open-ended—and it requires them to pay a much greater percentage of Medicaid than the States.

Supplemental funding has only been provided on a temporary basis. Without the fix in this bill, the rate of Federal funding would plummet nearly 50 percentage points to the permanent, capped level of 55 percent.

Cuts to that funding put basic healthcare at risk for many Americans living on our islands.

The fundamental problem is that the U.S. territories are forced to operate Medicaid under capped funding. A more equitable matching rate is needed on a permanent basis.

I know that the Energy and Commerce Committee has done so in its legislation. We are hopeful that when we work on a final budget, that will take place.

I have sponsored legislation, H.R. 1354, to remove these caps permanently. I thank everyone for advancing this cause and this CR.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, despite my disappointment that a continuing resolution is necessary at this point in time.

The alternative is a government shutdown, which would only serve to hurt the American people by depriving them of critical services, not to mention wasting their money.

For example, this bill continues the environmental reviews in permitting that are necessary for economic and energy development. This bill also guarantees that our beloved national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other public lands stay open for business, especially for those who depend on tourism and those who have already booked visits for the upcoming holidays.

This bill continues the flow of funding critical to all the communities working to upgrade their infrastructure so that citizens can continue to have access to clean and safe water.

This bill ensures that our Nation will continue to meet its moral and legal obligations to sovereign American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, whose ancestors paid in advance with their lives and their lands for peace and the promise of basic services like education, public safety, and access to healthcare.

For these reasons and more, I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same. There is so much more upon which we agree than disagree.

Let us act on what we agree upon so that our constituents can continue their daily lives without interruption. This bill continues the operation of programs upon which we already agreed only 7 months ago. Vote "yes."

I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

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

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member and chairwoman for their good work.

I rise today in support of the continuing resolution. Like many of my

colleagues, we are hopeful that, once we had a budget deal, we would move to conference and the appropriations bills and pass them, if not on time, close to on time. Unfortunately, the Senate needs more time, and this will give the Senate the time and the House time to do their work.

The CR expires November 21. There is more than enough time to sit down with our colleagues in the Senate to work out our differences. In fact, I would hope we can still move quickly and, if able, pass conference bills before the end of the CR—most importantly, for our U.S. servicemembers.

Our military has moved quickly to restore readiness and modernize. Secretary Esper has demonstrated his commitment to a modern, more agile Department that can quickly respond to threats, and he needs our support to continue his efforts.

I am confident that once the chairman and I have had a chance to sit down with our Senate colleagues, we can quickly work out our differences and write a bill that keeps the military on the path toward meeting the challenges posed by our adversaries, which there is no lack of.

Recent events demonstrate that the world needs our leadership and presence. I urge my colleagues to vote for this CR and avoid the devastating impacts of a government shutdown. Let's get to work on the fiscal year 2020 bills to ensure the continuity of vital efforts at the Department of Defense. I urge a "yes" vote.

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

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

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

Without action, the government will shut down in the next 2 weeks, causing undue harm for our economy and hardworking families. This is unacceptable.

Our continuing resolution will provide budget certainty for families, businesses, and communities while we negotiate long-term funding for our priorities and fight to give every person a better chance at a better life.

I urge support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 564, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule 20, this 15-

minute vote on passage of H.R. 4378 will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 301, nays 123, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 538]

YEAS—301

|                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Adams           | Finkenauer      | Malinowski      |
| Aderholt        | Fitzpatrick     | Maloney         |
| Aguilar         | Fleischmann     | Carolyn B.      |
| Allred          | Fletcher        | Maloney, Sean   |
| Amodei          | Flores          | Matsui          |
| Axne            | Fortenberry     | McAdams         |
| Bacon           | Foster          | McBath          |
| Barragán        | Frankel         | McCarthy        |
| Bass            | Fudge           | McCaul          |
| Bera            | Gabbard         | McCollum        |
| Beyer           | Gallego         | McGovern        |
| Bilirakis       | Garamendi       | McHenry         |
| Bishop (GA)     | Garcia (IL)     | McKinley        |
| Bishop (UT)     | Garcia (TX)     | McNerney        |
| Blumenauer      | Gianforte       | Meeks           |
| Blunt Rochester | Golden          | Meng            |
| Bonamici        | Gomez           | Meuser          |
| Bost            | Gonzalez (OH)   | Miller          |
| Boyle, Brendan  | Gottheimer      | Moolenaar       |
| F.              | Granger         | Moore           |
| Brady           | Graves (GA)     | Morelle         |
| Brindisi        | Green, Al (TX)  | Moulton         |
| Brooks (IN)     | Grijalva        | Mucarsel-Powell |
| Brown (MD)      | Grothman        | Murphy (FL)     |
| Brownley (CA)   | Guest           | Nadler          |
| Buchanan        | Haaland         | Napolitano      |
| Bustos          | Harder (CA)     | Neal            |
| Butterfield     | Hartzler        | Neguse          |
| Calvert         | Hastings        | Newhouse        |
| Carbajal        | Hayes           | Norcross        |
| Cárdenas        | Heck            | Nunes           |
| Carson (IN)     | Herrera Beutler | O'Halleran      |
| Carter (GA)     | Higgins (NY)    | Ocasio-Cortez   |
| Carter (TX)     | Hill (AR)       | Omar            |
| Cartwright      | Hill (CA)       | Palazzo         |
| Case            | Himes           | Pallone         |
| Casten (IL)     | Horn, Kendra S. | Panetta         |
| Castor (FL)     | Horsford        | Pappas          |
| Castro (TX)     | Houlihan        | Pascrell        |
| Chu, Judy       | Hoyer           | Payne           |
| Cicilline       | Huffman         | Pence           |
| Cisneros        | Hurd (TX)       | Perlmutter      |
| Clark (MA)      | Jackson Lee     | Peters          |
| Clarke (NY)     | Jayapal         | Peterson        |
| Clay            | Jeffries        | Phillips        |
| Cleaver         | Johnson (GA)    | Pingree         |
| Cohen           | Johnson (OH)    | Pocan           |
| Cole            | Johnson (TX)    | Porter          |
| Collins (GA)    | Joyce (OH)      | Pressley        |
| Collins (NY)    | Kaptur          | Price (NC)      |
| Conaway         | Katko           | Quigley         |
| Cornolly        | Keating         | Raskin          |
| Cook            | Kelly (IL)      | Reschenthaler   |
| Cooper          | Kennedy         | Rice (NY)       |
| Correa          | Khanna          | Richmond        |
| Costa           | Kildee          | Roby            |
| Courtney        | Kilmer          | Roe, David P.   |
| Cox (CA)        | Kim             | Rogers (AL)     |
| Craig           | Kind            | Rogers (KY)     |
| Crist           | King (NY)       | Rose (NY)       |
| Crow            | Kirkpatrick     | Rose, John W.   |
| Cuellar         | Krishnamoorthi  | Rouda           |
| Davids (KS)     | Kuster (NH)     | Roybal-Allard   |
| Davis (CA)      | Kustoff (TN)    | Ruiz            |
| Davis, Danny K. | Lamb            | Ruppersberger   |
| Davis, Rodney   | Langevin        | Rush            |
| Dean            | Larsen (WA)     | Rutherford      |
| DeFazio         | Larson (CT)     | Ryan            |
| DeGette         | Lawrence        | Sánchez         |
| DeLauro         | Lawson (FL)     | Sarbanes        |
| DelBene         | Lee (CA)        | Scalise         |
| Delgado         | Lee (NV)        | Scanlon         |
| Demings         | Levin (CA)      | Schakowsky      |
| DeSaulnier      | Levin (MI)      | Schiff          |
| Deutch          | Lewis           | Schneider       |
| Diaz-Balart     | Lieu, Ted       | Schrader        |
| Dingell         | Lipinski        | Schrier         |
| Doggett         | Loeb            | Scott (VA)      |
| Doyle, Michael  | Lofgren         | Scott, David    |
| F.              | Long            | Serrano         |
| Dunn            | Lowenthal       | Sewell (AL)     |
| Engel           | Lowey           | Shalala         |
| Escobar         | Lucas           | Sherman         |
| Eshoo           | Luetkemeyer     | Sherrill        |
| Espallat        | Lujan           | Simpson         |
| Evans           | Luria           | Sires           |
| Ferguson        | Lynch           | Slotkin         |

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Smith (NJ)    | Titus        |
| Smith (WA)    | Tlaib        |
| Soto          | Tonko        |
| Spanberger    | Torres (CA)  |
| Speier        | Torres Small |
| Stanton       | (NM)         |
| Stefanik      | Trahan       |
| Steil         | Trone        |
| Stevens       | Turner       |
| Stivers       | Underwood    |
| Suozzi        | Upton        |
| Swalwell (CA) | Van Drew     |
| Takano        | Veasey       |
| Thompson (CA) | Velázquez    |
| Thompson (PA) | Visclosky    |

NAYS—123

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Allen         | Graves (LA)   | Olson         |
| Amash         | Graves (MO)   | Palmer        |
| Armstrong     | Green (TN)    | Perry         |
| Arrington     | Griffith      | Posey         |
| Babin         | Guthrie       | Ratcliffe     |
| Baird         | Hagedorn      | Rice (SC)     |
| Balderson     | Harris        | Riggleman     |
| Banks         | Hern, Kevin   | Rodgers (WA)  |
| Barr          | Hice (GA)     | Rooney (FL)   |
| Bergman       | Higgins (LA)  | Rouzer        |
| Biggs         | Holding       | Roy           |
| Bishop (NC)   | Hollingsworth | Schweikert    |
| Brooks (AL)   | Hudson        | Scott, Austin |
| Buck          | Huizenga      | Sensenbrenner |
| Bucshon       | Hunter        | Smith (MO)    |
| Budd          | Johnson (LA)  | Smith (NE)    |
| Burchett      | Johnson (SD)  | Smucker       |
| Burgess       | Jordan        | Spano         |
| Byrne         | Joyce (PA)    | Staubert      |
| Chabot        | Keller        | Steube        |
| Cheney        | Kelly (MS)    | Stewart       |
| Cline         | Kelly (PA)    | Taylor        |
| Cloud         | King (IA)     | Thornberry    |
| Comer         | Kinzinger     | Timmons       |
| Crenshaw      | LaHood        | Tipton        |
| Curtis        | LaMalfa       | Vargas        |
| Davidson (OH) | Lamborn       | Vela          |
| DesJarlais    | Latta         | Walberg       |
| Duffy         | Lesko         | Walker        |
| Duncan        | Loudermilk    | Waltz         |
| Emmer         | Marchant      | Watkins       |
| Estes         | Marshall      | Weber (TX)    |
| Foxx (NC)     | Massie        | Webster (FL)  |
| Fulcher       | Mast          | Wenstrup      |
| Gaetz         | McClintock    | Westerman     |
| Gallagher     | Meadows       | Williams      |
| Gibbs         | Mitchell      | Wilson (SC)   |
| Gohmert       | Mooney (WV)   | Wittman       |
| Gonzalez (TX) | Mullin        | Wright        |
| Gooden        | Murphy (NC)   | Yoho          |
| Gosar         | Norman        | Zeldin        |

NOT VOTING—10

|          |            |               |
|----------|------------|---------------|
| Abraham  | Cummings   | Shimkus       |
| Beatty   | Cunningham | Thompson (MS) |
| Clyburn  | McEachin   |               |
| Crawford | Reed       |               |

□ 1528

Messrs. CHABOT, WESTERMAN, MITCHELL, and GRAVES of Louisiana changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. ROBY, Messrs. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, PALAZZO, and MEUSER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

### 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.

### CHRISTA McAULIFFE COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 239) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of Christa McAuliffe.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 239

*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 “Christa McAuliffe Commemorative Coin Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Christa McAuliffe was a social studies teacher at Concord High School in Concord, New Hampshire.

(2) In 1985, Christa McAuliffe was selected to be the first participant in the Teacher in Space program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(3) On January 28, 1986, Christa McAuliffe and 6 other astronauts were tragically killed during the Space Shuttle Challenger disaster.

(4) In 1989, For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology (in this Act referred to as “FIRST”) was founded to inspire young people's interest and participation in science and technology.

(5) The mission of FIRST “is to inspire young people to be science and technology leaders, by engaging them in exciting mentor-based programs that build science, engineering, and technology skills, that inspire innovation, and that foster well-rounded life capabilities including self-confidence, communication, and leadership”.

(6) 2019 marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of FIRST.

(7) Each year, more than 1,000,000 children from the United States and more than 86 countries participate in a FIRST program.

(8) Studies have shown that alumni of FIRST programs are more likely to become scientists and engineers and to volunteer in their communities.

(9) FIRST is dedicated to carrying on the mission of Christa McAuliffe of inspiring students and creating a new generation of dreamers and innovators.

(10) 2016 marked the 30th anniversary of the Space Shuttle Challenger tragedy.

#### SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—In commemoration of Christa McAuliffe, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall mint and issue not more than 350,000 \$1 coins, each of which shall—

(1) weigh 26.73 grams;

(2) have a diameter of 1.50 inches; and

(3) contain at least 90 percent silver.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

#### SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall bear—

(A) an image of and the name of Christa McAuliffe on the obverse side; and

(B) a design on the reverse side that depicts the legacy of Christa McAuliffe as a teacher.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year “2021”; and

(C) inscriptions of the words “Liberty”, “In God We Trust”, “United States of America”, and “E Pluribus Unum”.

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the family of Christa McAuliffe, FIRST, and the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

#### SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins under this Act only during the period beginning on January 1, 2021, and ending on December 31, 2021.

#### SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided under section 7(a) with respect to the coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins, including—

(A) labor;

(B) materials;

(C) dies;

(D) use of machinery;

(E) overhead expenses;

(F) marketing; and

(G) shipping.

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of the coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

#### SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, and section 8(2), all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the FIRST robotics program for the purpose of engaging and inspiring young people, through mentor-based programs, to become leaders in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

(c) AUDITS.—The FIRST robotics program shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with respect to the amounts received under subsection (b).

#### SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act result in no net cost to the Federal Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, are disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7(b) until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping, is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in 1985, Christa McAuliffe was selected out of over 10,000 applicants to be the first participant in NASA’s Teacher in Space program, becoming the first private citizen to be on a space mission.

Before her selection, Ms. McAuliffe was a social studies teacher at Concord High School in New Hampshire and extremely popular with her students.

McAuliffe was to be part of the space shuttle *Challenger*’s crew and the mission plan, including having her conduct not only some basic science experiments, but also teach two 15-minute classes from space that would be broadcast to millions of students.

On January 20, 1986, Christa McAuliffe tragically lost her life, alongside her six crewmates, in the space shuttle *Challenger* disaster.

Ms. McAuliffe was posthumously awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor in 2004 and has had scholarships and schools named in her honor.

This year, a pair of teachers turned astronauts, Ricky Arnold and Joe Acaba, honored Ms. McAuliffe by filming the lessons she would have taught, had she lived to complete her mission, while they were aboard the International Space Station.

This film is accessible to students around the world, courtesy of a partnership between NASA and the Challenger Center for Space Science Education. The first lesson was released in August 2018, and more lessons continue to be released.

Proceeds from the sale of the commemorative coin will benefit FIRST,

the Nation’s leading not-for-profit STEM engagement program. The mission of FIRST is to inspire young people to be science and technology leaders by engaging them in exciting, mentor-based programs that build science, engineering, and technology skills that inspire innovation and that foster well-rounded life capabilities, including self-confidence, communication, and leadership.

Each year, more than 1 million children in the U.S. and 100 countries participate in FIRST. It has a presence in every State and nearly every congressional district.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill and vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to first start by taking just a few minutes to recognize a dear friend of mine, a member of the Financial Services Committee, Congressman SEAN DUFFY of Wisconsin.

SEAN has been a good friend of mine since the very beginning of when he started running for Congress, and I have had the pleasure of serving with Mr. DUFFY since he came to Congress in 2011.

As we say on the committee, known for his punctuality, it is kind of amazing that he is here now. This might be the first time he has been on time in all his 9 years of service in the House.

SEAN has been a huge asset for the Financial Services Committee and his constituents in the Seventh District of Wisconsin. He has worked on national issues of importance, like flood insurance; large issues, like international regulation of insurance agreements; as well as important, smaller issues that are very important to people’s lives, like mold and lead-based paint remediation and providing better options for residents of public and assisted living or assisted housing. He has been a great advocate for his constituents, and I have been honored to work with him as a colleague.

He has led three separate subcommittees on the Financial Services Committee. He has had a meaningful impact on public policy. He has developed meaningful relationships on both sides of the aisle in this institution and has been willing to have some of the bigger debates on policy that, perhaps, were divided in the party. He has always done so with a joyful heart and a fantastic capacity for communicating.

At some points, to the dismay of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, including the chairwoman of the committee, the debate can sometimes get rough-and-tumble, but he always does it with a smile on his face; and you can have a conversation with him afterwards, no matter how difficult or challenging the conversation or debate.

While SEAN has been a colleague, I have counted him as an adviser and a friend and somebody I knew I could talk to even in the toughest of times.

SEAN is leaving because of his family. He has made a decision that it is the right thing for his family, to depart our institution and our schedule and the challenges of public life at this time in his family life. He has got a beautiful family, some of whom are here behind me today.

So we wish SEAN and Rachel Duffy the best, and we will keep them, certainly, in our thoughts, but forever in our prayers and in our hearts.

I thank SEAN so much for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 239, the Christa McAuliffe Commemorative Coin Act of 2019.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the dean of the Michigan delegation, who has the bill here in the House, H.R. 500, and who has gathered more than 309 co-sponsors on this bill to see it across the line.

We know the story of Christa McAuliffe. In fact, one of my first memories of understanding what NASA did was to see the tragedy of the loss of the shuttle and the human tragedy of somebody who is such a dedicated public servant, dedicated to her classroom, to teaching, but, also, her willingness to put herself on the line to be a greater advocate for teaching and for education.

Christa McAuliffe had a meaningful impact on people's lives, and this is a representation of that. It is a fantastic undertaking that we have had here today. Due to the great work of Congressman UPTON, we have wide, bipartisan support for this important and meaningful act before us.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

□ 1545

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I want to thank Mr. MCHENRY for his leadership as ranking member of the committee, and for his bringing this to the floor.

I want to thank my very good friend, not my Republican friend, my very good friend, FRED UPTON, for his work and his leadership on this piece of legislation, and my dear friend, ANNIE KUSTER, for her leadership.

This is personal for me. I am so happy to rise in support of this legislation.

I went to Georgetown Law School, and I set up practice just about 5 or 7 miles from here in the late sixties. And in the seventies, late seventies, I had a law clerk; he also went to Georgetown Law School. He was a young, bright, extraordinarily able individual. His name was Steve.

Steve is now a Federal District Court Judge in New Hampshire. He had an extraordinary wife, and her name was Christa. Steve and Christa became very dear friends of Judy's and mine.

In those days, I had enough time to sail, and I had a sailboat. Steve and Christa, from time to time, would go sailing with Judy and me and perhaps some of my children. I remember Christa with the wind in her hair, beautiful outside but, more importantly, beautiful inside, full of life, full of excitement, full of vision for what she, as a teacher, could do for her children.

Some of you may recall that Christa's motto as the Teacher in Space was: "I touch the future. I teach." And she was looking forward with such excitement, not only to leave the bounds of Earth, but to return to Earth and engage with her students; to share her experience; to share the excitement and adventure of going into a new frontier that we call space.

It is so appropriate that we pass this coin bill in her name. Christa was my friend. She was the best of us, as were her fellow astronauts on that fated day at the beginning of 1986, that, for a few seconds, burned so brightly with so much hope, and whose lives were snuffed out in an instant as the CHALLENGER blew up.

Christa, during the course of the competition to be the teacher in space, would visit my office that was in the Longworth Building, in the back of the building on the fifth floor.

Mr. Speaker, every time she would come to Washington, she would come to my office, and we would visit as she was participating in the competition, and I saw her excitement and her anticipation. Obviously, NASA saw it as well because, out of those 10,000, they chose her to be the representative of the most important profession in our country, the teaching profession, without whom our society cannot succeed.

It is so appropriate that this coin bill, as the chairwoman has said, will benefit a program called FIRST, that Dean Kamen, one of the great engineers and inventors in our country and, indeed, the world, established; and now we have literally thousands and thousands and thousands of young people all over this world participating in STEM activities and, particularly, robotics, who will be enabled to pursue this program more fully.

Surely, no one is going to vote against this bill, but we can all be very proud of the fact that we not only memorialize an extraordinary fellow citizen, fellow human being, who, as Kennedy said, brought her energy and her faith and her devotion to making her country, her community, and our children better.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for bringing this bill to the floor. I thank Mr. MCHENRY for his support. I thank Mr. UPTON, and I thank Ms. KUSTER.

This is a thing that is good to do. America is better for Christa McAuliffe's life.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my strong support for this bill.

Christa McAuliffe was more than just a teacher and an American hero who lost her

life in the pursuit of science and our understanding of the universe.

Christa was a friend.

Her husband, Steven, now senior judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of New Hampshire, worked as my law clerk for two years.

I got to know Christa then, and before the couple moved to New England, Christa taught in Prince George's County schools in my district.

As a graduate of Bowie State University and then as a teacher for eight years in Prince George's County, she inspired so many young people in Maryland to dream big and aim for the stars.

Kind, intelligent, and compassionate—Christa was a perfect choice for the "Teacher in Space" program, to which she was selected out of more than 11,000 applicants.

Christa was the ideal candidate.

She could connect with anyone; her personality was magnetic.

She had a way of inspiring every student to give his or her best, and she radiated a joy and love of teaching every time she entered a classroom or stood up to speak.

With trademark poise and determination, Christa approached the challenge of space travel like she did all others: with boundless passion.

I remember when she spoke to over 12,000 people from Prince George's County School System after her selection for the "Teacher in Space" program.

Everyone in the audience—from the youngest students to the oldest teachers, parents and guests—we all felt like we were about to go on the journey alongside her.

Christa spoke about her goals for the spaceflight, how she wanted to get students and teachers around the country excited about science and space.

She spoke of how the 'new frontier' of space belongs to all of us as the children of earth.

And she told us that she would be returning to teaching after her journey to space, because that was what she loved, and nothing could stop her from doing what she loved.

Of course, tragically, we know that she never had that chance.

Today, we have an opportunity to help make sure that Christa can continue to inspire and instill lessons about science and space.

Even more than three decades after she and the six astronauts perished in the *Challenger* disaster, we can carry on her legacy by promoting S.T.E.M. learning with this new commemorative coin program named in her memory.

The proceeds will benefit the F.I.R.S.T. Robotics Program, which engages and inspires future generations to become leaders in S.T.E.M. fields.

I hope my colleagues will join me in celebrating Christa's life and building on her legacy by supporting this legislation with strong, bipartisan approval.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, if I may inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has 15½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the dean of the Michigan delegation.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MCHENRY for his leadership on this, and for his co-sponsorship.

I want to particularly cite STENY HOYER, not only as a great friend, but as one who really helped shepherd this to the floor today.

These are not easy. In fact, I talked to a colleague earlier today who has got another coin bill, and I told him I don't know if I can ever do another one of these again. It takes a lot of work.

This has been bipartisan from the very start, and I want to thank my friend, MIKE CRAPO, who used to be on the House Energy and Commerce Committee, who now chairs the Senate Finance Committee.

But particularly, I want to thank my three colleagues that I see on the other side here, DEBBIE DINGELL, ANNIE KUSTER, and CHRIS PAPPAS, for their help to make sure that we could, in fact, get more than 290 cosponsors, which is the magic number to try and get this thing done.

It is, as Mr. HOYER, the majority leader, said, an important piece of legislation; it really is. It is, in essence, the Senate companion. Our bill, H.R. 500, is the companion to the Senate bill, S. 239, which passed at the end, just before the August break in the Senate.

But we only do two coin bills a year. And as one that helped buttonhole Members about this, there is no cost to the Treasury. That is important. All of the costs are firstborn; the sale of the coins all goes to reimburse the Treasury for the costs that are associated, and then the profits from the coins go to the particular cause; in this case, it is FIRST.

Many of us on both sides, all across the country, have seen FIRST competitions in high schools, with high schools, tens of thousands of high school students over the last 10, 15-some years.

More than 3,500 individual corporate sponsors help to enlist people to be encouraged to go into the math and science fields, to compete, to develop robots, to compete against each other, to work with each other, build team partnerships, and it really makes a difference.

In fact, there is a story that the current Air Force Academy Superintendent apparently said earlier this year that one of the first things that they look at for students for admission to the Air Force Academy is: Did they participate in FIRST. Because they know that if they did, that is an outstanding outside-school activity and they know that they are on the right path.

What this coin is going to do, with Christa McAuliffe's picture, but the other six astronauts that were with her on that fateful January day, the sale of that coin is going to help FIRST, which was set up by Dean Kamen, who, in my book, is a rock star. But he, in essence, is the Thomas Edison of today.

Yep, he did the Segway. He also did the kidney dialysis machine. He has

done prosthetics so that our veterans coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan are actually able to be functional in a way that makes up for the loss of those particular limbs.

He is such an enthusiastic supporter of this that it is not only in every State in the Nation, but all around the world now, in terms of competition. And they have provided financial assistance, I think more than \$50 million in scholarship loans, to students looking to move on to higher education, particularly in engineering.

So this coin is going to be a sellout. I am looking forward to 2021 to getting my coin for sure and helping the cause.

I would note that our State, in Michigan, under Governor Snyder, and now Governor Whitmer, a Republican and a Democrat, they have authorized in their budget at least \$10 million a year to help offset the costs that are associated with the students as they participate in this program that often starts in January and concludes, as we saw in the worldwide competition in Detroit earlier this year, just a few months later.

So it is a great program. All of us need to support it.

Having more than 300 cosponsors is pretty awesome to do in just a short amount of time. And I congratulate my colleagues from New Hampshire, particularly the ones that are on the floor today for their work with our Senate colleagues to get this thing across the finish line. Knowing that you can only do two is pretty amazing.

I reserve the balance of my time, just in case somebody needs it. I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan cannot reserve. The gentleman from North Carolina controls the time.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER).

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding, and I thank our colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

I am so thrilled today to rise in favor of the Christa McAuliffe Commemorative Coin Act.

Christa McAuliffe was a teacher at my alma mater, Concord High School, and she was my hero. Christa was smart; she was charming; she was the kind teacher who left her mark on countless students through her willingness to do whatever it took to help them succeed.

The Concord and broader New Hampshire community was thrilled when she was chosen out of over 10,000 applicants as NASA's first teacher in space. Her mission was to inspire a generation of American students to look toward the sky and pursue careers in science. And her motto, as Mr. HOYER noted: "I touch the future. I teach."

She cared about America, and every year she invited my mother, former

State Senator Susan McLane, into her classroom so that her students would know about our government and opportunities for their future.

Her husband, Steve, and their two children, were important in our community. And I am reminded of the story, when President Bush announced Christa's appointment, he whispered into Steve's ear: "You will be making your dinner a lot more on your own."

Tragically, on January 28, 1986, Christa, along with six other members of the Challenger Space Shuttle crew, perished when the shuttle exploded.

I can't tell you the number of colleagues when I was asking for their signatures to join us in this bipartisan bill said, I remember exactly where I was when that happened.

But we remember Christa because she wanted her students to seek out the best in themselves, and always to reach a little higher. Inspired by Christa's leadership, her students did just that by going on to become teachers and to pursue careers in science and education and public policy.

Christa's legacy can be seen all over the State of New Hampshire; from the Christa McAuliffe-Shepard Discovery Center, which is a planetarium in our town, to Christa McAuliffe Middle School in Concord. And I am proud that this coin will help cement Christa's place in American history for generations to come.

So it is fitting that the proceeds from the coin will support FIRST Robotics, a nationwide leader in STEM education, founded, as Mr. UPTON said, by New Hampshire inventor, Dean Kamen, to help fulfill Christa's legacy by helping students discover the wonders of the world through education and science.

I was so proud to work with my colleagues and friends, FRED UPTON, DEBBIE DINGELL, and my new colleague from New Hampshire, CHRIS PAPPAS, to help secure the cosponsors needed to pass this bill. I appreciate Leader HOYER's and Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS' willingness to move this bill and to honor Christa McAuliffe.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

□ 1600

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 239, the Christa McAuliffe Commemorative Coin Act of 2019.

We all remember where we were on January 28, 1986, the day we lost the space shuttle Challenger and its crew, and Americans all across the country mourned. Among the brave crew members was New Hampshire's own Christa McAuliffe, who had been chosen as the first teacher in space.

Through her spirit and enthusiasm for pioneering the unknown, she encouraged a generation to reach for the stars. Her quest for knowledge and her commitment to inspiring young people

to pursue their dreams has had a lasting impact on children everywhere. To honor her and keep her dream alive for the next generation, my dear friends Representative UPTON, who has been incredible, Representative ANNIE KUSTER, and Representative PAPPAS, Michigan and New Hampshire, have worked together for this, and I thank them for their leadership.

The bill will mint a commemorative coin, with the proceeds going to support the New Hampshire-based non-profit FIRST, or For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology.

Each year, they host the first robotics competition, and we see young people building these robots, encouraging and inspiring them to invest in science and math. I try to go to them every time I can. I was just at an all-women's one last Saturday. They strive to inspire young people to be leaders in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields.

There is no better way to honor the memory and life of Christa McAuliffe than to continue to inspire and encourage young people to be at the forefront of innovation and technology.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this.

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

It is amazing how a teacher can touch lives. Christa McAuliffe touched lives, not just for the students in her classroom, not just in her community, but by what she means to the American people and how her contribution is marked in the American psyche of what teachers are and what they represent in such a significant way.

The Challenger tragedy was a massive loss for us as Americans in terms of human life, certainly. But it is marked in American history, and it is marked in American history in a very special way and has a quite different feel because of Christa McAuliffe.

The work put in to bring a coin bill to the floor is extraordinary, and I have to say this: The challenge to get a coin bill to the House floor is enormous under our rules. Under a bipartisan understanding, we have a massive hurdle in order to get here. It is not a normal process to bring a bill to the floor. It is an onerous and difficult one. That is why we have so few bills to strike new coins that come across the House floor and get enacted into law. It is a proper thing to make it onerous and difficult because, when it happens, it shows what we are trying to represent with that coin, whether it is a person, a community, an action, that what they did was so pure, so perfectly American, and that what they did, that person, that group, what they did should be noted in American history and should be noted in a meaningful way, a meaningful enough way that it was how the Romans marked who their emperors were.

This is our way of saying in a very special way that Christa McAuliffe was

a wonderfully special human being who made a significant mark as an American.

I thank Congressman UPTON for the massive amount of passionate work that he put in to make this day possible. I thank my colleagues across the aisle for this process and for the outcome that we have here today.

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

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

Madam Speaker, 2021 marks the 35th anniversary of the space shuttle Challenger tragedy. This bill will help commemorate and further Christa McAuliffe's inspirational life and help develop a new generation of dreamers and innovators by providing FIRST with additional funding to launch young people into critically needed, well-paying STEM jobs.

I thank the sponsor of the House companion to S. 239, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, on the morning of January 28, 1986, the Space Shuttle Challenger broke apart just over a minute after launch. We will always remember the brave Challenger crew, and the sacrifice they made to help advance the exploration of space. Among those lost in the Challenger tragedy was one teacher, Christa McAuliffe, who was to be the very first teacher to go to space with NASA's new Teacher in Space project. The Teacher in Space project was created to spark students' interest in science, exploration, and discovery.

Teachers are leaders and inspirers. Teachers encourage their students to reach for the stars; devoting their careers to uncovering the endless opportunities that are out there for their pupils. That is just what Christa McAuliffe was seeking to do when she joined the Teacher in Space project. Ms. McAuliffe was once asked to describe her philosophy of living, to which she answered, "to get as much out of life as possible."

The Christa McAuliffe Commemorative Coin Act of 2019 is an excellent way to recognize and remember Ms. McAuliffe for her contributions to education and to celebrate women in STEM. We must continue to uphold Ms. McAuliffe's mission to boost the next generation's interest in the sciences. Christa McAuliffe decided to embark on this adventure with her students in mind, knowing she would have incredible lessons to teach them when she returned from space. Although she never returned, the story of her life will continue to inspire successive generations of students to explore, to remain curious, and to keep a love of learning alive.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 239.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PCAOB WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3625) to establish a whistleblower program at the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3625

*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 "PCAOB Whistleblower Protection Act of 2019".

### SEC. 2. WHISTLEBLOWER INCENTIVES AND PROTECTION.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) in section 105 (15 U.S.C. 7215) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) WHISTLEBLOWER INCENTIVES AND PROTECTION.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection the following definitions shall apply:

“(A) COVERED PROCEEDING.—The term ‘covered proceeding’ means any disciplinary proceeding by the Board initiated after the date of the enactment of this subsection that results in monetary sanctions exceeding \$250,000.

“(B) ORIGINAL INFORMATION.—The term ‘original information’ means information that—

“(i) is derived from the independent knowledge or analysis of a whistleblower;

“(ii) is not known to the Board from any other source, unless the whistleblower is the original source of the information; and

“(iii) is not exclusively derived from an allegation made in a disciplinary proceeding, in a judicial or administrative hearing, in a governmental report, hearing, audit, or investigation, or from the news media, unless the whistleblower is a source of the information.

“(C) MONETARY SANCTIONS.—The term ‘monetary sanctions’ means any civil money penalties imposed by the Board under subsection (c)(4) as modified by the Commission under section 107(c)(3).

“(D) WHISTLEBLOWER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘whistleblower’ means any individual who provides, or 2 or more individuals acting jointly who provide, information relating to a violation of this Act, the rules of the Board, the provisions of the securities laws relating to the preparation and issuance of audit reports and the obligations and liabilities of accountants with respect thereto, including the rules of the Board issued pursuant to this Act, or professional standards.

“(ii) SPECIAL RULE.—Solely for the purposes of paragraph (7), the term ‘whistleblower’ shall also include any individual who takes an action described in paragraph 7(A), or 2 or more individuals acting jointly who take an action described in paragraph 7(A).

“(2) AWARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any covered disciplinary proceeding, the Board shall pay an award or awards to 1 or more whistleblowers who voluntarily provided original information to the Board that resulted in the board imposing monetary sanctions, in an aggregate amount determined in the discretion of the Board but equal to—

“(i) not less than 10 percent, in total, of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions imposed; and

“(ii) not more than 30 percent, in total, of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions.

“(B) PAYMENT OF AWARDS.—Any amount paid under this subparagraph shall be paid from any funds generated from the collection of monetary sanctions.

“(3) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF AWARD; DENIAL OF AWARD.—

“(A) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF AWARD.—

“(i) DISCRETION.—The determination of the amount of an award made under paragraph (2) shall be in the discretion of the Board.

“(ii) CRITERIA.—In determining the amount of an award made under subparagraph (A), the Board shall take into consideration—

“(I) the significance of the information provided by the whistleblower to the success of the disciplinary proceeding;

“(II) the degree of assistance provided by the whistleblower and any legal representative of the whistleblower in a disciplinary proceeding; and

“(III) the programmatic interest of the Board in deterring violations by making awards to whistleblowers who provide information that lead to successful enforcement.

“(B) DENIAL OF AWARD.—No award under subparagraph (A) shall be made—

“(i) to any whistleblower who is, or was at the time the whistleblower acquired the original information submitted to the Board, a member, officer, or employee of—

“(I) an appropriate regulatory agency (as such term is defined in section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934);

“(II) the Department of Justice;

“(III) a self-regulatory organization (as such term is defined in section 34 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934);

“(IV) the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board; or

“(V) a law enforcement organization;

“(ii) to any whistleblower who is convicted of a criminal violation related to the Board finding for which the whistleblower otherwise could receive an award under this section;

“(iii) to any whistleblower who gains the information through the performance of an audit of financial statements required under the securities laws and for whom such submission would be contrary to the requirements of section 10A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78j-1); and

“(iv) to any whistleblower who fails to submit information to the Board in such form as the Board may, by rule, require.

“(4) REPRESENTATION.—

“(A) PERMITTED REPRESENTATION.—Any whistleblower who makes a claim for an award under paragraph (2) may be represented by counsel.

“(B) REQUIRED REPRESENTATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Any whistleblower who anonymously makes a claim for an award under paragraph (2) shall be represented by counsel if the whistleblower anonymously submits the information upon which the claim is based.

“(ii) DISCLOSURE OF IDENTITY.—Prior to the payment of an award, a whistleblower shall disclose the identity of the whistleblower and provide such other information as the Board may require, directly or through counsel, for the whistleblower.

“(5) NO CONTRACT NECESSARY.—No contract with the Board is necessary for any whistleblower to receive an award under paragraph (2), unless otherwise required by the Board by rule.

“(6) APPEALS.—Any determination made under this subsection, including whether, to whom, or in what amount to make awards, shall be in the discretion of the Board. Any such determination, except the determination of the amount of an award if the award was made in accordance with this paragraph, may be appealed to the Commission not

more than 30 days after the determination is issued by the Board. The Commission shall review the determination made by the Board in accordance with section 107(c).

“(7) PROTECTION OF WHISTLEBLOWERS.—

“(A) PROHIBITION AGAINST RETALIATION.—No employer may discharge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, directly or indirectly, or in any other manner discriminate against, a whistleblower in the terms and conditions of employment because of any lawful act done by the whistleblower—

“(i) in providing information to the Board in accordance with this subsection;

“(ii) in initiating, testifying in, or assisting in any investigation or judicial or administrative action of the Board based upon or related to such information; or

“(iii) in making disclosures that are required or protected under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.), including section 10A(m) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 78f(m)), section 1513(e) of title 18, United States Code, and any other law, rule, or regulation subject to the jurisdiction of the Securities Exchange Commission.

“(iv) in providing information regarding any conduct that the whistleblower reasonably believes constitutes a potential violation of any law, rule, or regulation subject to the jurisdiction of the Board or the Commission (including disclosures that are required or protected under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) to—

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

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

“(B) ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION AGAINST RETALIATION.—

“(i) CAUSE OF ACTION.—An individual who alleges discharge or other discrimination in violation of subparagraph (A) may bring an action under this paragraph in the appropriate district court of the United States for the relief provided in subparagraph (C).

“(ii) SUBPOENAS.—A subpoena requiring the attendance of a witness at a trial or hearing conducted under this subsection may be served at any place in the United States.

“(iii) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—An action under this paragraph may not be brought—

“(aa) more than 6 years after the date on which the violation of subparagraph (A) occurred; or

“(bb) more than 3 years after the date when facts material to the right of action are known or reasonably should have been known by the employee alleging a violation of subparagraph (A).

“(II) REQUIRED ACTION WITHIN 10 YEARS.—Notwithstanding subclause (I), an action under this paragraph may not in any circumstance be brought more than 10 years after the date on which the violation occurs.

“(C) RELIEF.—Relief for an individual prevailing in an action brought under this paragraph shall include—

“(i) reinstatement with the same seniority status that the individual would have had, but for the discrimination;

“(ii) 2 times the amount of back pay otherwise owed to the individual, with interest; and

“(iii) compensation for litigation costs, expert witness fees, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

“(D) CONFIDENTIALITY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Board and any officer or employee of the Board may not disclose any information, including information provided by a whistleblower to the Board, which could reasonably be expected to reveal the identity of a whistleblower unless and until required to be disclosed to a defendant or respondent in connection with a public proceeding instituted by the Commission or any entity described in clause (iii).

“(ii) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section is intended to limit, or shall be construed to limit, the ability of the Attorney General to present such evidence to a grand jury or to share such evidence with potential witnesses or defendants in the course of an ongoing criminal investigation.

“(iii) AVAILABILITY TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Without the loss of its status as confidential in the hands of the Board, all information referred to in clause (i) may, in the discretion of the Board, when determined by the Board to be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act and to protect investors, be made available to—

“(aa) the Attorney General of the United States;

“(bb) an appropriate regulatory authority;

“(cc) a self-regulatory organization;

“(dd) a State attorney general in connection with any criminal investigation;

“(ee) any appropriate State regulatory authority;

“(ff) the Commission;

“(gg) a foreign securities authority; and

“(hh) a foreign law enforcement authority.

“(II) CONFIDENTIALITY.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—Each of the entities described in items (aa) through (ff) of subclause (I) shall maintain such information as confidential in accordance with the requirements established under clause (i).

“(bb) FOREIGN AUTHORITIES.—Each of the entities described in subclauses (gg) and (hh) of subclause (I) shall maintain such information in accordance with such assurances of confidentiality as the Board determines appropriate.

“(E) RIGHTS RETAINED.—Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any whistleblower under any Federal or State law, or under any collective bargaining agreement.

“(8) PROVISION OF FALSE INFORMATION.—A whistleblower shall not be entitled to an award under this section if the whistleblower—

“(A) knowingly and willfully makes any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or

“(B) uses any false writing or document knowing the writing or document contains any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry.

“(9) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Board shall have the authority to issue such rules and standards as may be necessary or appropriate to implement the provisions of this section consistent with the purposes of this section.

“(10) COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Board shall coordinate with the Office of the Whistleblower of the Securities Exchange Commission in carrying out this subsection.”; and

(2) in section 109(c)(2) (15 U.S.C. 7219(c)(2)), by striking “all funds collected” and inserting “at least 50 percent of funds collected”.

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

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement

titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

I thank Representative GARCIA for this important piece of legislation that establishes a whistleblower program at the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. This program is similar to the program that was created by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

At the SEC, this program has proven to be extremely successful and has been instrumental in incentivizing whistleblowers to report suspected misconduct while protecting them from retaliation by their employers. According to the SEC, the SEC’s whistleblower program has awarded approximately \$381 million to 62 individual whistleblowers since the program began.

Given the PCAOB’s critical mission to protect investors and further the public interest by ensuring informative, accurate, and independent audit reports of public companies and SEC-registered brokers and dealers, it is vital that PCAOB whistleblowers are incentivized to come forward and are protected from employer retaliation.

Due to the success of this program and its proven track record at the SEC, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense bill. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise to speak on H.R. 3625, the PCAOB Whistleblower Protection Act. I thank the Congresswoman from Texas for her leadership on this bill and for her work on the committee.

Madam Speaker, businesses have a self-interest in detecting and eliminating illegal activity as swiftly as possible within their organizations. As such, businesses, including audit firms and clients of audit firms, generally strive to comply with the law because, ultimately, violating the law hurts in-

vestors and, thereby, hurts their business and hurts their reputation.

Violating the law is bad for business, right? It hurts the company’s reputation, its value. It keeps business partners away. It breeds distrust in the marketplace. We know all of these things.

However, sometimes, businesses need someone to call out bad behavior or illegal activity. Whistleblowers play an important role in rooting out bad behavior that harms the markets, that harms Mr. and Mrs. 401(k), average, everyday investors, which most of us are.

Moreover, it is important to appropriately incentivize whistleblowers to either report potentially unlawful activity internally or to appropriate government authorities. That is why we have whistleblower statutes. That is why this is a good piece of legislation.

To that end, I am glad to see that this bill, which will establish rewards for certain whistleblowers whose tips lead to PCAOB—or Peekaboo, as we call it on the Financial Services Committee—monetary sanctions.

This builds on the structure of the SEC’s whistleblower program in a recent bill that we passed out of the House in the month of July that protects internal whistleblowers as well.

Additionally, I want to note that the provision in this bill that states that, to the maximum extent possible, the PCAOB shall coordinate with the Office of the Whistleblower at the SEC in carrying out the law under this bill.

The SEC whistleblower has been around for quite a while. They have the good regard of both parties, I think, in terms of how they respond. We want to make sure that experience is well coordinated with this new whistleblower authority at PCAOB.

I hope that, where possible, the SEC’s Office of the Whistleblower can provide significant assistance to the PCAOB, if not handle all these whistleblower claims itself. They have that type of experience. I think it would be proper for that agency to do that and to ensure that it is done in the most cost-effective manner for the taxpayer and for the investors as well.

This legislation is good, in that it provides flexibility for that best delivery system as the SEC and Peekaboo go about this.

Again, I thank my colleague from Texas for her hard work on this bill and for bringing an important piece of legislation that is good for taxpayers, good for investors, and really good for the stability of the markets and the belief in the stability of the markets. I urge a “yes” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, this legislation is very simple. It would establish a whistleblower program at the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board based on the program Congress established at the Secu-

rities and Exchange Commission under Dodd-Frank.

The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board was originally established to ensure proper oversight of audits of public companies. This was done after the implosion of Enron and its accounting firm Arthur Andersen, something that was very painful to many in my district in Houston.

In the Dodd-Frank Act Congress passed, it expanded the whistleblower program at the SEC to both provide individual protections for retaliation if they came forward to the Commission and made them eligible for monetary awards if their information led to enforcement action. Likewise, under my bill, individuals would be eligible for a reward program upon the successful completion of disciplinary action. Whistleblowers would be incentivized to come forward when they suspect violations of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; the rules of the PCAOB and the SEC; and other rules, laws, and professional standards governing audits of public companies. Importantly, these whistleblowers would also be protected against retaliation from their employers.

In July, this House overwhelmingly passed the Whistleblower Protection Reform Act by a vote of 410–12.

□ 1615

This bill uses the very same whistleblower protections that the House passed in that piece of legislation.

This legislation would implement a key recommendation that the Project on Government Oversight board made in a recent report.

Madam Speaker, as one can see from that report, it is likely more could be done to strengthen this oversight board and its enforcement abilities, but I am confident that this bill is a good first step.

One of the reasons that investors from around the world invest in America is the stability and transparency of our public markets. Congress, the private sector, and regulators have all worked hard to make transparency a selling point around the world. This bill is just one small tool in the toolbox of making sure that transparency and the investor faith it generates in this country continue.

Supporters of this bill include the National Whistleblower Center, The Institute of Internal Auditors, and Public Citizen. This bill passed by voice vote out of committee.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairwoman WATERS and the ranking member, Mr. MCHENRY, and their staffs for working with us to incorporate some of the bipartisan suggestions that I believe make this bill stronger by ensuring that the SEC and the PCAOB coordinate in their whistleblower efforts. Those changes make this bill stronger, and I thank them for their bipartisan support.

Madam Speaker, I will close by simply saying that PCAOB works. Let’s

keep it going. I hope that all my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation, and I ask for their support.

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

Madam Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague from Texas—though new to this legislative body, she has shown experience in how she has legislated here—and the willingness of the Democrat majority staff on the committee to work with my staff to ensure that we have a bill that is functional and right and can get wide support, as it should. So I thank the gentlewoman for this, which it may be her first legislative undertaking through the committee, and I want to commend her for the work that she has done.

I address the Chair in saying that, but I think it is important that this body understands that there is good legislating that happens on our committee, and bipartisan legislating.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), the ranking member of the Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets Subcommittee, and my friend and colleague.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

I do need to point out, while this bill had passed by a voice vote, it does not mean that it did not have opposition, and I rise today to express my concern with this bill which would establish this whistleblower incentive program at the PCAOB.

Now, my opposition to this should not be interpreted as opposition to a whistleblower—in fact, it is the opposite of that—or a whistleblower program, but there are a number of reasons why I believe, and I think are clear, that this is a redundant program that is already covered in other ways.

First, the bill is at odds with established principles of confidentiality that exist within the auditing profession. State laws and professional standards require accounting professionals to maintain the confidentiality of client information received in the course of performing an audit. This bill purports to exclude from whistleblower status any person who gains the information while performing audit work.

However, the exclusion is muddled by an unclear and potentially broad exception. As a result, it is very possible that personnel performing audits may try to garner bounties by blowing the whistle on their audit clients, contrary to their professional obligations.

By providing monetary incentives for audit personnel to go to the PCAOB, the bill inevitably will have harmful effects on the auditor-audit client relationship, the audit process, and the public's confidence in the financial reporting process.

This bill also raises other significant questions. For example, why is a pro-

gram at the PCAOB even necessary in light of the Security and Exchange Commission's already well-established whistleblower program? This is a completely redundant function that is being attempted here.

Additionally, what are the costs associated with setting up a new whistleblower program, and will these costs force the PCAOB to divert resources from other projects in order to get this duplicative program off the ground?

So, in light of these concerns, I believe that this is a redundant and ill-conceived bill that likely has one purpose: to provide another avenue for plaintiffs' bar to enrich itself. That is a massive concern that I and so many others involved in this have.

It is incumbent upon those who support this bill to explain why they believe that auditors, who play such a critical gatekeeping function in our capital markets, should be potentially offered the prospect of monetary bounties at the expense of disrupting the effective functioning of the audit process as it is today, especially in light of the SEC's well-established whistleblower program that would cover all of these particular circumstances.

Madam Speaker, I do appreciate the ranking member yielding time to me.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for his comments. Certainly, there is a diversity of thought among our colleagues on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), who is the author of this legislation, and she will sufficiently describe why this bill is not redundant.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I will be brief, just two points:

Number one, it is not redundant. If it were so, the National Whistleblower Center and The Institute of Internal Auditors wouldn't see a need for it, and neither would the report that we have now placed in the RECORD. It is needed, and certainly we need to support it.

Secondly, in terms of costs, the cost for implementing this bill will be offset by the increase in fees that the board will collect from the accounting boards for which they have oversight. So there will be no additional costs. It will be offset.

Madam Speaker, it is needed, and I urge adoption of this bill.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I reserve the right to close.

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

Whistleblowers provide an important function. We want to make sure that there are legal constraints on this, obviously. The Securities and Exchange Commission have shown themselves good actors in terms of implementing

the whistleblower law that we currently have on the books, and I anticipate, with the capacity for implementation, that there could be that kind of coordination between PCAOB and the SEC in order to implement this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

First, Madam Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA). I am so very proud of the work that she is doing on the Financial Services Committee. We are here today on this particular legislation, but this particular legislator, who serves on the Financial Services Committee, has undertaken to produce legislation that is so meaningful, not only for her district and for her State, but for this country. I am very pleased about this bill today, and I join her in saying it is certainly not redundant.

Madam Speaker, I think the gentleman on the opposite side of the aisle from Michigan almost forgot why he came here, because he used the word "redundant" at least six or seven times, and he repeated it and repeated it because I think it was difficult for him to find other words to try and explain why he was on the floor today opposing this bill.

The SEC has demonstrated the value of whistleblowers. And, yes, the whistleblowers are compensated, but they save our government money. They save the SEC money. They save harm from being done to those investors that we should be protecting.

Madam Speaker, again, I can't say enough about Congresswoman GARCIA and this bill and the work that she is doing, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3625, 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.

#### APPRAISAL FEE TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3619) to amend the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 to provide the Appraisal Subcommittee with the authority to modify annual registry fees for appraisal management companies, to maintain a registry of trainees and charge a lower trainee registry fee, and to allow grants to States to assist appraiser and potential appraiser compliance with the Real Property Appraiser

Qualification Criteria, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3619

*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 "Appraisal Fee Transparency Act of 2019".

**SEC. 2. ANNUAL REGISTRY FEES FOR APPRAISAL MANAGEMENT COMPANIES.**

Subparagraph (B) of section 1109(a)(4) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 3338(a)(4)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(2) by inserting after and below clause (ii) the following:

"except that if the Appraisal Subcommittee determines that the fees established under clause (i) or (ii) result in adverse consequences or are otherwise not appropriately tailored to meet the goals of this paragraph, the Appraisal Subcommittee may establish a new formula for fees, which new formula may not take effect until the Appraisal Subcommittee submits a report to the Congress justifying its decision to establish such a new formula, setting forth the new formula, and explaining how the new formula will affect such fees."

**SEC. 3. TRAINEE APPRAISERS.**

(a) MAINTENANCE ON NATIONAL REGISTRY.—Paragraph (3) of section 1103(a) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 3332(a)(3)) is amended by striking "and licensed" and inserting "licensed, and trainee".

(b) ANNUAL REGISTRY FEES.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1109(a)(4) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 3338(a)(4)(A)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "including trainee appraisers," after "transactions,";

(2) by inserting "except that the Appraisal Subcommittee may, in its discretion, charge a fee for trainee appraisers not exceeding \$20" after "\$40,"; and

(3) by inserting before the semicolon the following: "except that nothing in this subparagraph may be construed to require a State to establish or operate a program for trainee appraisers".

(c) DEFINITION.—Section 1121 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 3350) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(12) TRAINEE APPRAISER.—The term 'trainee appraiser' means an individual who meets the minimum criteria established by the Appraiser Qualification Board for a trainee appraiser license and is credentialed by a State appraiser certifying and licensing agency."

**SEC. 4. GRANTS TO NONPROFITS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR COMPLIANCE EFFORTS.**

Paragraph (5) of section 1109(b) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 3338(b)(5)) is amended by inserting "nonprofit organizations, and institutions of higher education" after "licensing agencies."

**SEC. 5. REQUIREMENT TO DISCLOSE APPRAISAL FEES.**

Section 4(c) of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2603(c)) is amended by striking "may" and inserting "shall".

**SEC. 6. INCLUSION OF DESIGNEE OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ON APPRAISAL SUBCOMMITTEE.**

The first sentence of section 1011 of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination

Council Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3310) is amended by inserting "the Department of Veterans Affairs," after "Protection,".

**SEC. 7. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3619, the Appraisal Fee Transparency Act, and I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for bringing this bill to the House.

This bill would provide the Appraisal Subcommittee with greater flexibility to adjust the structure and amount of the fees they charge to appraisal management companies to alleviate concerns that the current statutory requirements governing these fees are too rigid and would have put pressure on appraisal management companies to pass on the burden of unnecessarily high fees to appraisers and reduce the number of appraisers that they work with.

At a time when some areas of the country are experiencing an appraiser shortage, we cannot afford to make it harder for appraisers to obtain work.

This bill would also create a national registry of appraiser trainees, much like there is already a national registry of licensed appraisers. This is one small step that will help facilitate the entry of new appraisers into the industry.

Finally, this bill would provide consumers with a separate disclosure of fees paid to the appraiser and fees paid to the appraisal management company in order to enhance their understanding of the costs associated with their mortgage.

These are reforms that are broadly supported by the appraisal industry and will make meaningful changes to this industry which makes up a critical part of the home buying process.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for

offering this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3619, the Appraisal Fee Transparency Act of 2019.

In June, the Financial Services Committee held a hearing on a variety of issues relating to the appraisal process. The issue of appraisal industry reform might not be an exciting headline, but honest, educated, and, importantly, independent appraisals help ensure the safety and soundness of mortgage lending.

We know how the last financial crisis happened, and it started with mortgages, so it is really important that appraisals are accurate and true.

As neutral parties, appraisers help determine the fair market value of assets for both lenders and purchasers.

□ 1630

Yet, much of the current appraisal framework remains an antiquated, confusing maze of overlapping and conflicting State and Federal rules. These inefficiencies harm appraisal quality, lower competition, and inhibit market innovation. Building a 21st century housing finance system requires us to do better.

The bill we are considering today is a good first step in that reform process. It makes the necessary improvements to the fee structure and to the appraiser registry. These reforms will help increase transparency and clarity for consumers in an already complex regulatory scheme.

The bill also allows the Federal Appraisal Subcommittee to set up a less arbitrary fee schedule for appraisal management companies. These management companies are intermediaries lenders sometimes use to provide certain appraisal-related services. This new schedule will help increase competition and employment within the industry. Its proceeds will be used to improve appraiser complaint investigations and enforcement activities.

The bill would also, for the first time, allow trainees to be listed on the subcommittee's national registry for appraisers. This will help meet appraisal needs, as well as help those trainees receive the valuable on-the-job experience they need to gain further accreditation. That is just the nature of the apprenticeship process that the appraisal industry has in order to get licensure in most States.

The bill also provides for greater transparency under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, or what we commonly call RESPA. If you have ever had a mortgage, you understand what RESPA is. You may not understand RESPA, but you know what it is, is probably the more accurate way to say it. This is an important transparency measure for the disclosure of

the fees to the management companies when one is used in a transaction.

Finally, the bill adds a representative from the Veterans Administration to the current seven member Federal Appraisal Subcommittee, along with HUD, the Fed, the OCC, FHFA, FDIC, NCUA, and the CFPB. If you are listening at home, don't worry about the details of it. It is basically every Federal regulator in Washington has a seat at the board. We are now putting the VA on there because the VA Administration does mortgages as well for veterans. So let's get them all at the table and let's have them all communicate. That covers the national mortgage market that we currently have. This is good legislating. That is basically what I am saying.

I think it is a welcome thing to add veterans to the mix on the subcommittee. They currently make up roughly 10 percent of mortgages annually, so it is really important they have a seat at the board and a seat at the table, especially, around this important issue.

Their input will help the subcommittee promote greater uniformity in its supervisory role. Taken together, these reforms will help sort out some of the antiquated, confusing, and overlapping appraisal rules.

This bill was reported out of the Financial Services Committee unanimously. I commend its sponsor and cosponsor. Chairman CLAY of the Housing, Community Development and Insurance Subcommittee has done great work. He will work with Republicans where he can, but he tries to beat us on most days. But on this one, he worked with Ranking Member DUFFY in order to have this bipartisan bill before us today.

Representative CLAY is a tough Democrat, who represents his State well, and is a tough negotiator. What we have before us is a really good bill because of the quality of legislating—not easy legislating, but tough legislating—that Representative CLAY is about on the Financial Services Committee and here in Congress.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this meaningful reform, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), the chair of the Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development and Insurance.

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3619, the Appraisal Fee Transparency Act of 2019. I thank Chairwoman WATERS for yielding the time, as well as the support that she has given.

Let me also thank Ranking Member MCHENRY for his support of this legislation, as well as the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. DUFFY, who I hope will be replaced with someone just as competent as Mr. DUFFY has been.

This bill would provide the Appraisal Subcommittee with greater flexibility

to determine the structure and amount of the fee charged to appraisal management companies, provide the Appraisal Subcommittee with greater flexibility to utilize fee proceeds to partner with different entities to ensure compliance with Federal appraisal standards, add a representative of the Department of Veterans Affairs to the Appraisal Subcommittee, create a national registry of appraisers in training, and provide consumers with greater transparency in the disclosure of fees paid by appraisals.

Madam Speaker, as you are well aware, a significant part of the housing market is comprised of veterans, as was mentioned, but currently the Appraisal Subcommittee does not have representation from the Department of Veterans Affairs. This bill would add a designee from the VA, which further acknowledges the unique critical role of our veterans.

Though this bill does not address this directly, one of the takeaways from the hearing that we held back in June was the lack of diversity in the appraisal industry, which currently does not have many women or minorities. That is one of the reasons this bill adds a national registry of appraiser trainees, which would help bring new people into this unique and very important industry.

Lastly, the bill makes it Federal law to disclose to consumers the fee that they pay for their appraisals. This consumer-friendly addition to the bill promotes transparency and ensures that the opaque world of appraisals is becoming more understandable to the average home buyer.

I will add that one of the most compelling parts of the appraisal hearing was the testimony of scholar Andre Perry of the Brookings Institution where he discussed in-depth the research of his colleagues which demonstrated that the appraisal industry has contributed to the growing racial wealth gap.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to the support of the House of this important legislation.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I, again, thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for bringing this bill to the floor. This bill will remove another impediment to obtaining homes for everyday Americans by making more appraisers available to home buyers.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3619, 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.

#### SHUTDOWN GUIDANCE FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2290) to require the Federal financial regulators to issue guidance encouraging financial institutions to work with consumers and businesses affected by a Federal Government shutdown, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2290

*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 "Shutdown Guidance for Financial Institutions Act".

#### SEC. 2. SHUTDOWN GUIDANCE FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) GUIDANCE.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal financial regulators shall, jointly, in consultation with State banking regulators and other appropriate Federal and State agencies, issue shutdown guidance to the financial institutions they regulate encouraging the financial institutions to—

(1) work with consumers and businesses affected by a shutdown;

(2) recognize that consumers and businesses affected by a shutdown may lose access to credit and face temporary hardship in making payments on debts such as mortgages, student loans, car loans, business loans, or credit cards;

(3) consider prudent efforts to modify terms on existing loans or extend new credit to help consumers and businesses affected by a shutdown, consistent with safe-and-sound lending practices; and

(4) take steps to prevent adverse information being reported in a manner that harms consumers affected by a shutdown, including by preventing modified credit arrangements intended to help consumers fulfill their financial obligations from being reported to, and coded by, consumer reporting agencies on a consumer's credit report in a manner that hurts the creditworthiness of the consumer.

(b) NOTICE OF GUIDANCE DURING A SHUTDOWN.—Not later than the end of the 24-hour period beginning at the start of a shutdown, the Federal financial regulators shall, jointly, issue a press release to alert financial institutions, consumers, and businesses to the existence, and content, of the guidance issued pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) POST-SHUTDOWN REPORT TO CONGRESS AND UPDATED GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date a shutdown ends, the Federal financial regulators shall, jointly, issue a report to Congress containing an analysis of the effectiveness of the guidance issued pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) UPDATED GUIDANCE.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date a report is issued under paragraph (1), the Federal financial regulators shall update the guidance required under subsection (a) if any shortcomings are identified in such report.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSUMERS AFFECTED BY A SHUTDOWN.—The term “consumers affected by a shutdown” means an individual who is an employee of—

(A) the Federal Government, and who is furloughed or excepted from a furlough during the shutdown;

(B) the District of Columbia, and who is not receiving pay because of the shutdown; or

(C) a Federal contractor (as defined under section 7101 of title 41, United States Code) or other business, and who has experienced a substantial reduction in pay due to the shutdown.

(2) CONSUMERS AND BUSINESSES AFFECTED BY A SHUTDOWN.—The term “consumers and businesses affected by a shutdown” means—

(A) a consumer affected by a shutdown; and

(B) a Federal contractor (as defined under section 7101 of title 41, United States Code) or other business that has experienced a substantial reduction in income due to the shutdown.

(3) FEDERAL FINANCIAL REGULATORS.—The term “Federal financial regulators” means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration.

(4) SHUTDOWN.—The term “shutdown” means any period in which there is more than a 24-hour lapse in appropriations as a result of a failure to enact a regular appropriations bill or continuing resolution.

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2290, Shutdown Guidance for Financial Institutions Act, a bill introduced by one of our colleagues and a new member of the Financial Services Committee, Representative JENNIFER WEXTON of Virginia.

Last December, President Trump shut the government down for an unprecedented 35 days, resulting in

missed paychecks for countless government employees and contractors. About 800,000 Federal employees were furloughed and another 4 million or so Federal contractors were negatively affected.

The resulting damage was significant. Many of our constituents, who did nothing wrong at all, found it hard to make essential payments—such as payments on mortgages, rent, student loans, car loans, business loans, or credit cards—when their income was temporarily limited.

Furthermore, the Congressional Budget Office estimated the shutdown cost the American economy \$11 billion and it delayed approximately \$18 billion in Federal discretionary spending for compensation and purchases of goods and services.

Should there be another government shutdown in the future, this bill will help ensure that, at a minimum, there is timely guidance provided by financial regulators to encourage financial firms to work with and help affected consumers. Consistent with prudent lending practices, firms would be encouraged to modify payment terms or extend credit, when appropriate, and prevent adverse information from being reported that might hurt a consumer's credit score.

During the October 2013 shutdown, regulators issued guidance to financial institutions on day nine of the shutdown, urging financial firms to do what they could to help affected consumers.

On January 11, 2019, financial regulators issued a joint statement to provide guidance to financial institutions, again encouraging them to help consumers affected by the shutdown. However, the guidance did not come until the 20th day of the shutdown and only came after I wrote regulators the day before prodding them to issue such critical guidance.

This delay is unacceptable, whether it is 9 days or 20 days, and there is no reason why regulators should not prepare the appropriate guidance now and issue a press release within the first 24 hours of any future shutdown to remind financial institutions to help affected consumers, as H.R. 2290 would require.

Furthermore, H.R. 2290 builds on H. Res. 77 that I sponsored and was passed by the House on a voice vote in January 2019, expressing the sense of Congress that financial institutions and other entities should proactively work to help consumers affected by any future government shutdown.

Passing the Shutdown Guidance for Financial Institutions Act will help ensure guidance is provided to financial firms in a timely manner and that there is no ambiguity that struggling consumers affected by a shutdown, through no fault of their own, get the assistance that they need.

I commend the work of Representative WEXTON on this very important legislation. I support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Federal employees impacted by the government shutdown and express my support for Federal regulators and financial institutions supporting consumers in need of assistance in the event there is a lapse in Federal funding.

□ 1645

We just passed a continuing resolution to keep the government open earlier today. So the good news is, this fall does not look like storm season for Federal employees, and, hopefully, the contents of this act won't have to be used. I think that is a good thing. I think we can all agree that is a good thing. On a bipartisan basis, we should agree that it is a good thing.

Whether it is a missed credit card payment or an unexpected medical expense, government shutdowns can leave Federal employees, contractors, and other individuals facing economic hardship through no fault of their own.

Madam Speaker, if you look at the government shutdowns under the Carter administration, the Reagan administration, and the Clinton administration, the lapse in funding impacted people's lives, and we don't want Federal employees to be held hostage due to the inability of Congress and the executive branch to come to terms on Federal funding.

H.R. 2290 requires Federal financial regulators to issue guidance encouraging institutions to work with individuals impacted by a government shutdown. It also requires the regulators to provide Congress with a report analyzing the effectiveness of that guidance. It is proper.

I remind my colleagues that guidance does not constitute a formal rule-making. Unlike a rule, guidance is non-binding. This bill sets out best practices for both regulators and financial institutions, and they should take that guidance seriously.

I also want to reiterate that this legislation conveys no new authority on Federal financial regulators. Let's make that clear. I know that many financial institutions and financial regulators are already implementing the best practices contemplated by this legislation.

Six months or 7 months after the Federal Government shutdown, I think we have already seen that the regulators have taken action. Institutions have historically been cognizant of the needs of consumers who find themselves in these types of unforeseen situations. In fact, last fall, more than 100 banks took it upon themselves to offer loan modifications, payment deadline extensions, payroll advances, or low- or zero-interest rate loans, among other accommodations, to those impacted by

the shutdown. Those are positive actions. We know that those positive actions made a difference during that period of uncertainty.

Federal financial regulators have also played an important role in ensuring fair treatment for consumers affected by a shutdown. In January of this year, the FDIC, the OCC, the National Credit Union Administration, the Federal Reserve, the CFPB, and the Conference of State Bank Supervisors partnered to encourage institutions to work with consumers who were negatively impacted. They took it upon themselves to do that, and they had the authority to do so.

In a related financial institution letter, the FDIC encouraged all supervised institutions to consider prudent arrangements that would increase the potential for creditworthy borrowers to meet their obligations.

While I agree with my colleagues across the aisle that we should encourage banks to work proactively with consumers affected by a shutdown, we must also encourage financial regulators to provide some type of clarity as well. This bill ensures exactly that.

I think this bill is sufficient. It deals with the four walls of governance and the data held within government, and I think it is a good piece of legislation that codifies existing practices.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON), a new member of the Financial Services Committee.

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 2290, the Shutdown Guidance for Financial Institutions Act.

This legislation would help protect Federal employees, government contractors, and small business owners from some of the financial hardships that arise from a government shutdown.

The shutdown that lasted from late December 2018 through January of this year, the longest in our Nation's history, stretched 35 days and cost the economy billions of dollars.

For more than a month, paychecks were put on hold for 800,000 Federal employees and work-stop orders went on to Federal contractors, resulting in tens of thousands of layoffs. Unlike Federal workers, contractors did not receive backpay.

Thousands of families saw their lives upended. Missing one paycheck is a hardship for many, but missing two can be devastating. Not only were people struggling to make their rent or mortgage payments, some had to rely on food pantries to feed their families or ration their insulin because they could not afford the copay. This was through no fault of their own.

During this time, a lot of companies stepped up with offers of assistance for

people impacted by the shutdowns, including banks and credit unions that offered flexible payment options and no-interest loans.

This was especially important for employees in the national security community because financial difficulties can damage their credit scores and put their security clearances and, therefore, their livelihoods at risk.

While it is positive to see so many lenders taking proactive steps to mitigate harm, there were still issues and confusion at some financial institutions, and regulator guidance from the Federal Government was slow to come. It was not until the 20th day of the shutdown that financial regulators provided guidance, encouraging banks to work with borrowers and account holders affected by the shutdown, and letting banks know that such efforts would not be subject to examiner criticism.

During the shutdown in 2013, it wasn't until the ninth day that similar guidance was released. Let me give you an example of why this matters. I want to read part of a letter that I received from a desperate constituent in the middle of the last shutdown.

She wrote: "My husband and I recently sold our home and put an offer on another home in the area. . . . The mortgage financing for our new home was all set before the government shutdown. Our closing date is set for January 28, 2019, on the new house. Today, we learned that the mortgage company is denying our mortgage application because I am furloughed. They consider me unemployed and too much of a risk to finance."

Thankfully, my constituent and her lender were able to work through this problem. The mortgage was eventually approved, but this never should have happened in the first place.

My legislation would essentially automate the process of issuing guidance by requiring Federal financial regulators to release guidance within 24 hours of the start of a shutdown. It also includes reporting requirements on the effectiveness of the guidance and requires regulators to fix any shortcomings that are identified.

Madam Speaker, despite the uncertainty and the hardship of the last few years, Federal workers have shown a steadfast commitment to service. They serve in every congressional district in every State, carrying out countless vital responsibilities on behalf of the American people. They deserve way better than the way they have been treated.

I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for ushering this bill to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

We should all work to make sure that there is never again a government shutdown. However, if one occurs, this

bill will ease the burden on many vulnerable workers and families.

Once again, I commend the gentlewoman from Virginia for bringing this legislation to the House, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation.

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

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I think this legislation puts to rest the need for the Financial Services Committee to legislate around the government shutdown. I am glad we were able to put that to rest, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2290, 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.

#### MERCHANT MARINERS OF WORLD WAR II CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 550) to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Merchant Mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 550

*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 "Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) 2015 marked the 70th anniversary of the Allied victory in World War II and the restoration of peacetime across the European and Pacific theaters.

(2) The United States Merchant Marine (in this section referred to as the "Merchant Marine") was integral in providing the link between domestic production and the fighting forces overseas, providing combat equipment, fuel, food, commodities, and raw materials to troops stationed abroad.

(3) Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King acknowledged the indispensability of the Merchant Marine to the victory in a 1945 letter stating that, without the support of the Merchant Marine, "the Navy could not have accomplished its mission".

(4) President, and former Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, Dwight D. Eisenhower acknowledged that "through the prompt delivery of supplies and equipment to our armed forces overseas, and of cargoes representing economic and military aid to friendly nations, the American Merchant Marine has effectively helped to strengthen the forces of freedom throughout the world".

(5) Military missions and war planning were contingent upon the availability of resources and the Merchant Marine played a

vital role in this regard, ensuring the efficient and reliable transoceanic transport of military equipment and both military and civilian personnel.

(6) The Merchant Marine provided for the successful transport of resources and personnel despite consistent and ongoing exposure to enemy combatants from both the air and the sea, including from enemy bomber squadrons, submarines, and mines.

(7) The efforts of the Merchant Marine were not without sacrifices as the Merchant Marine bore a higher per-capita casualty rate than any other branch of the military during the war.

(8) The Merchant Marine proved to be an instrumental asset on an untold number of occasions, participating in every landing operation by the United States Marine Corps, from Guadalcanal to Iwo Jima.

(9) The Merchant Marine provided the bulk tonnage of material necessary for the invasion of Normandy, an invasion which, according to a 1944 New York Times article, "would not have been possible without the Merchant Marine".

(10) In assessing the performance of the Merchant Marine, General Eisenhower stated, "every man in this Allied command is quick to express his admiration for the loyalty, courage, and fortitude of the officers and men of the Merchant Marine. We count upon their efficiency and their utter devotion to duty as we do our own; they have never failed us".

(11) During a September 1944 speech, President Franklin D. Roosevelt stated that the Merchant Marine had "delivered the goods when and where needed in every theater of operations and across every ocean in the biggest, the most difficult, and dangerous transportation job ever undertaken. As time goes on, there will be greater public understanding of our merchant fleet's record during this war."

(12) The feats and accomplishments of the Merchant Marine are deserving of broader public recognition.

(13) The United States will be forever grateful and indebted to these merchant mariners for their effective, reliable, and courageous transport of goods and resources in enemy territory throughout theaters of every variety in World War II.

(14) The goods and resources transported by the Merchant Marine saved thousands of lives and enabled the Allied Powers to claim victory in World War II.

(15) The Congressional Gold Medal would be an appropriate way to shed further light on the service of the merchant mariners in World War II and the instrumental role they played in winning that war.

### SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the United States Merchant Mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE MUSEUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal under subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the American Merchant Marine Museum, where it will be available for display as appropriate and available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the American Merchant Marine Museum should make the gold medal given to the Museum under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at appropriate locations associated with the United States Merchant Marine and that preference should be given to locations affiliated with the United States Merchant Marine.

### SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

### SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

### SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 550, the Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019.

I thank the gentleman from California, Representative GARAMENDI, for his work on this bill, which honors the courage and sacrifice of the civilian mariners of the Merchant Marine.

In the early days of America's involvement in World War II, German U-boats sank numerous vessels during the Battle of the Atlantic. While many think of convoys being attacked as close to Europe, the German Navy also took the war to the U.S. eastern seaboard.

In March 1942 alone, 27 ships from six Allied Nations were sunk off U.S. shores. All told, 733 American cargo ships were lost during World War II.

Despite this danger, some 215,000 civilian merchant marines served with courage to establish and maintain critical supply lines, ensuring that vital supplies, cargo, and personnel reached Allied Forces in both Europe and Asia.

Though they had no military standing or government benefits, these civilian mariners often faced death from German U-boat assaults. These brave mariners paid a heavy price in service to their country, suffering the highest casualty rate of any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II.

An estimated 9,300 mariners lost their lives and another 12,000 were wounded to make sure our uniformed servicemembers could keep fighting. Unfortunately, their sacrifices are commonly underappreciated and often overlooked.

They were not even considered veterans until Congress remedied that disservice in 1988. Many of our histories of World War II gave them a passing mention or do not recognize their vital role in ensuring the success of the Allied forces. It is time that we give these brave mariners the recognition they so richly deserve.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 550, the Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019.

For the last two Congresses, Congresswoman SUSAN BROOKS from Indiana has taken this measure on. We passed it out of the House last Congress. It didn't make its way through the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I commend the hard work that my colleague Mrs. BROOKS put into legislating around this really important recognition of those who served and fought valiantly in their own way during World War II. So many lives were sacrificed by merchant mariners during World War II.

I thank my colleague Mrs. BROOKS for her work to make this day possible, and I thank my colleague Mr. GARAMENDI for his work this Congress to take this across the line for a really nice, bipartisan piece of legislation recognizing the unsung heroes of World War II.

In World War II, merchant mariners sailed across the Atlantic. They traveled abroad, delivering precious cargo to support the war. In the moment of most severe crisis for the United Kingdom, it was our merchant mariners who fed the island nation of Great Britain. It was our merchant mariners and our foodstuffs that fed Europe post-World War II, as well.

It was our merchant mariners who risked their lives in treacherous seas, before the concept of a convoy was invented in World War II, to protect the lives at stake, cargo at stake, the ships

at stake, and to ensure a better opportunity to make it across from the United States and Canada to Great Britain to save that island nation.

□ 1700

They were treacherous times, and the stakes of our actually providing support for the Soviet Union in the worst point of the ravages that they were suffering under Germany in their fight with Germany were substantial as well. The icy seas of the north to bring cargo in to save lives for our Soviet Allies during World War II were substantial, and there are massive numbers of stories of the lives put at risk in order to bring important food to save lives.

It is merchant mariners who were—we use the word “bravery,” but when we think about somebody doing their job of hard labor to make a ship go that is carrying cargo, we don’t think of that as bravery. It is fortitude, the will to keep doing something that is really important, even against tough odds. It shows who merchant mariners are. At sea today, the risks that they take in order to make our global economy work is real. But during World War II, it was on a knife’s edge, and the number of lives that were lost was extraordinary.

By one statistic, 1 out of every 26 merchant mariners was killed during that time period of World War II. Their ships sailed from port to port, and many never reached their final destination. Especially the German Operation Drumbeat targeted these ships in transport in a massive way, knowing that they were traveling mostly unarmed and unescorted.

Just off the North Carolina coast, there are 80 cargo ships that were targeted and 1,600 lives that were lost. That is just off one portion of our East Coast.

There are stories of heroic acts by these folks who were just, in peaceful times, doing a normal trade—an extraordinary trade, but a normal trade—but at war were the number one target in that early stage to break the will of the British and our support of them and then again trying to snuff off the Soviet Union from supplies, food, and weaponry.

So this is a fantastic recognition of the important work that merchant mariners provided, the vital work that they provided during World War II, and a recognition of a trade, a craft, a skill, and the hard work of those folks who did make the cargo go.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), who is chair of the Subcommittee on Readiness on the Armed Services Committee and a highly valued Member of this House.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS so very much for the opportunity to speak on this bill.

I am very pleased that the House is taking up the Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act, H.R. 550.

I am proud to have worked on this bipartisan legislation with my original cosponsors, Representative DON YOUNG of Alaska and Representative SUSAN BROOKS, who I see is joining us here on the floor, finally getting this bill to the floor this session.

This is not the first session. Five years of work have brought us to this point, three Congresses. Mrs. BROOKS, last year, carried this, and we got it out of this House and then to the Senate. My hope is that the Senate will finally send this bill to the President’s desk so it can be signed into law.

Our bill would award the Congressional Gold Medal to our American merchant mariners who served during World War II, including those who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Following the award of this medal, given to the American merchant mariners who served during World War II, it will be on display at the American Merchant Marine Museum at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Long Island, New York. It will be there displayed in honor of our Nation’s merchant mariners.

In 1944, Franklin Delano Roosevelt said that the Merchant Marines had “delivered the goods when and where needed in every theater of operations and across every ocean in the biggest, the most difficult and dangerous transportation job ever undertaken.”

Indeed, the Merchant Marines suffered the highest per capita casualty rate of any other branch of the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. As said earlier, 1 out of every 26 American casualties in World War II was a merchant mariner. An estimated 8,300 American mariners lost their lives. Another 12,000 American mariners were wounded during their wartime service.

Regrettably, the merchant mariners were not granted veteran’s status until 1988, when Congress finally came around to recognizing the need for this. Awarding the Congressional Gold Medal, as our bill does, would finally give merchant mariners from our Nation’s Greatest Generation the honor and respect that they are owed.

Lastly, I want to thank the more than 300 Members of this House who co-sponsored the bill, allowing it to come to the floor for passage, and I also want to thank Mrs. BROOKS and Mr. YOUNG, who carried on in the previous Congresses.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS).

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 550, the Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019.

I want to thank the chairwoman and the ranking member for bringing this bill to the floor, but I very much want

to thank the fine gentleman from California, Representative GARAMENDI, for leading the effort this Congress.

Many Members of Congress have been involved in this, including one of our former colleagues, Representative Janice Hahn, whom I worked with closely several Congresses ago, and we have continued to try to bring this effort before the American people and before this House.

Merchant mariners, today, are Federal Government employees who pursue a civil service career in the Navy while assigned aboard U.S. Government-owned ships that support the Navy’s warfighters and warfighting platforms around the world. But, Madam Speaker, as you have already heard, often forgotten, merchant mariners are an integral part of our armed services today and in our Nation’s history, especially during World War II.

They took part in every invasion during World War II, from Normandy to Okinawa. They provided the greatest sealift in history, and they became the difference between victory and defeat.

With an estimated 9,300 casualties, they bore a higher per capita casualty rate than any other branch of the military during World War II. Even so, they were not recognized as veterans until 1988, and they never received the benefits that other World War II veterans received under the GI Bill.

While I was at home many years ago in Indianapolis, I met with a group of family members of merchant mariners and some who served actually during World War II. So it was because of that meeting that I learned so much about their service and decided to take up the mantle in trying to work with Representative Hahn at that time to get the recognition that they deserved.

These loyal, brave men put their lives on the line for the cause of freedom and selflessly answered their Nation’s call to duty. So now is the time, working in a bipartisan way, to get it across the finish line, to formally pay our respect to all of these deserving men and recognize the countless sacrifices and contributions of merchant mariners in our history.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for yielding to me today.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 550, the bipartisan Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act.

I want to express my deep gratitude to Representative JOHN GARAMENDI, Representative DON YOUNG, and Representative SUSAN BROOKS for carrying this message forward.

This act will award this body’s highest honor, the Congressional Gold Medal, to midshipmen who fought on behalf of our country during World War II. This is particularly important to me because I represent the district that is

home to the Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy, and the Congressional Gold Medal will be housed there at that location.

This is so wonderful that this is finally being done. I am a proud member of the Board of Visitors at the United States Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point.

Kings Point, I want everyone to know, is the only service academy whose students engage in combat during times of war. In fact, during World War II, over 7,000 of these students answered our Nation's call to duty, and 142 students gave the supreme sacrifice.

Today, only 600 of these veterans are still alive. Ralph Crump is one of those veterans.

In 1941, Mr. Crump went on his first cruise as a freshman cadet at the United States Merchant Marine Academy. He was quickly promoted to third assistant engineer.

After his first cruise, Ralph was prepared to return to Kings Point to finish his schooling when his captain told him there was no replacement engineer and he needed to sail cargo for Russia. Over the next 8 months, Ralph and his convoy suffered heavy casualties in the Mediterranean, China, Burma, and India.

Crump later sailed ships taking exiled U.S. diplomats back to Asia, returning with prisoners of war liberated from a Japanese camp near Shanghai.

Ralph finally graduated from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy a year later, in 1946. Today, there is a Ralph Crump wing in the National World War II Museum in New Orleans named in his honor.

This is just one example of so many merchant mariners who did so much during this time, but I especially want to point out the students who served during wartime from the Merchant Marine Academy.

Brave men and women like Ralph at the Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, as well as the mariners who served across the country, deserve this highest recognition. It is not too late. It is time we recognize their sacrifice and award them the much-deserved Congressional Gold Medal.

Madam Speaker, I applaud my colleagues again for their leadership, and I ask the whole House to support our brave merchant mariners.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), who chairs the Financial Services Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman, and I thank the ranking member as well.

Madam Speaker, we are truly the land of the free because we are the home of the brave. Unfortunately, not all of the brave have been treated the same when they have returned home from war. Such is the case with the

Merchant Marines. These merchant mariners came home, but they didn't come home to the parades that others came home to. Many of them didn't return the same way they left, and many didn't return at all.

I stand here today because I am so proud of the work that these Members of Congress have done to celebrate and appreciate the lives of the merchant mariners. Yes, it is true that they did not become actual veterans until 1988. Yes, it is true that they didn't receive all of the GI Bill benefits that some others received. But it is also true that, though it may be late, they will be properly recognized.

I am so honored to announce that Congressman GARAMENDI, Congresswoman BROOKS, and Congressman YOUNG have done a good thing, a just thing, and a righteous thing.

I would add one additional thing. There is a bill that is currently pending, H.R. 154. This bill would accord \$25,000 to each of these mariners who are alive. It is the right thing and the just thing, and we ought to do it as well.

But today, let's celebrate what has been accomplished. Let's have this Congressional Gold Medal presented, and let's make sure that if we see a merchant mariner, we give them the love that they richly deserve as well. They are truly persons who have made us the land of the free because they are members of the home of the brave.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Madam Speaker, on a personal note, on my team on the House Financial Services Committee and when I was chief deputy whip of the House, I had somebody work with me on my team named Phil Poe of Maryland.

Phil, out of college, was inspired by the stories of World War II merchant mariners and inspired by a family member, as well, to get licensed as a merchant mariner. He spent a little time as a merchant mariner and then paid his way through graduate school as a merchant mariner.

So I want to commend his willingness to serve, but I also want to note that, for the RECORD, these stories of World War II merchant mariners are having an impact generations later.

That inspirational story of the risks that they were willing to take, plus the family connection and inspiration he heard from those stories, have made a major difference for him. That work ethic that he developed and learned on that ship really steeled him to do better in graduate school, and by the time he came to the Hill, it was all easy compared to what he had been through.

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So these stories we hear from long ago of merchant mariners and their sacrifice still have an impact today, and I am glad we have a Congressional Gold Medal and legislative recognition around the sacrifices that merchant mariners made during World War II.

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

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

I, too, join in thanking Representatives GARAMENDI, BROOKS, and YOUNG in bringing this bill to the floor of the House of Representatives and working for its passage.

I would just say a word about the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), whom I have known for many, many years. We served in the California legislature together, and, of course, I am not surprised that he took time out to recognize those who have not been given credit for their work and what they have done in support of our country. This is typical of Mr. GARAMENDI and the way that he has conducted himself throughout his entire career.

I also thank those Members who have come to the floor today to join in this very special recognition. This is a bipartisan bill that honors those who answered our Nation's call to duty, regardless of the danger and without expectation of accolades. Now it is time that we give these courageous mariners the recognition they have more than earned.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 550, 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.

#### ADVANCING INNOVATION TO ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2613) to require the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to carry out a study on the use of emerging technologies within the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2613

*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 "Advancing Innovation to Assist Law Enforcement Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINCEN STUDY ON USE OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") shall carry out a study on—

(A) the status of implementation and internal use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence ("AI"), digital identity technologies, blockchain technologies, and other innovative technologies within FinCEN;

(B) whether AI, digital identity technologies, blockchain technologies, and other innovative technologies can be further leveraged to make FinCEN's data analysis more efficient and effective; and

(C) how FinCEN could better utilize AI, digital identity technologies, blockchain technologies, and other innovative technologies to more actively analyze and disseminate the information it collects and stores to provide investigative leads to Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement, and other Federal agencies (collective, "Agencies"), and better support its ongoing investigations when referring a case to the Agencies.

(2) INCLUSION OF GTO DATA.—The study required under this subsection shall include data collected through the Geographic Targeting Orders ("GTO") program.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than the end of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall issue a report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives containing—

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

(2) with respect to each of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (a)(1), any best practices or significant concerns identified by the Director, and their applicability to AI, digital identity technologies, blockchain technologies, and other innovative technologies with respect to U.S. efforts to combat money laundering and other forms of illicit finance; and

(3) any policy recommendations that could facilitate and improve communication and coordination between the private sector, FinCEN, and Agencies through the implementation of innovative approaches, in order to meet their Bank Secrecy Act (as defined under section 5312 of title 31, United States Code) and anti-money laundering compliance obligations.

(c) BANK SECRECY ACT DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term "Bank Secrecy Act" means—

(1) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code;

(2) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; and

(3) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91-508.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2613, the Advancing Innovation to Assist Law Enforcement Act, and I urge all Members to support it.

The financial services industry spends quite a bit of time considering

how it can use new technologies to improve its data collection and analysis to detect and report suspected financial crime.

This bill turns the lens onto the Financial Crime Enforcement Network, FinCen, to look at its use of artificial intelligence, digital identity technologies, blockchain, and other innovative technologies.

The study required by H.R. 2613 will examine how this essential regulatory and data-driven agency could itself better utilize these technologies to more actively analyze and disseminate the information FinCen collects and stores to provide investigative leads to its law enforcement partners.

The result of this study will help the agency and us in Congress to identify gaps that need to be filled with the same advanced tools that are being adapted by the industry.

I applaud the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) for his work on this bill and recommend its passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2613, the Advancing Innovation to Assist Law Enforcement Act. I commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ), my colleague, for his work on this important bipartisan legislation.

This—if I am not mistaken—is the gentleman's first piece of legislation coming out of the Committee on Financial Services here on the House floor, and it is quite a good thing. His constituents should know, Madam Speaker, about the type of legislating that he is trying to achieve.

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, what we commonly call FinCen, is tasked with receiving and maintaining financial transaction data. This includes analyzing and disseminating data for law enforcement purposes to safeguard the financial system from illicit use, to combat money laundering, and promote national security. If you think terrorism financing, if you think about laundering drug money, this is the agency that does it. In short, FinCen is in the data business.

This bill directs FinCen to carry out a study on the implementation of artificial intelligence and digital identity technology to ensure that FinCen is equipped with all the tools it needs to thwart bad actors and protect the financial system.

And so this takes, in many respects, Congressman GONZALEZ' broad background and brings that experience here to the legislative body and to this important law enforcement agency. This legislation takes the first step to revolutionize the way law enforcement works to locate and stop criminal activity in the financial services industry, including potential terrorist threats using artificial intelligence,

blockchain, and other emerging technologies.

This a FinTech bill. This is a technology bill. I urge my colleagues to support this measure. This bill ensures that FinCen is innovating alongside industry and alongside other Federal agencies and law enforcement agencies. And it drives them to utilize the most advanced computing and advanced technology available anywhere in the world in the best practices when it comes to data analysis and use.

The use of new technologies will always help streamline government operations, allowing FinCen to move quicker in the face of emerging threats.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I want to commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ), my colleague, for his hard work on this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, we have no additional speakers on this legislation. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ), my colleague and author of the bill.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, and I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), chairwoman of the Committee on Financial Services, and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY), my friend and ranking member, for his kind words and all his work to bring this legislation to the floor today.

The Advancing Innovation to Assist Law Enforcement Act is a bipartisan bill that I introduced along with the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER), my friend, and it is supported by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS), my friend from across the aisle.

This bill takes a stand to block a major tool used by cartels, terrorist organizations, traffickers and the like, to finance their illegal activities and put our Nation and the people living in it at risk.

Money laundering enables the shipment of deadly drugs like opioids and fentanyl into communities like mine in Ohio that has been disseminated by the opioid crisis. Money laundering finances cartels who wreak havoc on our southern border and the communities that surround it, as I saw on my recent bipartisan trip to the border. And money laundering proliferates the horrors of human trafficking, which continues to exist across our country, despite government and private industry attempts to better identify victims and cut off trafficking routes.

My bill makes sure that we are using the best technology we have available to find and stop the money laundering that makes all these crimes not only possible, but financially profitable for cartels, traffickers, and terrorists.

My bill requires the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, or FinCen, to

study the implementation and internal use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, digital identity technologies, blockchain, and other new and innovative technologies to better identify and prevent money laundering in our financial services industry.

Additionally, this bill would require the study of how FinCen could better utilize these technologies to more quickly disseminate the information it collects to Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement.

It is my firm belief that we must leverage the use of emerging technologies in order to make our government operations more efficient and upgrade the toolkit that enables our law enforcement to effectively go after bad actors.

Finally, H.R. 2613 would require that the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Service Network report to the House Committee on Financial Services and the Senate Banking Committee on policy recommendations. The recommendations would allow the private sector, FinCen, and other Federal agencies to improve coordination and communication through advance technologies. This will help Congress ensure that we are providing the necessary support for our law enforcement community to effectively fight illicit activity based on these recommendations.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation, and I thank those who have helped push it forward.

Mr. McHENRY. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close if the majority has no more speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, we are prepared to close. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I once again thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) for bringing this bill before the House.

Improving the use of technologies can only improve our response to the wide range of crimes that FinCen combats. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2613.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HIDDEN FIGURES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1396) to award Congressional Gold Medals to Katherine John-

son and Dr. Christine Darden, to posthumously award Congressional Gold Medals to Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson, and to award a Congressional Gold Medal to honor all of the women who contributed to the success of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during the Space Race, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1396

*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 “Hidden Figures Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1935, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (referred to in this section as “NACA”) hired 5 women to serve as the first “computer pool” at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory where those women took on work making calculations that male engineers had made previously.

(2) During the 1940s, NACA began recruiting African-American women to work as computers and initially separated those women from their White counterparts in a group known as the “West Area Computers” where the women were restricted to segregated dining and bathroom facilities.

(3) Katherine Johnson was born on August 26, 1918, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

(4) In 1953, Katherine Johnson began her career in aeronautics as a computer in the segregated West Area Computing unit described in paragraph (2).

(5) As a member of the Flight Research Division, Katherine Johnson analyzed data from flight tests. After NACA was reformulated into the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this section as “NASA”), Katherine Johnson—

(A) calculated the trajectory for Alan Shepard’s Freedom 7 mission in 1961, which was the first human spaceflight by an individual from the United States;

(B) coauthored a report that provided the equations for describing orbital spaceflight with a specified landing point, which made her the first woman to be recognized as an author of a report from the Flight Research Division;

(C) was asked to verify the calculations when electronic computers at NASA were used to calculate the orbit for John Glenn’s Friendship 7 mission; and

(D) provided calculations for NASA throughout her career, including for the Apollo missions.

(6) Katherine Johnson retired from NASA in 1986.

(7) Dr. Christine Darden was born on September 10, 1942, in Monroe, North Carolina.

(8) In 1962, Dr. Christine Darden graduated from Hampton Institute with a B.S. in Mathematics and a teaching credential.

(9) Dr. Christine Darden attended Virginia State University where she studied aerosol physics and earned an M.S. in Applied Mathematics.

(10) Dr. Christine Darden began her career in aeronautics in 1967 as a data analyst at NASA’s Langley Research Center (referred to in this section as “Langley”) before being promoted to aerospace engineer in 1973. Her work in this position resulted in the production of low-boom sonic effects, which revolutionized aerodynamics design.

(11) Dr. Christine Darden completed her education by earning a Ph.D. in Mechanical

Engineering from George Washington University in 1983.

(12) While working at NASA, Dr. Christine Darden—

(A) was appointed to be the leader of the Sonic Boom Team, which worked on designs to minimize the effects of sonic booms by testing wing and nose designs for supersonic aircraft;

(B) wrote more than 50 articles on aeronautics design; and

(C) became the first African American to be promoted to a position in the Senior Executive Service at Langley.

(13) Dorothy Vaughan was born on September 20, 1910, in Kansas City, Missouri.

(14) Dorothy Vaughan began working for NACA in 1943. Dorothy Vaughan—

(A) started at NACA as a member of the West Area Computing unit;

(B) was promoted to be the head of the West Area Computing unit, becoming NACA’s first African-American supervisor, a position that she held for 9 years; and

(C) became an expert programmer in FORTRAN as a member of NASA’s Analysis and Computation Division.

(15) Dorothy Vaughan retired from NASA in 1971 and died on November 10, 2008.

(16) Mary Jackson was born on April 9, 1921, in Hampton, Virginia.

(17) Mary Jackson started her career at NACA in 1951, working as a computer as a member of the West Area Computing unit.

(18) After petitioning the City of Hampton to allow her to take graduate-level courses in math and physics at night at the all-White Hampton High School, Mary Jackson was able to complete the required training to become an engineer, making her NASA’s first female African-American engineer.

(19) Mary Jackson—

(A) while at NACA and NASA—

(i) worked in the Theoretical Aerodynamics Branch of the Subsonic-Transonic Aerodynamics Division at Langley where she analyzed wind tunnel and aircraft flight data; and

(ii) published a dozen technical papers that focused on the boundary layer of air around airplanes; and

(B) after 21 years working as an engineer at NASA, transitioned to a new job as Langley’s Federal Women’s Program Manager where she worked to improve the prospects of NASA’s female mathematicians, engineers, and scientists.

(20) Mary Jackson retired from NASA in 1985 and died in 2005.

(21) These 4 women, along with the other African-American women in NASA’s West Area Computing unit, were integral to the success of the early space program. The stories of these 4 women exemplify the experiences of hundreds of women who worked as computers, mathematicians, and engineers at NACA beginning in the 1930s and their handmade calculations played an integral role in—

(A) aircraft testing during World War II;

(B) supersonic flight research;

(C) sending the Voyager probes to explore the solar system; and

(D) the United States landing the first man on the lunar surface.

#### SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of 5 gold medals of appropriate design as follows:

(1) One gold medal to Katherine Johnson in recognition of her service to the United States as a mathematician.

(2) One gold medal to Dr. Christine Darden for her service to the United States as an aeronautical engineer.

(3) In recognition of their service to the United States during the Space Race—

(A) 1 gold medal commemorating the life of Dorothy Vaughan; and

(B) 1 gold medal commemorating the life of Mary Jackson.

(4) One gold medal in recognition of all women who served as computers, mathematicians, and engineers at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration between the 1930s and the 1970s (referred to in this section as “recognized women”).

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the awards under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike each gold medal described in that subsection with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) TRANSFER OF CERTAIN MEDALS AFTER PRESENTATION.—

(1) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal commemorating the life of Dorothy Vaughan under subsection (a)(3)(A) and the award of the gold medal in recognition of recognized women under subsection (a)(4), those medals shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution where the medals shall be—

(i) available for display, as appropriate; and

(ii) made available for research.

(B) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medals received under subparagraph (A) available for—

(i) display, particularly at the National Museum of African American History and Culture; or

(ii) loan, as appropriate, so that the medals may be displayed elsewhere.

(2) TRANSFER TO FAMILY.—After the award of the gold medal in honor of Mary Jackson under subsection (a)(3)(B), the medal shall be given to her granddaughter, Wanda Jackson.

#### SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under regulations that the Secretary may promulgate, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medals struck under this Act, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

#### SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

#### SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

#### SEC. 7. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1396, the Hidden Figures Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019.

I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) for her work on this bill, which honors the women mathematicians and engineers who helped win the Space Race. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Apollo Moon space landing, a shining beacon of bold American innovation and ingenuity, made possible by tireless and often unacknowledged and under-appreciated contributions of the women working as computers, mathematicians, and engineers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

These women faced challenges that exemplified the period of segregation in which they lived and the male-dominated culture at NASA and its precursors, despite the contributions they made to space exploration. They faced lower pay, were not allowed to submit their work under their own names and did not receive the promotions that their male colleagues did. They also faced segregated dining facilities, water fountains, and bathrooms.

It was only right that the experiences of these women were brought to light by a popular book by Dr. Christine Darden published in 2016, which also became a successful movie. This book described her and the struggles of Mary Jackson, Katherine Johnson, and Dorothy Vaughan in this difficult environment.

The women computers, mathematicians, and engineers of NACA and NASA overcame these challenges. They made critical contributions not only to the Space Race, as depicted in the film based on Dr. Darden’s book, but also to World War II aircraft development and research into faster-than-sound flight.

The Congressional Gold Medal is the highest civilian award bestowed by the Congress. It is awarded to persons who have performed an achievement that has an impact on American history and culture that is likely to be recognized as a major achievement in the recipient’s field long after the achievement.

The Hidden Figures Congressional Gold Medal Act awards five Congressional Gold Medals; one each to Katherine Johnson, Dr. Christine Darden, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson, and one medal to honor the contributions of the hundreds of women computers, mathematicians, and engineers whose names have largely been lost to history.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) for introducing this bill this Congress, and I urge members to vote “yes”.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1396, the Hidden Figures Congressional Gold Medal Act. I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) for her work on this important bipartisan legislation.

This bill awards a Congressional Gold Medal to Katherine Johnson, Dr. Christine Darden, and posthumously, to Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson, to honor all the women who contributed to NASA’s successful race to space.

□ 1730

These women worked tirelessly to send a man to space, despite being segregated in workrooms, bathrooms, and cafeterias in the workspace of NASA.

They provided invaluable work, as has been outlined in a very popular, well-received, highly regarded movie.

Without their effort, it is possible we may not have been able to witness John Glenn orbit the Earth, Apollo 11’s flight to the Moon, or watch the astronauts of Apollo 13 return safely to Earth and land in the South Pacific Ocean.

In fact, Madam Speaker, when Apollo 13’s James Lovell and John Swigert—who is actually here in the National Statuary Hall collection, a statue from his home State—when they famously announced, “Houston, we’ve got a problem,” when that message reached mission control, it was Katherine Johnson who crunched the numbers to get our folks home.

This was at a time when everything was going wrong, and she had a cool head and an incredibly brilliant mind to put this complex data together. This is not hoping the computer spits out the right information. This is the long work that we all dreaded as kids when it was simple math, and this was of the longest, most complex nature, the type of math that they had to do very quickly.

These women deserve the Congressional Gold Medal. They deserve this recognition.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to pass this piece of legislation. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman

from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), chairwoman of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1396, the Hidden Figures Congressional Gold Medal Act.

I thank the ranking member of the committee, Mr. LUCAS, for joining me in introducing this bill and for his efforts to help secure the necessary support to bring the bill to the floor.

I also thank Senator COONS for his leadership in championing an identical companion bill in the Senate, which passed out of the Senate by unanimous consent in March.

I also wish to thank the 309 bipartisan cosponsors in the House.

The "Hidden Figures" of NASA include the now-well-known women mathematicians and engineers Katherine Johnson, Dr. Christine Darden, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson.

Their stories, portrayed in the 2016 "Hidden Figures" book and film, represent the stories of hundreds of women computers, mathematicians, and engineers working at NASA and its precursor organization, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, NACA, from the 1930s to the 1970s.

In the early days of the space program, women and their talents were critically important but often overlooked. Women were typically not permitted to serve in any visible position or recognized publicly for their contributions.

Women of color faced the additional daily indignity of racial discrimination.

In spite of these challenges, these women chose to apply their considerable talents to help achieve what was, arguably, one of the Nation's crowning technological achievements: landing the first humans on the Moon.

The success of the NASA space program was due, in large part, to their brilliance, hard work, and perseverance in the face of adversity.

What better example can we hope to give our sons and daughters?

This bill will bestow Congress' highest civilian honor in recognition of the achievements of Katherine Johnson, Dr. Christine Darden, Dorothy Vaughan, Mary Jackson, and all the other women computers, mathematicians, and engineers at NACA and NASA during this important time in our history.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased that this bill has wide bipartisan support, and I thank the entire House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for its efforts in ensuring that this incredible story is not lost in the annals of history.

Given the place the Moon landing holds in our Nation's collective con-

sciousness, a national expression of gratitude for these women and their contributions is long overdue.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1396, 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.

#### GREG LEMOND CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3589) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Greg LeMond, in recognition of his service to the Nation as an athlete, activist, role model, and community leader, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3589

*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 "Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Gregory James "Greg" LeMond was born in Lakewood, California, on June 26, 1961.

(2) Greg began cycling at the age of 14, winning an astonishing 11 straight races to begin his career.

(3) Greg took home a full suite of medals at the 1979 Junior World Championships, including gold, silver, and bronze, emerging victorious in the road race and placing in both team and track pursuit events.

(4) At age 18, Greg became the youngest cyclist in the history of the sport to be selected for the United States Men's Olympic team.

(5) Greg emerged victorious in the 1980 Circuit de la Sarthe, becoming the first American in history and the youngest rider ever to win a major pro-am cycling event on the European continent.

(6) At age 19, Greg signed his first professional contract.

(7) In 1982, Greg made the first of several remarkable recoveries, returning from a broken collarbone to win the silver medal at the world championships in Great Britain.

(8) The Tour de France, the world's pre-eminent cycling competition, was first held over a century ago, in 1903.

(9) The Tour de France takes place over 23 days, covering an extraordinary 2,200 miles, winding through multiple mountain ranges, spanning multiple nations, and is viewed as comparable to running a marathon every day for three consecutive weeks.

(10) Greg first competed in the Tour de France in 1984, finishing third, and finishing second the following year, in both years deputizing himself to his teammates, sacrificing a chance to win himself to boost his teammates toward victory.

(11) Greg emerged victorious in the 1986 Tour de France, ascending the fabled Alpe

D'Huez, defeating the field by more than three full minutes, becoming the first American and the first non-European to win cycling's most prestigious race.

(12) In 1987, while recovering from a broken wrist and collarbone, Greg was tragically shot during a turkey hunting accident, leaving him in intensive care, requiring the removal of over 40 shotgun pellets from his abdomen, was deemed unlikely to ever ride a bicycle again, and likely survived only due to the abnormal strength of his cardiovascular system.

(13) Greg mounted the greatest comeback in the history of American sports, taking home an astonishing victory at the 1989 Tour de France, following multiple surgeries, life-threatening gunshot wounds, tendon repair, and an appendectomy, winning by eight seconds in the closest finish in the history of the Tour de France.

(14) Greg would win a third Tour de France victory in 1990.

(15) Greg is the only American to win the Tour de France.

(16) Greg has vocally spoken out to champion healthy sport amongst athletes of all ages and competition levels.

(17) Greg and his wife, Kathy, are active in numerous nonprofit causes, including healthy sport, assisting victims of sexual abuse and various childhood illnesses.

(18) Cycling offers young people a healthy, active, outdoor hobby.

(19) Greg completed his professional career having won two World Championships, three Tour de France championships, and twenty-two titles overall.

(20) More than any other cyclist, Greg personified the "breakaway" culture of American cycling in the 1970s and 80s, viewed universally as the epitome of a young person on a bicycle, attempting to accomplish feats no other American had achieved.

(21) Greg has not only reached the pinnacle of international sport, but has devoted his time and resources to assisting his fellow athletes.

(22) Greg has demonstrated the commitment to excellence, generosity, community, and tenacity that makes him an example for all to follow.

#### SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Greg LeMond, in recognition of his contributions to the Nation as an athlete, activist, role model, and community leader.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

#### SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

#### SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

**SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3589, the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019.

I thank the gentleman from California, Representative THOMPSON, for his work on this bill, which honors a man who, in addition to being one of our Nation's greatest athletes and the greatest American cyclist in history, exemplifies the virtues of sportsmanship, selflessness, and perseverance.

Born in Lakewood, California, Greg LeMond is the only American cyclist to win the Tour de France officially, which he won three times. He is also the first American to win a major European cycling tournament and the youngest cyclist in history to be selected for the U.S. men's Olympic team.

LeMond is at the pinnacle of American cycling history and ranks firmly among the most accomplished international athletes in U.S. history.

In 1987, he suffered a horrific gunshot injury during a hunting accident, which left him with over 40 pellets in his abdomen. He was told he would never ride a bicycle again.

Remarkably, in what remains one of the most astonishing recoveries in sports history, LeMond won the 1989 Tour de France on its final day, to win his third yellow jersey in 4 years.

That victory—on the heels of gunshot wounds, an appendectomy, a broken wrist, and a fractured collarbone—is a testament to Mr. LeMond's tenacity and training. It still stands as the last time an American officially won the Tour de France.

Above and beyond his considerable athletic accomplishments, LeMond has demonstrated a repeated willingness to sacrifice his own individual victories for the sake of his teammates.

Outside of the world of sports, LeMond and his wife, Kathy, have worked through various charitable initiatives to support victims of childhood abuse and various childhood illnesses.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. THOMPSON for joining me in introducing this bill this Congress and urge Members to vote "yes," and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act.

First, I thank my colleague from California (Mr. THOMPSON) for his work on this important, bipartisan legislation.

I support the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act. I support it because Greg LeMond is a legend, one of the cycling world's best, and the only American ever to officially win the Tour de France.

When fans of cycling think of LeMond, they think of firsts. In 1983, LeMond was the first American to win an elite world road championship. In 1984, LeMond was the first cyclist to sign a million-dollar contract. In 1986, he was the first American to win the Tour de France.

Finally, in 1989, he was the first cyclist to appear on the cover of Sports Illustrated as Sportsman of the Year.

Madam Speaker, Greg "LeMonster" LeMond recovered from a near-fatal hunting accident in 1987 to go on to win two more Tours de France. He won those two with buckshot that was lodged in the lining of his heart.

What an incredible athlete. What an incredible physical specimen, what a tenacious spirit, and what an icon that is a fantastic representation for our children to understand that you can be an elite athlete and do so abiding by the normal human constraints by which we are all bound.

Doing it with intensity, with training, with focus, with practice, and with such a great deal of success over his amazing career, Greg LeMond is an icon in the sports world and is deserving of the Congressional Gold Medal. He represents some of the finest qualities that we have as Americans.

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

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3589, my legislation to award American cyclist Greg LeMond with a Congressional Gold Medal. I thank Mr. GRAVES from Georgia, the coauthor and lead Republican on this bill. This is a bipartisan measure.

It is clear by the number of co-authors that Greg LeMond has tremendous respect in this Chamber.

It was pointed out that he was born in California, Madam Speaker, but he is your favorite son as well, having grown up in Nevada.

Madam Speaker, Greg LeMond stands atop the list of the greatest American cyclists in our history. His accomplishments speak for themselves: the only American in history to officially win the Tour de France, a three-time Tour de France champion, the youngest American ever selected for the U.S. Olympic team, the first American in history to win a major cycling tournament in Europe, and the winner of 22 races overall.

These achievements alone would place Greg firmly among the greatest of American athletes, but they don't tell the full story.

Greg's career has embodied many of our most cherished and fundamental values: sportsmanship, sacrifice, and being a good teammate.

Greg won the Tour de France three times, but he could have won even more. In 1984 and 1985, Greg LeMond was in a position to win the tour, in position to win another title for himself, but instead, both times, Greg LeMond chose to deputize himself to his teammates, sacrificing a chance at the title himself to ensure that one of his teammates would emerge victorious.

Greg would continue to demonstrate that selflessness for the rest of his life. In addition, Greg personified the ideals of perseverance and commitment, never more so than during the 1989 Tour de France, because, in 1987, as you heard, while recovering from a broken wrist and collarbone, Greg LeMond was shot during a hunting accident.

Doctors removed over 40 shotgun pellets from his abdomen. He was told that he would never ride a bike again.

Eighteen months later, Greg LeMond mounted one of the greatest comebacks in American sports history, winning the 1989 Tour de France by 8 seconds, the closest margin of victory in the history of that event.

That victory, on the heels of his gunshot wounds, an appendectomy, a broken wrist, and a fractured collarbone, was the last time an American won the Tour de France.

In the years since, Greg LeMond has devoted himself to helping others. He and his wife, Kathy, are active in numerous community causes: helping victims of sexual abuse and supporting research into various childhood illnesses.

Greg LeMond has worked to promote clean and healthy sporting habits and to encourage young people to live healthy, active, engaged lifestyles.

More than any other cyclist in our history, Greg LeMond was the epitome of the "Breaking Away" culture: a young kid on a bike, trying to do things no American had ever done.

□ 1745

Madam Speaker, Greg LeMond is one of our Nation's greatest athletes, a tremendous role model, and a force for

good in his community. It is fitting and proper that we honor him with the Congressional Gold Medal. I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill.

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

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

I am pleased to support this bipartisan bill, and I want to thank Mr. THOMPSON and all the bill's many co-sponsors.

For decades, Greg LeMond has exemplified the breakaway culture of American cycling and is the embodiment of talent, tenacity, and selflessness that is unparalleled in American sports.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3589, the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal, which I've had the honor of working with Mr. THOMPSON of California on—a great partner and advocate in recognizing Greg LeMond's achievements.

Mr. LeMond blazed a trail in American cycling, down which thousands of American cyclists have followed.

Over a thirteen-year professional career, he raced to three wins at the Tour de France, one of the most arduous events in endurance sports, and became the first non-European to be crowned its champion. Even today, facilities like the Silver Comet Trail in my district owe their existence in part to Greg's legacy and excitement created by his achievements.

Since his retirement, Greg and his wife Kathy have devoted thousands of hours to advocating against doping in sports, promoting athletic integrity, and serving others. As the lead Republican on the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, which includes anti-doping funding, I am only too familiar with the scourge of doping in sports. Greg has earned 750 accolades over his career, and while a Congressional Gold Medal may not rival a yellow jersey, I hope we are able to provide him this recognition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3589, 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.

#### NATIONAL PURPLE HEART HALL OF HONOR COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1830) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1830

*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 "National Purple Heart Hall of Honor Commemorative Coin Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor's mission is—

(A) to commemorate the extraordinary sacrifice of America's servicemen and servicewomen who were killed or wounded by enemy action; and

(B) to collect and preserve the stories of Purple Heart recipients from all branches of service and across generations to ensure that all recipients are represented.

(2) The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor first opened its doors on November 10, 2006, in New Windsor, NY.

(3) The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor is co-located with the New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site.

(4) The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor is the first to recognize the estimated 1.8 million U.S. servicemembers wounded or killed in action representing recipients from the Civil War to the present day, serving as a living memorial to their sacrifice by sharing their stories through interviews, exhibits and the Roll of Honor, an interactive computer database of each recipient enrolled.

#### SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) \$5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 \$5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(2) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 \$1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

#### SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year "2021"; and

(C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Inc.; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

#### SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only the West Point Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2021.

#### SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

#### SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of—

(1) \$35 per coin for the \$5 coin;

(2) \$10 per coin for the \$1 coin; and

(3) \$5 per coin for the half-dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f)(1) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Inc., to support the mission of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Inc., including capital improvements to the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor facilities.

(c) AUDITS.—The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Inc., shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

#### SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

## GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1830, the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor Commemorative Coin Act.

I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY) as well as Representatives TAKANO and GALLAGHER for their work on this bill which would honor the Purple Heart Hall of Honor.

The Purple Heart was established by General and future President George Washington in 1782 and is one of the oldest and most recognized American military medals awarded to servicemembers who were killed or wounded by enemy action.

The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor is located in New Windsor, New York, just 2 miles from the town of Newburgh, where General Washington signed the order creating the Purple Heart. Its mission is to collect and preserve the stories of Purple Heart recipients from all branches of the Armed Forces from the time of its creation.

The Hall of Honor is a memorial to the brave men and women who have been wounded or died during combat, and work ensures that their sacrifices are not forgotten. Currently, there are over 200,000 names installed at the Hall of Honor.

This bill would provide tangible support to the Hall of Honor by directing the West Point Mint to produce commemorative coins in recognition of the work of the Hall of Honor. Proceeds from the sale of this coin would fund improvements to the museum itself to help expand the understanding and respect for those who have served and sacrificed.

Additionally, proceeds would go toward special projects like the Purple Heart Patriot Project, which provides resources for Purple Heart recipients and their families from all across the Nation to visit the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor Museum.

I thank Mr. MALONEY, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. GALLAGHER for joining me in introducing this bill this Congress, and I urge Members to vote "yes."

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1830, the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor Commemorative Coin Act.

I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK

MALONEY) for his work on this important bipartisan legislation. I thank him for his hard work and sincere advocacy for Purple Heart, those that our Nation honors with the Purple Heart and who have sacrificed to honor us as a nation.

The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor is a New York State facility that is dedicated to collecting, preserving, and sharing the stories of all Purple Heart recipients from all branches of service and across all conflicts.

Enrollments at the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor are voluntary and are made by Purple Heart recipients, their families or friends. Currently, there are 1,095 Purple Heart recipients enrolled from the great State of North Carolina, representing World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Somalia, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

These courageous men and women are recognized by the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor because, surprisingly, there is no comprehensive list of recipients maintained by the Federal Government. That is a separate issue we can deal with at a separate time.

But I think it is important, the work that Congressman MALONEY has taken upon himself and the enormous labor it takes to get a bill like this to the House floor.

In fact, the only award for which there is no list is the Medal of Honor.

Madam Speaker, the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor is an organization that deserves the recognition and the commemorative coin that this bill will strike. I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It is another good piece of bipartisan legislation.

Again, I want to commend the author of the legislation, Mr. MALONEY, for his hard work and advocacy on behalf of those who have received the Purple Heart.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY), chairman of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor Commemorative Coin Act, and urge my colleagues to support its passage.

The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, located in my district in New Windsor, New York, has a mission to collect and preserve the stories of Purple Heart recipients from all service branches and across generations so we can ensure that all recipients are remembered. The hall also serves as a living memorial to our veterans' sacrifice.

My bill would honor the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor and all our Purple Heart recipients with a commemorative coin produced at the

United States Mint at West Point, right down the road. Proceeds from the sale of the coin would be directed to the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Incorporated, for projects and programs that raise awareness about the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor and pay tribute to the memory and sacrifices of all our servicemen and -women who were wounded or killed in combat.

Too often, the voices of our veterans are not heard, and, as our veterans get older, particularly our World War II veterans, their memories and experiences are in danger of being lost. These stories are the most powerful record we have to document the sacrifice of our soldiers and their families, stories like that of Corporal Richard Lay, a New Yorker who served in the Marines during Vietnam. Corporal Lay was born in Manhattan to a father who, himself, had served during World War II.

In 1968, during his service in Vietnam, Corporal Lay's unit was ambushed by Vietcong soldiers in what he describes as "a day of hell." During the mission, he was injured by shrapnel from a nearby enemy blast. The Marines wanted to send Corporal Lay back to the United States because of his injuries, but he insisted on remaining on the front lines with his fellow marines to finish his tour of duty. After his tour ended, Corporal Lay went home to serve as a New York City Police Officer for 13 years.

I am reminded of the story of Richard Drago, a sergeant in 1970 stationed near the Cambodian border in Vietnam. Rich, whom I know, and his company were attacked while providing artillery support for forward operations. While operating a machine gun, Drago was badly wounded but remained unwavering at his post. Without his grit and perseverance, the enemy would have surely pushed forward through the United States' position.

We can't forget about the dedication of our military nurses who have risked their lives time and again in support of freedom, nurses like Beatrice Mary MacDonald, assigned to a British Clearing Hospital as chief nurse during World War I, in 1917. Chief Nurse MacDonald and her unit served 4 miles behind enemy lines in Belgium, yet German aircraft still bombed the hospital where she served, wounding her with shell fragments. Due to those injuries, she lost sight in her right eye. Chief Nurse MacDonald remained in the Army throughout the war. She is a hero, and the first known woman to have earned the Purple Heart.

In 2013, I had the honor of presenting a long-overdue Purple Heart to the family of a World War I veteran, Corporal William B. Tiebout. Corporal Tiebout served in the National Guard, enlisted in the Army, and was, in May of 1918, wounded in action while serving in Belgium. He sustained shrapnel wounds to his legs and was wounded again when his military hospital was strafed by German aircraft. He was discharged from the Army in 1919 but

never received his Purple Heart. He served again during World War II and responded to another call to defend freedom, enlisting this time in the Navy and serving as an aircraft inspector in Bethpage, New York.

Despite serving in two world wars and being wounded, Corporal Tiebout was never awarded the medals he had earned. Presenting the Purple Heart to his family was something I will never forget. It was 95 years overdue, but time could not diminish the debt we owed to Corporal Tiebout for his service to our Nation and his sacrifice in defense of our freedom.

These are the stories that remind us of what it is that is the very best in the American spirit. Nothing exemplifies the love of country more than the heroism of our Purple Heart veterans, the veterans I just highlighted and so many more whose names will never be read out in this sacred Hall but whose heroism is precious, nonetheless.

The Purple Heart Hall of Honor houses hundreds of thousands of stories of patriotism and resilience. We have been working for years to get this bill passed, and I am so proud and grateful for the support of our military service organizations that supported this legislation, especially the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

For volunteers like Stephanie Keegan, who lost a son who served with honor and came home with invisible wounds, their efforts will guarantee that we will finally produce this coin to honor Purple Heart veterans, bolster the important work of the hall and the National Purple Heart Honor mission and support the mission of the West Point Mint.

Congratulations to all, and let's pass this measure in honor of all of our wounded heroes and their families.

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

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

I want to again thank Mr. MALONEY for introducing this legislation, and all the cosponsors. We must work to guarantee the stories of our Purple Heart recipients are not forgotten. This shows our commitment to this important mission and to helping future generations understand the recipients' sacrifices.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1830, 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.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1058. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism, and for other purposes.

#### REAUTHORIZE THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT

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

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, every day, Americans volunteer within their communities to help family, friends, and neighbors, including our Nation's elderly. Personally, I have had the opportunity to deliver Meals on Wheels on many occasions, and I have seen the impact it has had on our seniors.

As a society, we must work together to take care of older Americans who are sometimes exploited, abused, or neglected. That is why, in 1965, the Older Americans Act was enacted to support a wide range of services and programs for individuals over the age of 60. This critical legislation supports many programs important for Georgia's seniors, like nutrition programs at churches and family caregiver support.

I am proud to serve on the House Education and Labor Committee where, this week, with unanimous bipartisan support, we voted to move forward legislation to reauthorize the Older Americans Act. As Congress has done many times before, I urge my colleagues to reauthorize the Older Americans Act to protect our Nation's elderly.

□ 1800

#### HONORING DORNELL COUSETTE

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

Mr. BYRNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Tuscaloosa Police Department Investigator Dornell Cousette.

Officer Cousette was tragically killed in the line of duty Monday night. He was only 40 years old. He leaves behind two young children and his fiancée.

As a 13-year veteran of the Tuscaloosa Police Department and a veteran of the United States Army, Officer Cousette was loved and respected in the Tuscaloosa community.

This awful event reminds us that the men and women of law enforcement do not get the appreciation they deserve. Not only are they public servants in the truest sense, but they have wives and husbands. They have children that they care for. They are active members

of their communities. They put their lives on the line to protect. They deserve our thanks and gratitude and our prayers.

I offer my sincerest condolences to the family of Officer Cousette. We can all be proud of the record of service and sacrifice he leaves behind. Dornell Cousette will not be forgotten.

#### FORCED ARBITRATION IS UNJUST

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support and endorse the FAIR Act, of which there will be a vigorous debate on the floor of the House tomorrow.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I was very pleased to be a cosponsor of that legislation and to explain to Americans what forced dispute arbitration is. It is arbitration almost without your knowledge.

This bill will provide the opportunity for individuals who are forced into arbitration to be able to waive that particular provision.

In fact, one of the saddest cases is that of someone who utilized Massage Envy, a company where this person was trying to relieve their pain and, unfortunately, was assaulted on the massage table. All they wanted to do was to get out of their contract, but when they checked the little box to get out of their contract, they checked the box to say that you must go into forced arbitration. You must wait weeks and months and days and years.

I want to take note of the fact that this is not about trial lawyers. It is about justice. I am glad that the Nation has lawyers who can stand before the bar and in the courts to defend those who cannot defend themselves.

Forced arbitration is an injustice. This repeals that injustice.

I am a strong supporter of the FAIR Act, and the fact is that it gives justice to those who have no other remedy. Let's pass the FAIR Act.

#### RECOGNIZING SUICIDE PREVENTION 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 Suicide Prevention Month.

Depression and suicide ideation affect all ages, genders, and backgrounds, and thousands of Americans die each year. Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States. There are an estimated 1.7 million attempts each year. In 2017, suicide rates in

Pennsylvania exceeded the national average.

Mental health professionals, advocacy organizations, survivors, and allies take this month to combat the stigma of discussing mental health and connect those with suicidal thoughts to a network of professional resources.

If you think a loved one is struggling with depression or ideation, just ask. People in need can often feel relieved when someone asks about their well-being in a caring way. Acknowledging and discussing their thoughts may be the first step in reducing risk.

I encourage anyone who is struggling with thoughts of suicide to call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 1-800-273-8255.

Madam Speaker, let's keep the conversation going year-round. We can all play an important role in prevention.

#### RECOGNIZING POW/MIA SOLDIERS

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

Mr. GUEST. Since World War II, 138,103 American soldiers have been listed as prisoners of war, and 83,114 American soldiers have been listed as missing in action. National POW/MIA Recognition Day was created to honor the sacrifice of the men and women who were imprisoned during wartime and to remember those brave soldiers who never returned to American soil.

Today, we thank our heavenly Father for returning home those American soldiers who found themselves confined on foreign soil, and we bow our heads in prayer and remembrance of those still missing.

I ask the Members of this body and American citizens everywhere to include these soldiers, their families, and their communities in your prayers and to join me in thanks for the freedoms and liberties we enjoy every day because of their sacrifice.

#### COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE WITH AGGRESSIVE ACTION AND GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

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

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I would like to begin by saying that the issue of climate change is very personal to me. I have a 5- and a 7-year-old at home, and like any parent, there is a lot that I worry about for their future. One of the things I worry most about is the planet that we are going to leave behind for them and for their future children.

The path we are on right now leads to a grim future for our planet. We have burned fossil fuels like coal and oil at unsustainable rates, releasing extraordinary amounts of greenhouse gas

emissions into the air. We have destroyed forests and other carbon sinks around the world that previously absorbed some of those emissions.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a collection of 1,300 independent scientific experts from countries all over the world, concluded there is a more than 95 percent probability that human activities over the past 50 years have warmed our planet.

As a result, the last 5 years were the hottest ever recorded, according to the Trump administration's own weather and space agencies. Over the past century, average global temperatures have increased steadily. Sixteen of the last 17 years have been the warmest ever recorded by human observations.

In my home State of California, the indicators of our rapidly changing climate are unmistakable. Our summers are hotter, our droughts are more severe, and our land is drier, creating fuel for year-round wildfires that have wiped out entire communities.

According to the Trump administration's own report on climate change compiled by more than 300 experts across 13 Federal agencies, the impacts of climate change are already being felt in communities across the country and will become increasingly devastating over a short period of time.

The President would be well served to read the report of his own agencies.

We are having more frequent and extreme weather, like hurricanes and floods. We are experiencing sea-level rise and coastal erosion. Our national security agencies have warned us that unless we take aggressive action to combat climate change, we will see a deterioration in global stability caused by food and water insecurity, worsening public health, economic distress, and damage to military infrastructure as a result of sea-level rise and more extreme storms.

Climate change is a defining issue of our time. If we don't take bold action to address this crisis now, our children and grandchildren will suffer the worst consequences.

Unfortunately, this President and many in the Trump administration are content with inaction or worse. In fact, some refuse to admit climate change is real, instead pushing policies that would exacerbate the problem, catering to the fossil fuel industry and corporate polluters at the expense of our air, land, and water.

While we should be taking aggressive action to combat climate change and pushing countries around the world to do the same, the White House gladly surrenders our standing as a global leader.

My colleagues and I are here to say that we will lead. We will continue to fight for action. My colleagues that you will hear from, they are leading right now.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL), my friend from California's 25th District.

Ms. HILL of California. Madam Speaker, I am both a millennial and one of the youngest Members of Congress. I joined Congress at a moment when communities from California to the Bahamas are enduring the effects of climate change. In my own community, we are experiencing lengthening fire seasons and longer droughts.

As the climate crisis grows, those of us who have refused money from Big Oil and who will be the ones who have to live with the effects of climate change have to take it upon ourselves to fight for our generation and the generations to come.

Tomorrow, young people across the world will begin a week of climate action with the Global Climate Strike. We may not have made this mess, but we will fight to clean it up.

That is why I sent a letter to Donald Trump, along with 110 of my fellow Members of Congress, to call for a renegotiated NAFTA deal that meaningfully addresses the climate crisis. From moderates to progressives, we are coming together to call for binding climate standards and a recommitment to the Paris climate agreement in the updated NAFTA.

So far, that is not what Trump has in mind. The current NAFTA 2.0 deal that Trump negotiated with Mexico and Canada fails to mention climate change.

We cannot afford to pass another trade deal that is on the wrong side of our historic fight to tackle climate change.

With 76 percent of Americans now saying that climate change is a crisis or a major problem, it is common sense that our trade deals should support, not undermine, climate action. In fact, this is a longstanding demand, one that leading environmental organizations, labor-environment coalitions, climate economists, and Members of Congress have been elevating over the last 2 years of NAFTA talks.

The fact of the matter is that the climate crisis threatens our communities and our future every single day. While we are fighting to tackle the crisis, we are seeing corporate polluters pad the pockets of too many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to protect their bottom lines. I see colleagues in both Chambers of Congress who won't have to deal with the repercussions of their actions bargaining with my future and the future of generations to come.

This cycle must end now. It is past time for rhetoric and empty promises. We need new policies that offer real solutions to the climate crisis. That doesn't include just H.R. 9, which, to be honest, has very little chance of being taken up in the Senate. It also has to include our trade policies.

The reality is that this moment is too important to throw away. This is an unprecedented opportunity to put our money where our mouth is on climate. We should ensure that any renegotiated NAFTA prioritizes climate

by including binding climate standards and getting a guarantee from Trump himself that the United States will remain a member of the most universal and basic worldwide climate agreement for our health, for our safety, for our future, and for the people.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative HILL, and I very much appreciate her leadership.

Over the next several days, the eyes of the world will turn to the climate crisis with the Youth Global Strike for Climate set to take place in over 150 countries just before the United Nations holds a Climate Action Summit in New York City.

While millions of people across the globe call for action on climate change and world leaders come together to show how they will honor their commitment to the Paris Agreement, it is safe to say that the White House won't step up to lead, let alone take any meaningful action. Instead, the Trump administration is pulling us out of the Paris Agreement, which nearly 200 countries from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe and all in between have signed.

Where President Obama created a leading role for the United States on the world stage, the Trump administration has retreated.

The U.N. Secretary General has called on all leaders to come to the Climate Action Summit with concrete, realistic plans to enhance their nationally determined contributions by 2020, in line with reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 45 percent over the next decade and to net zero emissions by 2050.

The United States has an important opportunity to show leadership and to push other countries to follow us, and that is how we should evaluate all of these measures, on the basis of followership. That requires that we lead.

That is critically important, the work that we do. The amount of collective action that will be needed must start with leadership from the United States. That is the only way we are going to combat the climate crisis.

I was very proud to help introduce, among other bills, the Climate Action Now Act, the first major climate change legislation that we had in the 116th Congress, in fact, that we have had for a number of years in the U.S. House of Representatives. The bill would prohibit the administration from withdrawing the United States from the Paris Agreement and would also call on the President to develop and make public a plan for how the Nation will meet the pollution reduction goals in the Paris Agreement.

The bill isn't just about staying in Paris. It is about creating good-paying, green jobs right here in America. It is about public health. It is about protecting our air. It is about protecting our water. It is about defending our national security from the threats that

climate change poses. It is about again leading in the world.

That is how the United States should be leading. We should set the example.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), my friend.

□ 1815

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN) so much for yielding.

Madam Speaker, 12 years, we are told that we have 12 years to limit the effects of climate change on our planet and ensure a better world for our children, our grandchildren, and future generations to come—12 years.

I mean, it really seems like a long time, but now scientists are saying that the actions we take in the next 18 months will determine our ability to meet our climate goals by 2030.

In 18 months, we will experience two more winters and another summer, each bringing with them more extreme weather and more catastrophic natural disasters. The stakes are so high.

Less predictable climates produce lower crop yields, drive up the costs of healthy food; meanwhile, extreme weather events and heat waves resulting from a changing climate may worsen a growing array of public health problems like waterborne diseases, asthma, mental illness, heart disease, stroke, and more.

In Wisconsin, from where I hail, we still remember the deathly chill of the polar vortex this past winter, matched only in intensity by the summer's record-setting heat, heavy downpours, and flooding. Our storm in July produced severe enough damage that several counties across Wisconsin received Federal disaster relief funding.

But do you know what, Madam Speaker? Disaster funding can help rebuild communities, but it cannot prevent them from being torn apart by climate change.

As we debate which urgent actions must be taken within the next 18 months to prevent further decay of our climate, we must work not only to support a swift transition away from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, but also to fortify our communities.

The fact is climate change has a disparate impact on low-income and minority communities. Indeed, these communities are already disproportionately impacted by other environmental hazards, and we are just piling on.

Air pollution from both stationary and mobile sources are a primary source of environmental health risks, particularly in urban areas. Low-income, high-minority population communities, which unfortunately are highly segregated, tend to be closer to industrial sources of pollution, including chemical plants, steel mills, oil refineries, peak load power plants, and hazardous waste incinerators.

One study found that Blacks, the poor, and people with low educational

attainment were substantially more likely to live within 1 mile of a polluting facility, and that within urban areas, racial disparities were particularly evident in the Midwest and the West.

As it pertains to our warming climate, another study found that, as urban areas heat up, so-called urban heat islands, low-income and high-minority communities will boast higher heat indexes during extreme heat events, thereby compounding the already dire and deadly impacts that heat waves have on urban populations. Or, just to put it bluntly, the urban poor in dozens of large U.S. cities will actually experience more heat than the wealthy simply by virtue of where they live.

With climate change, extreme heat is expected to become more common and more severe for the poor and already vulnerable communities. This will likely result in increases in heat-related illnesses, including cardiovascular and respiratory complications, kidney disease, and can be especially harmful to outdoor workers, children, our elderly, and low-income households.

It is also worth mentioning that these communities, which already suffer resource deficits, cannot simply relocate out of flood zones. They also face challenges adopting new clean energy technologies.

Now, while this administration continues to fiddle when it comes to taking the threat of climate change seriously and exercising leadership, while they ignore the admonition of science that if we don't do something within the next 18 months we may not be able to reverse these impacts within 12 years, I will tell you something. In June, my city of Milwaukee announced a comprehensive action-based plan to meet the U.S.' commitment under the Paris climate accord, despite what this administration is doing. We are moving forth to create green infrastructure and to create jobs.

In August, our Wisconsin Governor, Tony Evers, signed an executive order aimed at eliminating the use of carbon-based fuel in Wisconsin by 2050. We also created a diverse task force comprised of city and county officials that will chart a path to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 45 percent of 2015 levels by 2030 and eliminate them altogether by 2050, a goal which I wholeheartedly support.

But let's just keep this real, Madam Speaker. While actions by State and local officials are welcome and necessary, we know they can't do it alone. On such a vital issue, the Federal Government should not lead from behind. The Federal Government cannot be missing in action and absent from the table, and it will be absolutely critical for them to ensure that we protect and help the most vulnerable populations so that they have access to adequate healthcare, clean drinking water, healthy food, quality air, and affordable housing.

But leading from behind is exactly what this administration is doing. Besides pulling out of the Paris climate accord without any plan or alternative for addressing climate change, this administration has moved to roll back the Obama era Clean Power Plan and other efforts to address greenhouse gas emissions.

We must not only make sure that we recognize the disparate impacts of climate change as we act, but we must also bring our most at-risk citizens to the table and educate them and discuss the actions that we will take together to address climate change.

We need to do right by our fellow human beings and by our beloved shared planet and protect ourselves and our planet against the threats we face today and in the future. Even if this administration wants to turn its back, this House must not. We must continue to pass legislation that will help us meaningfully address climate change.

Twelve years from now? Eighteen months from now? How about right now?

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MOORE for those powerful words.

Madam Speaker, I also want to address something that has been in the news, and that is the President's announcement yesterday that he will revoke California's waiver under the Federal Clean Air Act to set its own auto emissions standards. This is something, as a native southern Californian, that is near and dear to my heart.

So many southern Californians have had to endure poor air quality over the years, and this, honestly, is something that has never been partisan. Since the late 1960s, California has been able to set its own air quality standards, because the standards that we set when Ronald Reagan was Governor of California in the late 1960s exactly preceded those standards set by the Federal Government.

Clean air is not a partisan issue. This is absolutely ridiculous that the administration would want to go after California once again in this manner.

So another thing to refute are the claims made by the President about vehicle safety and cost—completely baseless. Fuel-efficient cars meet the same exact safety standards as any other passenger vehicle and have proven to be more cost-effective. The auto manufacturers want to accelerate the transition to more electric vehicles, more sustainable vehicles.

Everybody wants California to be able to have its own standards, with two exceptions: President Trump and Big Oil. Those are the only two exceptions. So it is pretty clear to see whose direction the President is taking when it comes to this decision.

We also need to acknowledge that his decision here flies in the face of established climate science. Transportation is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in our country. The science

tells us that greenhouse gas emissions are driving climate change, so we should be doing everything we can to reduce those emissions from transportation.

The Clean Air Act clearly gives California the authority to set its own emission standards, and this authority has been repeatedly confirmed by the courts, the Congress, and previous administrations, Republicans and Democrats alike.

Again, this is not a partisan issue. Even the auto companies want to see this happen.

So why are we still here? Why are we fighting over this ridiculous assumption by the President that he can roll back five decades of progress for cleaner air in California?

We are not going to let it stand. I will do everything in my power as a Member of Congress, as I know my colleagues will, and California will prevail.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN), my friend and the Representative from California's Second District.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, from the Representative of the northernmost district on the coast of California, I really do want to thank my friend from southern California for yielding to me. San Diego and Orange Counties are so well-served by his intelligent, principled leadership, and especially on this issue, this existential crisis that we are trying to confront of global climate change. The gentleman's leadership on this issue has certainly been noted.

Madam Speaker, our leader, Speaker NANCY PELOSI, did a very unusual thing in reaching out and choosing a freshman Member of Congress, and it is because of Mr. LEVIN's background and clarity on these issues that she put him on the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, where I am proud to serve with him. So I thank the gentleman so much for that leadership.

And, Madam Speaker, he is doing more than that. He is putting great bills into the hopper. He is leading this debate this evening. So we are well served with Mr. LEVIN's leadership in southern California.

Now, one of the previous speakers mentioned that we are gathered here on the eve of this global climate strike tomorrow. Tens of thousands of students all over the United States, 800 different sites, are working in harmony with 156 other countries where young people are doing the same thing worldwide. This is a week of action.

These are high school kids, and even younger in some cases. They understand what is at stake here. The part of their message that I think we really need to hear is that we don't have time.

There is an extreme urgency to confront this crisis, and they understand that the longer we wait, the harder it is going to be to preserve a livable future for their generation. Of course, if we wait too long, it is game over.

They are scared, and they ought to be scared. We all ought to be scared about the fact that we are running out of time to address this crisis.

Yesterday, I had a chance to sit down with a few of these young leaders. I am super grateful that four of those that Chairman GRIJALVA and I met with for a couple of hours were from Sonoma County in my district. So I want to thank Olivia, Kate, Christian, and Jonah. They were from the National Children's Campaign and also Schools for Climate Action. They came all the way to Washington, D.C., to make sure that the country heard their story.

That story, of course, involves the terrible firestorm of October 2017 that the folks in the North Bay had to live through. These young people had their lives uprooted and impacted in profound ways, and it helped sharpen their climate activism. They brought that story to a very important, urgent conversation that Chairman GRIJALVA and I were part of yesterday.

More and more people like them are living the very real impacts that climate change is having right now. This is not some abstract thing in the future. It is happening now, and it is going to get worse as we go forward, especially if we don't act.

So this message of urgency, clearly the public understands it. Congressman LEVIN and I were just in the Cloakroom, and MSNBC showed a brand-new poll that shows that 65 percent, I believe, of the American people understand this is a crisis.

It is not just an important issue. It is a crisis.

□ 1830

The public gets it. The rest of the world gets it. In fact, on Monday, the nations of the world will gather in New York to map out the next steps on climate action. They will be building on the Paris climate agreement. They will be working together to figure out how we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 45 percent over the next decade.

But if the American people get it and all of these young people all over the world get it, it is fair to ask: Where is American leadership right now? Where is this administration right now? Unfortunately, Mr. LEVIN alluded to the worst of it: this fight over California's clean car authority. They are trying to take us backward in the wrong direction. We just don't have time for that if we are serious about this crisis.

Mr. LEVIN talked about the fact that our authority under the Clean Air Act goes back to 1967. I think it was a Governor named Ronald Reagan, actually, who got us started on this critical authority. It has been so successful. California has used it to protect clean air over 50 times.

Madam Speaker, I would ask Congressman LEVIN if he knows how many of those times, the 50 times that we have used that Clean Air Act authority, how many of those were revoked?

Zero. It has never been revoked. It has always been upheld, and it has been wildly successful in helping California improve air quality, reduce smog, and improve public health. We have added jobs and the economy has continued to grow.

We have been able to do all this in a way that helped stimulate the auto industry, to innovate, and to bring new and very desirable models of vehicles to market that wouldn't be there if it weren't for California's leadership on clean car standards, and, of course, more than a dozen other States that have followed suit and joined us as clean car States.

What President Trump is trying to do is absolutely unprecedented in American history and it is legally dubious. He is wrong on the law and he is wrong on the policy. It is the most serious assault on State authority and on public health that you could imagine. And yet, with this administration, hey, it is just another day in the Trump White House, unfortunately.

This House, of course, the people's House, gets it. We have already started to take action. We are working to block the Trump administration's worst climate rollbacks.

Just last week, a bipartisan majority of this House voted to approve my bill to protect the Arctic refuge from this crazy "drill everywhere" mandate that they put into the Republican tax scam in 2017. We also passed bills to protect the Pacific, Atlantic, and Florida Gulf Coasts from these plans to do more offshore drilling. These are important steps in the fight to confront the climate crisis.

And, of course, there was H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act, which would block President Trump's attempt to take us out of the Paris climate agreement.

Let's keep working together in the people's House. Let's keep working with this energized, motivated, incredibly passionate new generation of leaders that we are seeing all over the country and all over the world.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for his leadership.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman HUFFMAN for his friendship, for his mentorship, and for all the work that he does. He is a true environmental champion. I am really, really grateful to call him a friend. We have got a lot of work to do.

I think it is really important that, as we think about this issue, we begin to address some of the myths and the misconceptions that are out there. One of the biggest that I hear from my friends across the aisle is that we cannot combat climate change without destroying our economy, when exactly the opposite is true.

If we invest in the clean energy jobs of the future, we will see incredible economic growth and we will protect the environment at the same time. Nowhere has that been more true in the

United States than in our State of California, where I am proud to tell you that we have the most clean-energy jobs in the United States.

If you look at this chart, there are over 500,000 jobs in the clean tech sector. I am proud to have come from the clean tech sector. I am proud to have started a trade association in Orange County, California, which historically has been seen as one of the most conservative places in the United States. We created a booming clean tech industry that is growing stronger than ever before. The same is true in San Diego County, where we have some of the leading clean energy companies in the United States. We can protect the environment and we can grow the clean tech economy at the same time.

In California, it has never been a partisan issue. When we passed AB 32 in 2006, Arnold Schwarzenegger was the Governor, Republican Governor. Then when we passed cap and trade, we had nine Republican legislators who helped get that passed in the California legislature.

Governor Schwarzenegger and those Republican legislators at the time understood that if we made climate change a primary focus, if we reduced greenhouse gas emissions, that not only was it the right thing to do for our State and for the planet, but it was the right thing to do for our economy. That is exactly what has happened.

My friend, Marshall Burke, is a researcher at Stanford University, my alma mater. He has studied the costs of action on climate change, but, more importantly, the costs of inaction. There is an inherent cost to doing nothing. My friends across the aisle always like to tell you about the cost of doing something. They will say bold and aggressive measures will cost too much. Well, Mr. Speaker, the costs of inaction are even greater.

My friend, Marshall Burke, has said that if we don't take substantial action to mitigate the climate crisis, it will cost the U.S. economy \$25 trillion to \$35 trillion over the coming decades. That is with a T: \$25 trillion to \$35 trillion.

The good news is that we can take the steps we need to in order to act. We can combat the climate crisis, and we can create those clean energy jobs.

I have introduced bipartisan legislation to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels by promoting development of renewable energy on public lands.

We can expand those technologies that grow our economy and protect the environment by extending important tax credits like the solar investment tax credit, which drives job creation, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, and helps level the playing field for clean energy. And we need it for things like battery storage, as well.

I have introduced legislation that presents an ambitious plan for transitioning the United States to 100 percent zero-emission vehicles, which will also have an enormous health benefit to the United States of America.

According to a 2016 report issued by the American Lung Association, transitioning to zero-emission vehicles would deliver \$33 billion in total health and climate savings by 2050. The 90 percent reduction in the pollution that causes smog and soot would translate to 195,000 fewer lost work days, 96,000 fewer asthma attacks, and 2,200 fewer premature deaths.

And I have introduced legislation, as well, to expand electric vehicle charging on public lands across the United States and convert National Park Service and United States Forest Service fleets to zero-emission vehicles.

This commitment will also help the United States lead the world in developing and manufacturing innovative zero-emission vehicle technology.

Since California first instituted a zero-emission vehicle requirement in 1990, the overall economy has flourished, cutting-edge companies like Tesla have generated billions of dollars in economic activity for our State, and leading automotive companies across the country and the world have done everything they can to invest in the cleaner technology of the future zero-emission vehicles.

Alternatively, if we fail to act, if American car companies don't lead, and if we don't have a supportive Federal Government helping them to lead the way in these zero-emission vehicles of the future, we will allow other countries to take the lead. China, India, and nations in Europe will reap the economic rewards that should be staying right here in the United States of America. We will find ourselves purchasing foreign vehicles that should have been made right here in the USA.

Many of my colleagues are doing great work. They have introduced or passed legislation that addresses the climate crisis in many different ways and promotes the clean energy jobs of the future. You just heard from a few of them.

Mr. Speaker, I want to wrap up here by pointing out one more key fact. The American people overwhelmingly support aggressive action to combat climate change.

Public opinion polling shows that the majority of Americans say that it must be addressed, and it has got to be addressed now. The majority of Americans overwhelmingly believe this is a crisis, and they are right to believe that.

Unfortunately, our President right now calls climate change a hoax. He says that it was brought on by China to undermine American economic competitiveness. He is not willing to listen to the science. He should listen to the scientists from his own agencies. He should just take the half hour necessary to even read the executive summary from his own scientists' report. That is all I would ask.

He should think about climate change when he makes appointments. Unfortunately, he has been appointing climate science deniers like William

Happer, a gentleman who once said that if the plants could vote, they would vote for coal. He said that more CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere is a good thing. This is a person advising the President of the United States on climate science.

And it is not that the administration is too close to the oil and coal industry, it is that they are the oil and coal industry. It is literally a revolving door between 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, those coal companies, and those oil companies. The American people demand better than that.

This complete rejection of established science is dangerous, and it is irresponsible.

It is dangerous and irresponsible for the White House to pressure the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA, into supporting the President's false claims about Hurricane Dorian. You don't see any Sharpies on this chart.

It is dangerous and it is irresponsible that the White House refuses to accept climate science and act on it. It is dangerous. It is irresponsible. We must embrace science. We must embrace facts.

As I said in the beginning of this, this is about our children and our grandchildren. I am thinking today about my own two children: my daughter, Elizabeth, who is 5, and my son, Jonathan, who is 7. Maybe my wonderful wife, Chrissy, will cue up C-SPAN and play this for them.

My son, who is 7, just started second grade. We have 12 years. By the time my son is ready to graduate high school, according to the best science, we better have gotten this crisis figured out or we are going to have irreparable damage as a result. It is on us.

When I am done with my service in the House of Representatives, which I hope comes many years from now, I want to be able to look back, as I know so many of my colleagues do, and know that we gave it everything we had to try to address what we believe is the most pressing issue facing the United States of America and the world.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL PREAMORE

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the city of Melvindale and the city of Dearborn Fire Department Captain Michael Preadmore, who, today, retires after 23 years of service. He knows safety doesn't take a day off, so he maintained a perfect attendance record since becoming a firefighter in 1996. He has also received such awards as the Fire Chief Life Saving Award and the department Medal of Valor Award for his bravery in the line of duty.

Please join me in saluting Captain Preadmore in wishing him a happy retirement.

HONORING GENERAL MOTORS WORKERS

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, today, I stand with the United Automobile Workers by honoring General Motors workers on day 4 of their strike.

This is Grayson Riley Poland, a child of a General Motors worker. She is only 5 years old. She periodically gets treatment for her cerebral palsy that keeps her legs from scissoring due to her muscles tightening up. Her next treatment, Mr. Speaker, is on October 1. Her father is on strike right now and worried about whether or not he has healthcare coverage anymore.

Mr. Speaker, the General Motors CEO makes \$22 million, 281 times the median income of their workers. Yet, workers are being asked to pay more for healthcare.

General Motors workers gave up so much to keep the company afloat. They didn't abandon GM during their toughest time, but now they are asking for fair wages and coverage for their healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, I am urging my colleagues and the country to join me in solidarity with them today.

□ 1845

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), my friend.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for leading this discussion about climate. What I really love about so many of our freshman Members, like Congressman LEVIN, is that they say how urgent the need is right now to act, a sense of urgency.

I am on the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, and we had a hearing yesterday. We had nice people testifying, but we still heard, particularly from our Republican colleagues, that it is a decision between jobs and a clean environment. Are you kidding me?

We have known about this crisis, which it is, for decades. We knew about it even in the Johnson administration, long ago.

We have had this debate about jobs and environment as if you have to pick one or the other. As Representative LEVIN went over and over, about how good for the economy, how good for workers, how good the jobs are, we are now wasting time in addressing this problem. It was really frustrating to me that we continue to go over this.

In the meantime, the forests are burning in California. The fields are flooding in Illinois, where I am from. The hurricanes are destroying islands, Florida, and all up and down the coast—except for Alabama, not really.

It is really so important that we are listening to the children. Yesterday, we had this amazing young woman, Greta Thunberg, who is from Sweden. She is 16 years old, but she is also a veteran fighting worldwide, an international figure calling for us to act.

This is one of the things that she said yesterday when she was here in Washington. This is Greta, now 16 years old, who said: "Please, save your praise. We don't want it. Don't invite us here to just tell us how inspiring we are without actually doing anything about it, because it doesn't lead to anything."

Greta is fierce, but she is not the only one. I am hoping that I am going to be able to get home in time to my district to join my grandson outside of his school tomorrow afternoon at one of the demonstrations, the many demonstrations that are going to be taking place across the country on climate where young people are telling us: We can't wait. This is our century. This is our time. We are going to take the lead.

I think it is our job now to follow them. There is a court suit right now where 21 young people have sued the Government of the United States of America for violating their constitutional rights by ignoring this issue of climate and the crisis that we are creating.

Our species is in danger. Every species living on Earth today is in danger. This is truly a matter of life and death.

We already are seeing climate refugees, people who can't live in places because they can't grow crops anymore. We are seeing the spreading of the Sahara desert. We are seeing the Amazon rainforest burning. Every fifth breath that every person takes on Earth is because of the oxygen that comes out of the rainforest in the Amazon.

What are we doing? We are still debating this. We are still talking. We are having conversations about it and way too little action.

I am really happy that, last week, we passed a bill, at least in the House, to stop offshore drilling in the Atlantic Ocean, in the Pacific Ocean, and in the Gulf. I am really happy that we are trying to reverse the drilling in ANWR up in Alaska.

But we have to do big things. We have to take action together with countries around the world.

We have to listen to the children. They are begging us. They are acting, and they are speaking out. All we really need to do is follow.

Again, I thank Representative LEVIN and so many of the freshmen who have come here to the Congress and said: This is urgent. We can't wait anymore. We can't dawdle anymore. We must act.

I really appreciate the opportunity to come down here today.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative SCHAKOWSKY for coming.

It is a great honor to sit on the new Select Committee on the Climate Crisis under the chair, KATHY CASTOR from Florida. I serve with many other great Members, and we have an honest dialogue about the action that we are going to need to take to combat this crisis.

Of course, I thank our great Speaker NANCY PELOSI for creating that select committee as part of the 116th Congress.

Governor Jay Inslee said: "We're the first generation to feel the sting of climate change, and we're the last who can do something about it."

I couldn't agree more with Representative SCHAKOWSKY. We have to

listen to the children, our own children and the children we see here in Washington. When we go back home to our districts, we have to listen to those voices. We have to make those changes. They are counting on us.

In these walls, right here, they are counting on the 435 people who are so honored to serve as United States Representatives to get this right for future generations.

I am honored to be one of those Members trying to fight the good fight. We have so much work to do.

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

#### ACT NOW ON IMMIGRATION CRISIS

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

##### HONORING WINTON W. CARTER ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, on September 30, 2019, northeast Florida will help Winton Carter celebrate his 100th birthday.

The year Mr. Carter was born, World War I formally ended with the Treaty of Versailles, alcohol was officially illegal with the formal start of Prohibition, and Boston's Babe Ruth was traded to the New York Yankees at the end of the season.

Even more amazing is the life Mr. Carter has led serving our country.

Mr. Carter received a Purple Heart after being wounded by shrapnel in his thigh while under continuous fire, fighting the Japanese on the island of Saipan in World War II. He was there for the famous raising of the American flag on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima. Mr. Carter also later fought in the Korean war.

After 22 years in the military, he retired as a Marine master sergeant and served a total of 40 years in government service, which included recruiting future Marine heroes.

Mr. Carter is a widower, having celebrated 60 years of marriage to his wife, Norma Jean. He is the father of two, and he loves to talk about the Lord.

Therefore, it is on this day, September 19, that I proudly acknowledge Mr. Winton W. Carter on the House floor, and I ask you to join me in wishing him an early happy birthday.

##### OBSERVING NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor those who were prisoners of war and those who remain missing in action, as well as their families, in observance of National POW/MIA Recognition Day.

We are forever indebted to those who sacrificed everything so that we may enjoy the freedoms granted to us by the Constitution.

"You are not forgotten." This is a central phrase of National POW/MIA Recognition Day. It is our job as a na-

tion to stand behind those who are currently serving, those who have served, and those who have never returned from service who gave the ultimate sacrifice.

Through international relationships, many of those who have fallen have been returned back to our country and to their families, and we will continue to do the search and return our MIA soldiers. It is our responsibility as a nation to never forget or quit searching for the men and women who paid that ultimate price. We must continue to honor them in the years to come.

##### HONORING FIRST RESPONDER JOHN LANKENAU

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor one of my constituents, John Lankenau.

As the anniversary of 9/11 just passed, we must always remember those who we have lost and honor the heroes who sacrificed their lives for others.

On September 11, 2001, Mr. Lankenau was assigned as a hazardous material specialist in Albany, New York. On that tragic day, as the second plane flew into the towers, Mr. Lankenau was requested to respond to New York City to assist first responders at Ground Zero.

Upon arrival, Mr. Lankenau was requested by name to conduct the first hazard surveys of Ground Zero. He worked until early morning, taking air and soil samples on the wreckage site.

Mr. Lankenau remembered how dangerous it was, maneuvering through the wreckage and fearing that there was a possibility that one of the adjacent buildings could collapse, causing more fatalities.

He spent the next couple of weeks going back and forth from home, continuing to assess the hazards and the conditions at Ground Zero.

It is my greatest pleasure to represent men like Mr. John Lankenau in the United States Congress. I commend him and the rest of the first responders on 9/11 for their character, their courage, and their commitment to serving others. I thank them, these true heroes, for their service.

##### CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ON ITS RANKING

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to highlight my alma mater, the University of Florida, which I represent in Florida's District Three.

The University of Florida, under the guidance of its president, Dr. Kent Fuchs, has again risen in the U.S. News and World Report rankings to number seven among all public universities in the United States. This is the third year in the row the University of Florida has advanced in that ranking.

The University of Florida incorporates all health disciplines, is one of the largest engineering schools in the country, and has a top-rated veterinarian school, which I graduated from in 1983.

It is just one of the few schools in the Nation to have won major sports team national championships and titles in football, basketball, and baseball.

I guess that is why it is great to be a Florida Gator.

Madam Speaker, I would like to talk about another crisis that has not been dealt with on this House floor, and that crisis is the immigration crisis we have.

We hear a lot about the climate crisis. Crises are the things that are happening right now that we must respond to. But so many of the things that we face in Congress are issues that may be a crisis for some along the border, or some who are being advanced by people coming into the country illegally, but if Congress were to act, these crises would go away.

There is time to deal with climate change, and there is time to deal with the crisis on the border, but we must act.

I have a photo here from June 2014, when my colleagues on the other side said there was a crisis, and it was under President Barack Obama. This is still going on at the border. I look at these people, and they look like people who want opportunity. They are coming to this country.

I have this other photo, and there are families, women, children, husbands. They look like people who are wanting to come into this country for opportunity.

Congress has failed, and it has not just failed this Nation, but it failed these people in the policies that we don't have because of political divide.

We talk about how we want to fix the crisis on climate change, but we don't come together on that. We want to talk about the immigration crisis, but we don't come together on it because it becomes a wedge and a tool that people use in politics for the next election.

They say, well, they are against that, and that is why you have to vote me back in.

That happens on immigration. That is why immigration doesn't get fixed. I am convinced of that.

□ 1900

So we have proposed a guest worker program that will solve probably about 90 percent, what our estimates are, of the people who are coming across our southwest border.

I think we are all in agreement that the people coming across our southwest border are not the rocket scientists; they are not the engineers; they are not the health professionals. They are the people who are working in the lower skills—agriculture, hospitality, and construction—but yet they are so needed in this country because, without them, this country won't work. We can't grow the fruits and vegetables, and we can't build the buildings.

So what we have proposed is a guest worker program. If you would picture a banner, Madam Speaker, "Guest Worker Program."

And understand, it is not immigration reform, because "immigration," if we use that word up here, they part.

This side blames the Republicans of wanting to deport everybody. On my side, we will say this side wants to give everybody amnesty. Neither is true. So they walk away and nothing gets done. We have seen this year after year for 36 years.

So the banner bill will say, "Guest Worker Program." It will have three silos: One will be agriculture, which is the one I am heading; one will have hospitality; and one will have construction.

I will talk about the agriculture program.

The way this works is it does three things: It creates a prescreened pool before people come into the country, which is number one. Number two is it addresses the people who are already here illegally. Number three, it reforms the H-2A program, which is a temporary seasonal program of 10 months, and it makes it stronger so it serves our producers better, but it also protects the migrant worker.

This is something that should not be a partisan issue. This is something that I have shared personally in this Chamber with over 50 Members of the House of Representatives in a bipartisan way; I have shared it on the Senate side in a bipartisan way; and we have shared it with outside industries around the country. In fact, I am getting calls from people from Wisconsin, from Indiana, from Pennsylvania, and from California who want this bill passed.

Basically, what this does, briefly, is, on the H-2A program, which is a temporary worker visa program—for 10 months, it is supposed to be. The way the program works now is somebody will come in on an H-2A program for temporary work. They will get a waiver, and that waiver will be for 1 year. Then they can get another waiver up to 3 years.

What we have seen is people just kind of fade off the grid, and they wind up being in America illegally. They may have come in legally, but then they transfer and become a person here illegally. Then they live in the shadows, and they are afraid to come out for fear of deportation.

The other thing is they come in on an H-2A visa currently, and they may leave the agriculture permit that they came in on and work construction and get hired by construction. Or they may go into another field, and so the permit that allowed them to come in, they don't honor.

So with our program, we tighten up the restrictions on H-2A. People come in on a guest worker H-2A visa that dedicates them to the sector of agriculture, and they are dedicated to be in that sector because that is what they have agreed to come in on. They can stay up to 11 months is what we are proposing, then they go back home, and then they can come back.

The other thing we do is the prescreening portion of this bill works this way:

We will have a country-to-country agreement between, say, the country of Honduras and the United States. It is a state-to-State Department agreement. So, if a person from Honduras or anywhere in Central America wants to come to the United States, they apply. They must be a minimum of 18 years of age. They have to apply individually. If they are married and the spouse wants to come in, that spouse applies, but they have to be a minimum of 18, no children.

They apply. That information from the country they come from goes to our State Department, and it would be basically passport information: their name, their address, age, and things like that. Our DHS will take that information. They will do a background check. Once they clear the background check, that person who applied as an applicant, they are permitted to come into the country, but only after a job is available.

When a person applies, they can apply to a sector. Maybe it is dairy; maybe it is fruits and vegetables; or maybe it is a citrus program. Once they get accepted into the country and a job is available, they get issued what we call a GWIC card, which is short for "guest worker identification card," and it will look like any other kind of identification. It will have smart card or smart chip technology. It will have the individual's picture on it.

Once a person gets this card, they are permitted to be in the country for a 5-year period of time. For 5 years they can stay in this country, and they can renew 4½ years into the program. After that, they can continually do that, provided they stay a person of good standing in the Nation.

They can get a driver's license number. It will be a guest worker driver's license number that has to be renewed every 5 years. It will start off in the State they get approved in and when they pass the test. But that will allow them to drive in the country legally.

It gives them a chance to come into the country legally, whether they want to be a temporary worker or a 5-year, year-round worker.

We have a restriction in there that they have to commit to work 75 percent of the year in the agriculture sector, on the guest worker program for agriculture. That person has taken on the responsibility and commitment that they will work in ag, and ag only.

On both programs with the H-2A or the 5-year guest worker program, that individual is automatically entered into the E-Verify system. So when our employers take somebody out of the pool, they are automatically using E-Verify.

That person, again, is free to travel the country. If they come in, say they want to do citrus in Florida, that season is over usually by mid-June. They can go to North Carolina and work with another crop, or maybe the State of Washington or New York, and they can stay indefinitely in the country for

that 5-year period of time. But they must work a minimum 75 percent of the year in the United States in agriculture.

If they choose to leave agriculture and work in construction and they get picked up or found out and they get hired illegally by a contractor, what happens is they have broken the terms of their agreement, and they will be deported for that.

That identification number will be a 15-digit identification number with the initials "AG" at the end of it for agriculture. So that person, when they are put into the E-Verify system, if they are hired by an ag employer, those have to jibe. If that person tries to go to construction, then his number won't work in a construction entity.

If an employer tries to hire somebody illegally who is permitted to work in agriculture and they want to hire them in construction, then they are subject to a \$2,500 fine per person per incident.

This is something that we hear over and over again from our producers and our contractors in the hospitality industry. They need a guest worker program, and our goal for this was to create a reliable, a predictable, and a certain workforce for the labor of this country.

The second part of the 5-year program is this: For the people who are in the country illegally, they can apply to this program. What we have done is we have moved ag labor from the Department of Labor to the USDA.

So for that group of people who are in this country illegally, they can apply to this program. The program will be run by the United States Department of Agriculture, and they will run a program that says: For this time period, if you are here illegally and you want to apply to this program, then you can apply with the understanding that we are not looking to deport you. We are looking to get you to a legal status in this country for 5 years at a time.

While that person is applying, he is what we call the applicant. During that process, they are protected from being deported. Background checks will be run.

We realize that some people are going to have fender benders. They may not have shown up for a court date or didn't return a library book. We understand that, and they will be given due time to get right with the law and clear up their past.

When they get accepted into the program, they become a participant. During that time period as a participant, they are here for 5 years at a time and can renew 4½ years into it. They get the GWIC card, and they get the 15-digit identification number that dedicates them to work in the ag center. They are not dedicated to a certain employer, and they can renew 4½ years into it.

If they came in illegally with a family, their family is also protected during that period of time when a background check is being done. Once that

is cleared up, that family is protected for up to 5 years at a time. Again, when they renew, that family is protected.

It is not a pathway to citizenship. If somebody wants to become a citizen, then they apply for citizenship just like anybody else who wants to become a citizen of our great Nation.

In this program, again, what we are looking for is to create a reliable and predictable workforce for our agriculture sector, and it gives the flexibility of the individual to move around the country to fulfill the needs that migrant worker has.

We did a roundtable throughout the State of Florida over the August recess. We stopped at 10 different areas in my State. Florida is a large agriculture State. People think of it as beaches and palm trees, but we are also the number one producer of sweet corn in the country, number one in watermelons, number one in citrus in the Nation, and we have over 300 specialty crops. So we are very heavily dependent on migrant labor.

As we traveled around our State, we got a tremendous amount of feedback from all the different sectors. We sat down with the migrant help workforce.

I am a veterinarian by trade, and I worked with horses and cattle. I have been around agriculture since I was 15. I have talked to the migrant. I have talked to the people. I found out by asking them: Did you come here legally or illegally?

They would tell you because we had a great relationship. They would say: I came here illegally.

You can ask them: Do you want to become a citizen?

Some do, some don't. Most of them just want the opportunity to come here and work.

When we were in south Florida going through talking to some of the producers, they were saying people from Honduras can come here and work a season, maybe 5 months. The amount of money they make in 5 months is equivalent to 5 years in that nation.

I saw this as a way that we can fulfill the needs of our producers and fulfill the needs of food security for this Nation but also fulfill the needs of that worker who wants to come here for a better life, and they have the opportunity to become a citizen if they go through the normal channels.

The other thing this does, and I didn't mention this, is there is a \$2,500 fee for that 5-year permit, which breaks down to \$500 a year.

For the person who came in illegally, the first time they apply and get accepted into this program and become a participant, there will be the \$2,500 fee for the permit, but there will also be a \$2,500 fine because they have agreed that they have broken the law coming in. That puts that argument to rest of, well, they broke our law. These people realize that. They acknowledge it. They paid the fine, and we can move forward.

I thought it was interesting, when we went down and did our tour around the

State, that the producers said: You know, it comes down to this. This Nation will either import their food, or they are going to import their labor.

This is a national security issue. I look at these workers—I have worked with so many of these people over the course of the years, over the last 30 years, and they are great people. My heart goes out to them because I know they want a better future. I know they want to live an American Dream—maybe not in this country, but maybe the Honduran dream. If a person can work 5 months here and have the equivalent of 5 years' pay in their home country, it can change lives, and it will develop an economy down there.

So what I ask our Members of Congress to do is get this information. They can go to our website, [yoho.house.gov](http://yoho.house.gov). They can go to the legislation tab and click on that. That will have a drop-down screen, and there will be the ag guest worker program. We have two short videos on that that explain this program. We have a 10-page white paper that explains this program. We have a bill that is already written—it is right at 110 pages—that we look to introduce.

This is not a solution to immigration. It is a solution to the workforce challenges we have in this Nation in agriculture, hospitality, and construction.

By doing this and coming to agreement on border security and enforcing the laws already on the books and by giving people a legal portal to come into this country legally—they are prescreened before they come in—and by allowing people who are in this country illegally to become legal, we have solved a big crisis that this body has been unable to fulfill, and we honor the American people. It causes more division in this Nation, more division in this House, and it just grinds the wheels of progress for this Nation to an end.

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

□ 1915

#### OUR GREATEST ECONOMIC THREAT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, don't you love that, when we take a few minutes getting organized because sometimes we walk around with so many moving parts?

This is sort of the continuing conversation that we have been doing on a theme for well over a year now, in the last Congress and now into this one. It is a combination of a couple things:

One, our office works very hard on actually looking at solutions, but first you have got to understand some of the problems. And I want to say this very

nicely—and maybe in the next couple weeks we will come back and do it again, we have already done it a half a dozen times here on the floor—and that is: The miracles of technology are about to do amazing things in environmental protection.

So to our brothers and sisters on the left who were sharing their heartfelt concerns over global warming and greenhouse gases, well, what is so disappointing is the lack of optimism in the incredible technology breakthroughs that have happened.

Think of this: Outside Houston, they are burning coal, they are burning natural gas. And there is no smokestack. They are capturing every bit of this ACO<sub>2</sub>.

There is just a litany of these types of technologies that—sort of the old Malthusian view of the way you save the planet is we live much poorer.

Well, that has been wrong now for centuries.

And once again, we are going to prove that the 1968 book, *The Population Bomb*, which predicted that the world was going to starve by the late 1970s has been wrong over and over and over.

We, as policymakers, have an obligation to make sure we are moving those technologies forward, just like the Ways and Means Committee last year actually updated the tax credit for carbon sequestration. And if you follow the literature, there are amazing things that have happened just in that 1 year with that technology and now efficient, good things are happening.

But that is not my reason for being behind this microphone tonight. We are going to continue the theme and I will fulfill my obligation from last week when I said I would bring in the new revenue numbers for the first 11 months of the year on what is actually happening in the economy; what is the greatest threat to our future.

Let's start with the threat and then let's talk a little bit about the good things and the solutions.

Almost every Member at some point has walked behind these microphones and shown this slide. But this is so important to understand what the actual conversation is that drives almost every policy on this floor. It is called demographics. It is the reality of the math.

You see this red? That is 1965. I accept that is—what?—55 years ago. But 34 percent of the government spending was what we called mandatory, earned and unearned benefits. Social Security, you earn it. Medicare—this is prior to Medicare—but you earn those things.

Today, it is no longer 34 percent of our spending. Today, it has actually crossed over 70 percent of our spending we don't even vote for on this floor.

It is a formula:

You turn a certain age, you get a benefit.

You fall under a certain income, you get a benefit.

You are part of a certain group, you get a benefit.

The blue, 15 percent of our spending, that is defense. The green here, 15 percent is what we call the other part of discretionary. And that is what we sit here and debate. And that number is going to continue to shrink because we have 74 million of our brothers and sisters who are baby boomers who are moving into retirement.

Madam Speaker, 10,300 Americans every single day turn 65. It is not Republican or Democrat. It is math.

But as I have joked many times—even though it is a little bit of a dark humor—welcome to a math-free zone.

So let's actually continue to talk about what is the greatest threat to our society and also the fact that we have some amazing opportunities to actually deal with it.

Here is the math. Take a look at the chart behind me.

If I could sit in front of you and say the next 30 years—we are going to remove Social Security, we are going to remove Medicare from the conversation—your government, your Federal Government has, \$23 trillion in the bank. But if we roll Social Security and Medicare back into the math, we are \$103 trillion upside down—\$103 trillion negative—so we are a couple 100 percent of GDP. And that is the 30-year window.

Because remember the math, every 5 years, just the growth in Social Security, Medicare, and healthcare entitlements, just the growth, equal the Defense Department—every 5 years. So every 10 years it is as if we added two Defense Departments, just the growth of Social Security and Medicare.

Is that Republican or Democrat? It is demographics. Somehow, this place completely forgot there was a baby boom 50 years ago—plus—60 years ago over an 18-year period of time, and we have 74 million of us who are baby boomers moving into our earned retirement and we have not set aside a fraction of the resources necessary.

So this is the great fragility for my little soon to be 4-year-old little girl. This is a threat to her economic life, her economic future. But I will argue the future of our country, and actually the economic vitality of the entire world, because when the United States runs into crushing headwinds, the rest of the world also suffers.

And once again, look at the chart. The reality of it is—Social Security is huge—but it is an easier fix. It is Medicare. Medicare is what our great fragility is.

So let's actually talk about some of the positives because—and it is my very last slide that we typically start with.

We come here and talk about, hey, there is sort of five pillars, economic expansion, Tax Code, trade, regulatory that you do those policies to maximize economic growth, incentives to join the labor force.

As you know, we still have a math problem. Millennial men into the labor force—even though the August num-

bers were stunning—now we have broken over—what is it?—63.2 percent labor force participation. I know that is geeky, but when tax reform was done, the modelers all said, Well, we are fearful that capital stock and labor will be the headwinds that keep us from being able to grow.

Well, it turns out, that thing they call capital stock has worked in our favor. It is working great. The amount of resources coming back in—we call repatriation, that was part of the Tax Code—have exceeded the models. Americans saving have exceeded the models, and now that we are, in many ways, still the healthiest economy in the world, the amount of resources that are flowing into our economy from around the world have exceeded what any one modeled. Capital stock is in great shape. Look at our interest rates.

It turns out labor is our fragility. But think about this: If I had come to people in this room, Republicans, Democrats, and said, Hey, 3 years ago—we are having this conversation 3 years ago—you are going to live in a country in 2019 with substantially more jobs than available workers, that in the last—like we saw in the August data, in the last 3 months for—we will call it our brothers and sisters—and I hate this term, but there is not a better way to talk about it—who are in some of the lower income quartiles, they will be having wages growing faster than 4 percent. You would have thought I was out of my mind. Yet, it is happening. You would think there would be just joy from our friends on the left and a little more talking about how wonderful that economic growth being moral, because it helps so many of our brothers and sisters who have had some really rough decades.

The math is still early, and it is going to be hard to do, but there are a couple modelers out there that I had these conversations with that are saying this may be the year, that because of income growth in those—our brothers and sisters who didn't finish high school, who had those types of equivalent of moderate-to-lower-skilled jobs, but their wages are growing so fast, this may be the first year where income inequality actually shrinks a bit.

And our friends on the left say that is one of the biggest moral imperatives in their vision. Guess what? Something we are doing is working in the economy.

Look at our brothers and sisters, the Hispanic population, African American population, handicap population—all these different subcategories we do to do our U6 math—either at or bypassing some of the best employment numbers in modern history.

You would think there would almost be joy. And you would think actually the debates around here would be, how do we keep it going? Instead of who we intend to punish next.

So part of the amusement I have had so far this year, particularly—and it is

sometimes hard, but never do it, come up here behind the microphone, and we have this whole binder of some of the crazy things that were said a couple years ago when we were doing tax reform: Revenues are going to collapse. The economy is going to be thrown into a recession; all of this sort of darkness. And it was wrong.

So think about this: The chart behind me is the yellow—I think that is yellow—is the, what we call receipts for the first 11 months of this fiscal year.

Remember, your Federal Government's fiscal year begins October 1. The blue is 18; the green is 17. Receipts for the first 11 months of 2019 in hard dollars, in inflation-adjusted dollars, are the largest revenue receipts in U.S. history. And I was doing the math off the top of my head. I need to grab it and sit in front of a calculator, but off the top of my head, I believe that is a 4 percent growth rate in revenues. Yet, the argument around here is the tax cuts are these horrible—and they are going to crack—they are wrong. And the math is here.

Do you think we are going to get an apology? That number is also—if I inflation-adjust it so I do constant dollars over the last few decades, it is the second-highest revenue in U.S. history.

And think about what is happening in our economy. How many of our brothers and sisters are working? How many of our brothers and sisters are seeing the value of their homes, the value of their paychecks—the best they have been in decades.

I don't know how we come here to the floor, we claim we care about working men and women in the country, and then don't take joy in the fact that the math is actually stunningly positive, and how we don't engage in a debate and discussion on how we keep it going.

But politics, as you know, in D.C., have become absolutely perverse, where the weaponization of everything—the rage is now a business plan of certain media outlets to, God forbid, you say something positive about the economy, because you will lose viewership. But the math is the math.

So let's even take it a bit farther: Because we live in a society that is so honest about what is actually happening in the economy, you all saw industrial production numbers a couple days ago. I know I am geeking out a bit, but, remember, wasn't it on this very floor just a couple months ago we were all talking—well, one side was talking about we are going into recession, things are crashing, you know, the sugar high is over. Except for the fact that industrial production last month had a .6, which is a nice, big spike and revision of previous months. It is working. The United States is working. Our economy is working, and compare it to the rest of the world.

Where is the joy? Where is the excitement?

If you say you care about people, these are people not only working, but

why do we fixate on industrial production? What are the two factors that allow a business concern to pay their workers more? Well, it is traditionally inflation, which doesn't mean a bigger paycheck buys you anything more. It is productivity.

When productivity goes up, people get paid more. And the purchasing power is more. Industrial production is linked to productivity. It means this is part of the reason our brothers and sisters out there, who are out there working their hearts out, are getting paid more, and their purchasing power is better.

I know this is geeky. I know I come behind this microphone and sometimes sound like an accountant on steroids, but these things are important because it is real. It is not some emotional blaring of, you know, we hate this person, we like this person.

We made the math work. And we are seeing the results of good things for hardworking Americans. Growth is moral.

And where I want to take that is my experience in Phoenix of visiting the homeless campus, and St. Joseph the Worker there having jobs because we are so desperate for workers in our market that employers are trying to recruit workers from the homeless campus.

□ 1930

And we actually brought someone last year to testify in front of the Ways and Means Committee. We are so desperate for carpenters and plumbers and electricians, they brought a young man to come testify in front of the Ways and Means Committee who wasn't like our typical witness. He wasn't wearing a suit. He had a number of facial tattoos. As a matter of fact, he had a number of facial piercings.

He opened up his testimony to the Ways and Means Committee saying: I am a three-time convicted felon. I am an addict.

But because of a private group that was so desperate for workers, they took a chance. They were doing training—in his case, electrical training—in the prison before he got probation, and they guaranteed him a job when he got out. It didn't mean they were going to keep him.

He had Republicans and Democrats and everyone in the room, as well as the staff, crying because he told the story: I am a three-time convicted felon.

He was an addict, and he was saying he had not touched drugs or alcohol for a year. He gets to see his family again. He gets to see his child again. And he is now up to \$22 an hour, and he is so busy working that he hasn't had the chance to relapse.

It is stories like that that need to be part of our lexicon. It is part of the joy that economic growth is moral because it helps and solves so many problems, and particularly in our earlier slides where I had this absolute fixation on

retirement security and our discussion of growing the economy and labor force participation and technology and incentives, bringing that package all together so we keep our promises around Social Security and Medicare.

But we have the first pillar that we are living in right now, and that is a proof that policy—policy—can work, whether it be the tax policy we did a couple of years ago or whether it be some of the regulatory changes we have embraced.

Madam Speaker, could you imagine if we could actually get that extra half a point of GDP growth by finishing the NAFTA replacement, the USMCA?

How many of our brothers and sisters in this place will drop their politics or their terror of giving this White House a victory and actually do what is good for the workers in this country—actually, the workers for all of North America, because, as supply chains are moving away from China, wouldn't we like to have them here in our hemisphere? Or do politics blind people to the point that basic economics in math and opportunity don't count?

So, back to one of the other things, and I put up this slide. Partially, it is one of my Democrat friends here who brought this to my attention, because we have been working on this concept that there is a disruptive revolution coming in healthcare.

We have done the presentations here on the floor many times of the thing you can blow into and it instantly tells you you have the flu, and the algorithm, if we could just legalize it, could actually order your antivirals, except for the fact that that technology is illegal under current law.

But, also, the concept of, in just a few months, there is going to be a drug that cures hemophilia. It is going to be really expensive, but, for our brothers and sisters who have one of the most expensive diseases in our society, they are cured.

So what would happen to those numbers I was showing you on Medicare if I came to you and said: Hey, there is one disease group that is 30 percent of Medicare spending in the model for the next three decades? It turns out it is diabetes.

It is one of the reasons this body has been investing in things like the Cures Act and other miracles that are now happening in what we call synthetic biology, in the new types of biological drugs—you have all seen the stories, and it is still a bit of optimism—that we may be able to start growing pancreatic cells again.

Could you imagine if we cured just diabetes? It is not only the noble thing of curing a disease that is part of our chronic population; we often don't think about what is the economic cascade that it has to, actually, retirement security.

It turns out, if 30 percent of Medicare future costs are just somehow related to first-degree or second-degree or third-degree effects of diabetes, it is

part of the reason so many of us in this body have worked so hard to say: Put the money in. Let's invest in the disruptions.

Because I do believe, if we could buy a calculator for our Members here and help them understand the technology disruptions that are going to make the environment and healthcare and so many other things just amazing—and, then, if we could legalize many of the technologies that, oddly enough, are illegal under our reimbursements and under our rules today, there are some really amazing things.

These next few decades could be just amazing, particularly for my little 4-year-old girl. But these amazing things don't happen when everything is political and everything is weaponized and, if it is not a melodrama, we don't do it.

So we typically start with this, but I am going to close with it this time.

We have been trying to help our brothers and sisters in here understand, the old discussions of, well, we can do this little bit of entitlement reform or raise taxes over here or do this and that fixes the fragility that is the future of, particularly, Medicare, but those days are over. We lost that mathematical opportunity a decade and a half ago.

But there is a way to survive the debt bomb that is coming at us if we do the things that are necessary for economic expansion, do the things that are necessary to encourage our brothers and sisters to be in the labor force, actually embrace the disruptive technologies instead of being fearful of them and being fearful of sort of telling many of our incumbent business models that they are going to have to adopt.

And we are going to have to tell the truth that, within the benefits, we need incentives for you to think about, if you are healthy and can do it, staying in the labor force.

And the other thing is we are going to have to actually talk about, just as Mr. YOHO before me, things we do in immigration and population stability, of an immigration system that maximizes economic vitality, sort of the talent-based system the President talks about.

But, even in a country where our birthrates have collapsed, how we encourage family formation, if you mix all these things together and with a couple good lucks, like with the technology we are talking about that cures diabetes, we can make the math work that the \$103 trillion of debt that we expect over the next 30 years, substantially because of our demographics, does not have to destroy this country, because we can cut that in half. If we do that, we have some amazing decades ahead of us.

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

#### CURRENT STATE OF IMMIGRATION LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the

gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, prior to discussing the current state of immigration law, I would like to yield some time to my good friend and colleague, Congressman DUFFY, who I think is going to address some important issues of Congress tonight.

I hope everybody pays attention because I think, other than perhaps lecturing us on logging and fishing and hunting, this will be his last official speech as a Congressman for a few years.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY), my colleague.

FINAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

Mr. DUFFY. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Wisconsin for yielding tonight.

Madam Speaker, I have got to tell you, it is a pretty unique and cool feeling to stand in this well and hold onto this podium for the last time. What an honor it is to serve in this House and stand in this Chamber.

I want to take a moment, as I give my last address to the House, to thank my constituents who have put so much faith in me that they would give me the opportunity—a guy from small town Wisconsin, from Hayward, Wisconsin, who had a big family and grew up doing lumberjack sports—to come here and represent them. And they have done that five times, five times over.

I would just note that they have been so kind to me, whether they agreed with me or not. Whether I was at a townhall or a Lincoln Day dinner or a dairy breakfast or a parade or affair, the kindness that has come from my constituents as I have done my best to serve their interests could not fill my heart with greater pride and joy to represent the good people of Wisconsin's Seventh Congressional District, which is the central, northern, and western part of our great State.

But, as many of us will tell you, I don't think our Founders ever envisioned that to come to this Chamber should be a lifetime sentence. We are supposed to come, be citizen legislators, serve our time, and then step aside and let someone else step forward and do the good work.

And, in news reports, as I have announced that I was going to step aside, people will say, "SEAN DUFFY's seat." Well, I think we should correct that. It is not my seat. It was not my predecessor's seat. It is the people's seat, and they get to choose every 2 years—well, now, this is going to be 8 months in—a new Congressman to represent them. It is the people's seat. It is not mine. It is theirs. So, I thank the Seventh District.

I want to say thanks to my fellow colleagues and Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle. We get a bad rap in this Chamber where people will tell us: You guys are so dysfunctional. You guys can't get along. You guys can't get anything done.

There is some truth to that. There is a lot of bickering; there is a lot of fighting; and, yes, sometimes we don't get a lot done. But I will just tell you this, that people get along a lot better across the aisle than might meet the eye on some of the major news networks.

Though it might not be on tax reform or immigration reform, there is a lot of legislation that we work on together, on which we try to find bipartisan compromise that can not just pass our committees, but can pass the House and can get our dysfunctional friends in the Senate to actually pick up and pass so we can get it to the President's desk. It happens a lot.

The Chamber, I think, though it is going through some difficult times, we are actually working, and I am proud of that.

I am proud to serve with my ranking member, PATRICK MCHENRY, who has been so kind and generous to me. I have actually enjoyed serving with MAXINE WATERS.

Some of the subcommittee chairs and ranking members like AL GREEN and LACY CLAY and EMANUEL CLEAVER have become good friends of mine, and I honor their friendship and am grateful for it. But sometimes, oftentimes, we work better than we are given credit for.

I want to take a second, because I think this is such an important part of the debate that we are having today, and talk about American capitalism. I mean, American capitalism is the American model. It has been our American way that has brought us more opportunity, more prosperity, more upward mobility, more innovation, more creativity, more generosity than any other country that has existed on the face of the Earth.

Part of that American capitalist system is an idea not that we have no government, but that we have limited government, and not that we have no taxes, but we have limited taxes. What you saw over 2 years of a Republican-led majority in the House and the Senate with a Republican President is we did those things. And the net end result was what we thought it would be: We put people back to work.

When I ran the first time 9 years ago, we had people who couldn't find jobs, families who were suffering. I heard, all the time, families say: I wish we had a better economy, because I want my kids to be able to stay in our hometown and get a job in our hometown and raise their family in our hometown so we can have an extended family, but they have to leave. They have to go to Milwaukee or Minneapolis or Chicago or Wausau or somewhere else to get a job, but they can't stay here.

□ 1945

But today, after we have implemented these reforms, it is profound what is happening. People are going back to work. In Wisconsin, our wages are up, and unemployment is down. We

have more jobs in Wisconsin than we have people to fill those jobs. That is a success story of American capitalism. I am proud of that.

Though everybody may not agree that it has been those policies that have created it—some of those are on the left—when they dig deep in their heart, they can't deny that what we have done has made their lives better.

And so often we have, in my district, it has been the forgotten men and women, men and women who feel like people come to this Chamber, to this town, and they engage in debates that are irrelevant; debates that don't make their lives better; debates that don't improve their economy. Maybe it is a debate that might improve the coasts or global corporations, but it is a debate that doesn't help their rural, small-town community.

They have seen, over the last few years, that their voices have been heard; their pain has been heard, and it has been addressed. And for that, they are incredibly grateful.

When you shop at Walmart and you have a hard time figuring out where you are going to get the dollars to pay your mortgage, or how you are going to send your kids to school, and if you lose your job, then it all collapses; and in today's market, they look and go, This is really great. This has improved so much. We couldn't be more grateful for the economy and the system that has offered this prosperity that we now feel.

I am troubled that, even though we have had the success of a free enterprise system, an American capitalist system, we now have a debate in this Chamber where people want to go a different model, right?

We have a debate saying we want to go to socialism. Socialism should be the model of America's future; and that the promise of socialism, where we can all be equal, and we can all get free stuff, if we can just tax the rich a little bit more and give a little bit more to you, it is going to be a beautiful economy.

Those promises have been made throughout human history, and those promises always fail. Whether you want to go to the old Soviet Union, whether you want to go to Venezuela, or Cuba, it never works.

This country actually fought socialism in Europe. We fought socialism in our universities. Now we are fighting socialism in the halls of Congress?

We can't lose this fight, because if we lose this fight, we lose our future. And if you lose the future, you don't leave enough to your kids.

So I hope that this Chamber will recalibrate and think through what the best economic model is to continue with that prosperity, continue with that opportunity for our kids and for our next generation.

But as we talk about maybe equality and opportunity, I do think there is a really important point: As the socialist talks about the equality of the outcome, I think our model has been the equality of opportunity.

When I look at communities in America, and communities in Wisconsin, and you can look at a zip code of that community, and you will be able to recognize the opportunity and the poverty of the kids that are being raised in those communities, by their zip code, because of the school system they have in place in those communities in those zip codes.

That is a travesty. That is not equal opportunity. That has given a group of kids the short end of the stick.

So, as I have been in this Chamber, I have fought for school choice. Because if you are a parent and you have a child and you have a failing school, you should have the opportunity to get out of your failing school and go to a school that is going to give you the skill sets and the tools to take advantage of the American economy. You should have that right. You should have that option. And that is school choice.

I would love it if we could make the schools better in these communities, and we should fight to do that. But these kids can't wait. So I hope the fight for school choice continues.

I have fought in this Chamber for free trade, but I have also fought with our President for fair trade. And when we have people who take advantage of this economy, of my constituents, and say it is free trade, well, free trade isn't free trade if it is not fair trade. And I couldn't support the President more in his fight against China to make sure that we have a fair system with their growing economy. And it is not easy.

I look in this Chamber. Oftentimes there is not a lot of political courage, but you have a President who, one of the greatest things he has going for him is the great economy; and he is willing to jeopardize this great economy, to risk the great economy and engage in a trade conflict with China, not to help him in the next election, but to help American kids in the next 10, 15, 20 years.

That is what real leaders do. That is what courage is in a leader, and that is what our President has done on this trade fight; risking the economy for the kids and our future, to make sure we are still the number one economy and the number one military.

One of the great issues I am proud to have fought on is the issue of life. I don't think that there is anyone who is more vulnerable, more voiceless than the unborn; and to have been in this Chamber, and to have been able to lend my voice to those who don't have one has been an amazing honor.

I think that this will be a scourge at this time period in American history, and we have had these time periods in our past, that we haven't stood up and fought what science tells us, as you look at a 4D ultrasound, what that baby is in the womb.

I am on the right side of history to have fought for the millions of little babies who have lost their lives over

the course of the last 40-plus years. And I hope this Chamber one day can see that life does begin at conception; that we shouldn't be having a debate about late-term, partial-birth abortion. We shouldn't be having a debate about how we allowed children to die more comfortably after they are born; that that is outrageous. It is, frankly disgusting. We should get that right.

As I close my final remarks from this well, I want to thank my team.

Any Member of Congress, anyone who serves in this institution can't do it without great people with them, great people surrounding them, fighting—not with them personally, but fighting on the issues with them. It doesn't work without them.

Over the course of the last 8½ years, I have had the most remarkable team to serve with me and work with me. And though they have worked for me, they are some of my best friends who have stood with me, and I couldn't be more grateful that they have come into my life and come into my district and our community; and not just fought so hard with me, but fought so hard for the people that I represent to make sure their issues are covered, to make sure that their voices were heard.

They helped me amplify my constituents' voices, and I want to thank Pete and the D.C. team, specifically, and Jesse and the district team for their endless efforts. My constituents were well served by them, so thank you.

Finally, I want to thank my family. When I started, I didn't have as many kids. Actually, I had Patrick and Margarita and Mari V and Paloma, who didn't know their father at any point other than as a Congressman. But some of my older kids were well aware of what we did before.

My oldest daughter, Evita, we did our first parade together, and I was terrified. I was terrified to do a parade, and this little 9-year old girl came out with me with the most courage.

All of them have stood with me and worked with me and campaigned with me. It has been a family endeavor.

Anyone who runs, they know the sacrifice that their families go through. My family has been great, going to parades, and going—in Wisconsin we do dairy breakfasts—going to dairy breakfasts. And they have been there supporting me and working with me, and I couldn't be more grateful for them.

As their dad comes out to Congress 4 days a week, I am not there as much, and they have supported me through this whole effort, this whole adventure. A dad can't do that unless he has kids who support him. So, to all of them, from Lucia, to Evita, to Patrick, and John Paul, and Margarita, and Mari V, and Paloma, and Jack, I want to thank you all for the support you have given me.

Finally, I want to thank my wife, I would not be here without her. When I ran, everyone said I could never make it to this Chamber. I could never win. And she was the one who said, No, I

think you can. I think you can represent these people, your people well. And we did it together.

When I am here, as every spouse who has someone who comes here, she was the one who held up our house. She was a single mom, and we have 8 kids. She was a single mom with 8 kids. And you have to be incredibly dedicated and devoted and passionate about what we do in this Chamber if you are going to be a single mom with 8 kids and let your husband go off and fight the great fight of the day.

So I want to tell her how much I love her and how grateful I am that she has supported my dream to come here and fight the good fight.

When I won on my first night, on election night, I said that the battle for America's future is a fight against socialism. It is a battle to return our Nation to the principles that made America different, that made America better, that made America great. I think that couldn't be more true today.

And with me and Rachel, and my team, and my kids, I couldn't be more grateful that they have stood with me to help engage in that fight.

So for the final time, as I step out of this well with a grateful, and it might not be obvious, but a happy heart, I want to thank my colleagues for their friendship.

I want to thank the great State of Wisconsin for their trust.

I want to thank my whole family for their support. I want to thank God for his blessings, and for this opportunity and for the wisdom to know when my time is up.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, Congress, last week, got back from their time in district in August, and quite a bit happened on the immigration front since then; some good news, some bad news, but it is important to address what Congress has yet to do.

I do want to point out the good news. So far this year, we have built or rehabbed 66 miles of the wall on the southern border, and we are on track to do another 390 miles by the end of 2020. When that is done, we will have built 700 miles along the 2,000-mile border. Some more will probably have to be done at that time, but we are, at last, doing this.

The other good news is that it is a tremendous wall. That wall is going to be 30 feet high and 6 feet under the ground. I have been down there looking at parts of that wall. There are things that we have done on top of the wall that will make it still more difficult to get over.

I am told that, so far, four people have tried to get across the wall and all have failed.

For those people who thought a wall does not work, I suggest that they look at that wall that is currently being built.

I will point out; the USA will not be the first country to have success with a wall. Israel along the Egyptian border

has a wall. India along the Bangladesh border has a wall; a wall, quite frankly, a lot—a border a lot longer than the America/Mexican border; and Hungary has a considerable border wall with Serbia.

□ 2000

All those other walls are effective. I am glad the United States is finally getting going on the wall.

The next thing I will count as good news on the immigration front is that I was able to attend a ceremony in which legal immigrants were being sworn in, in Milwaukee. Every month in a city as small as Milwaukee, about 400 new citizens are being sworn in. Neither Donald Trump nor virtually any Republican who I am aware of wants to stop those 400 new citizens coming here each month.

It is very exhilarating to talk to them. So many of them have already founded their own businesses. Obviously, the rest already have jobs and have spent a considerable amount of time working in this country and are very proud to renounce the citizenship of their native land and become American citizens.

Overall, we swear in 700,000 new citizens a year and have 4 million people on work visas. But there is other news that probably can be considered not quite as good. We had 64,000 people cross the border in August. That is down from 144,000 in May, but it is still 20,000 more than it was last year.

When we talk about 64,000 people being processed into this country or processed at the border, we don't include other people who haven't even been caught, and those are the most dangerous people of all.

Many of the people being processed on the border feel that they will be able to come to this country through an asylum process legally. When people are not checking themselves in at the border, it means they feel they have to sneak through the border and probably have something to hide.

While the Border Patrol doesn't know exactly how many people they are not processing, they are guessing it is over 10,000 people a month. That is certainly something that has to be addressed.

The next thing to talk about, as far as people coming across the border, is why it is higher than it was a year ago, and why is that still higher than it was 20 or 30 years ago?

Some people think the reason so many people try to come across our border is that things are worse in other countries. That is not so. There were times in the relatively recent past in which we had outright civil wars in Central America. People did not come to the United States even though there were civil wars in their home country because they felt they couldn't. They felt the United States would enforce its current immigration laws.

The reason we had so many more people try to get in here in the past

year is because the word was out in other countries. The word was out among the cartels that escort so many people to this country that the United States was not enforcing its immigration laws.

I was at the border again at the end of July, and it was interesting to hear from the Border Patrol that at the time Donald Trump was first elected, they were almost bored at the border. There was nobody trying to come in here. Why was that? Because Donald Trump ran on immigration reform and immigration stability, and they felt they wouldn't have a chance to come to the United States.

The reason we had 64,000 people checked in at the border, plus who knows how many sneaking across, in August is the word is still out in other countries that the United States is not enforcing its laws.

The question is, what can we do to stop the floodgates of 60,000 people still coming here?

First of all, we need more personnel. As we have had a flood of more people coming on the border, the Border Patrol has to spend their time on paperwork, and the Border Patrol has to spend its time babysitting children, not guarding the border. These new employees are less costly than the Border Patrol.

I respect the Border Patrol so much after being down there three times. Can you imagine, in the middle of the night, maybe finding 50 people and having to, in essence, arrest them yourself and escort them back to the border?

We could use some personnel to do—I don't know what I can refer to it as—the babysitting part of the job, the paperwork part of the job, to free up the Border Patrol so they can enforce the border.

Secondly, this Congress that is so quick to spend money on anything can give us more technology at the points of entry, and I would also add more dogs at the point of entry, which do such a great job of identifying people trying to sneak across.

Another thing that Congress should do is get rid of birthright citizenship. When I was at the El Paso sector and saw people waiting to come in, it was obvious there were a disproportionate number of pregnant women coming into this country, which is what we have heard. People 6, 7 months pregnant, whether they fly in from Asia or cross the southern border, they come here because the United States is one of only two of the, I believe, the 40th wealthiest countries in the world to have birthright citizenship.

Donald Trump had promised to get rid of that when he first ran for election, and I hope that is something he follows up on.

Another problem we have is that, right now, families are still allowed in the United States under the Flores settlement after they are here for maybe 20 days. If they were here for 60 days, they wouldn't be able to sneak in this

country and disappear into kind of the ether, but they would be able to stay here until they have their court hearing. It is so important for this Congress to pass a law saying that you can keep these families at the border or not let them in the United States for at least 60 days pending their court hearing.

While I talk about families at the border, I want to make some other observations that the Border Patrol gave me. First of all, it frustrates them that people coming here get such better healthcare than people who are already here in America. The vast majority of us have some sort of large deductible. They have copays. People coming from other countries when they come to the border are given whatever they want for anything wrong. I can understand that we don't want anything bad to happen to people, but it is an inducement for more people to sneak in here as long as we give away free medical care.

The next thing that we need is the ability to return children to their parents. Under current law, we can return unaccompanied children to their parents in Canada and Mexico. We cannot do that to Central American countries. The Central American countries are frustrated that we are taking their youth and bringing them to the United States.

These bills are available to be brought to the floor. It is time that Congress act and say we are not going to tear apart families. If we catch a 15-year-old coming into this country from Honduras, we should be able to return them to their parents in Honduras. We shouldn't, as under current law, be required to keep them in this country. It is kind of the ugly America at its worst that we tear apart families and take young children who have fled their parents.

The next thing that we have to do is we have to raise the standard of credible fear. We cannot continue to have people come into this country sometimes without the strongest evidence that they are genuinely in fear of what is going on in their country, particularly because, right now, immigration attorneys assist people in allowing them to come into our country.

We need more money for ICE to remove illegal immigrants, particularly illegal immigrants who are criminals. Donald Trump must be allowed to continue on his plan of not letting people in this country if they are probably going to wind up on public assistance or welfare. That would be a disaster for their country.

If we do these things, I think we can finally secure our border.

Again, Donald Trump has done a lot on his own. He has reassigned money that was originally going to the Department of Defense. He has tried to change the way we deal with asylum. Congress has to step up with President Trump and do something: hire more personnel at the border; get more technology at the border; get rid of the

birthright citizenship; change the law so we can keep people at the border for 60 days; return children, particularly unaccompanied children, to their parents when they try to sneak in here; change the standard of credible fear. Then we will go the rest of the way toward having a good immigration system.

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

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on September 18, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 1200. To increase, effective as of December 1, 2019, the rates of compensation for veterans with serviceconnected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity

compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 20, 2019, at 9 a.m.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 550, the Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1396, the Hidden Figures Congressional Gold Medal Act, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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. 1830, the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor Commemorative Coin Act, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 1830

Table with columns for fiscal years 2019-2029 and 2019-2024/2019-2029. Row: NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT. Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact: 0, 0, -5, -2, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

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. 2290, the Shutdown Guidance for Financial Institutions Act, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 2290

Table with columns for fiscal years 2019-2029 and 2019-2024/2019-2029. Row: NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT. Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 3589, the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 3619, the Appraisal Reform Act of 2019, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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. 3625, the PCAOB Whistleblower Protection Act of 2019, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 3625

Table with columns for fiscal years 2019-2029 and 2019-2024/2019-2029. Row: NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT. Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

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

2185. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause "Trade Agreements" (DFARS Case 2019-D016) [Docket DARS-2019-0055] (RIN: 0750-AK53) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2186. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause "Readjustment of Payments" (DFARS Case 2019-D017) [Docket DARS-2019-0046] (RIN: 0750-AK54) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2187. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause "Orders for Facilities and Services" (DFARS Case 2018-D045) [Docket DARS-2019-0017] (RIN: 0750-AK10) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2188. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Provision "Award to Single Offeror" (DFARS Case 2019-D024) [Docket DARS-2019-0054] (RIN: 0750-AK61) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2189. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause "Cancellation or Termination of Orders" (DFARS Case 2018-D035) [Docket DARS-2019-0018] (RIN: 0750-AJ97) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2190. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Defense Acquisition Regulations Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Update to Performance Information System References (DFARS Case 2019-D033) [Docket DARS-2019-0035] (RIN: 0750-AK70) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2191. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of

DFARS Clause "Returnable Containers Other Than Cylinders" (DFARS Case 2019-D025) [Docket DARS-2019-0053] (RIN: 0750-AK62) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2192. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Threat Reduction Agency Privacy Program [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0057] (RIN: 0790-AK64) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2193. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019 [MD Docket No.: 19-105] received September 10, 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.

2194. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report certifying that the export of the listed item to the People's Republic of China is not detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778 note; Public Law 105-261, Sec. 1512 (as amended by Public Law 105-277, Sec. 146); (112 Stat. 2174); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2195. A letter from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, transmitting a report on the plan to assist medium-sized United States businesses with export licensing and other processes, as compiled by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 4816; Public Law 115-232, Sec. 1757(c)(1); (132 Stat. 2218); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2196. 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.

2197. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-0H, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2198. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-39, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2199. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-30, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2200. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-29, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2201. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-0L, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Con-

trol Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2202. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-0K, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2203. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the value of sales of defense equipment for the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2011, April 1 — June 30, 2019, pursuant to Secs. 36(a) and 26(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, the March 24, 1979, Report by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (H. Rept. 96-70), and the July 31, 1981, Seventh Report by the Committee on Government Operations (H. Rept. 97-214); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2204. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-008, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2205. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-030, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2206. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-011, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2207. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum of justification for the determination under Sec. 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to support Burundi and Mauritania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2208. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Additional Withdrawal Options received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2209. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of final rules — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-06; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR-2019-0001, Sequence No. 5] received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2210. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; Determination of tax liability (Revenue Procedure 2019-36) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2211. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Procedure Providing Guidance for Making Late Elections or Revoking and Election under Certain Provisions of Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (Revenue Procedure 2019-33) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110

Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2212. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Method change procedures accompanying the section 451 NPRMs (Rev. Proc. 2019-37) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 564. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4378) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-212). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 3106. A bill to require a joint Domestic Terrorism, authorize research in domestic terrorism report, establish within the Department of Homeland Security a National Center for the Study of Domestic Terrorism, authorize research within the Department of Homeland Security on current trends in domestic terrorism, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 116-213, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3106 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 3. A bill to establish a fair price negotiation program, protect the Medicare program from excessive price increases, and establish out-of-pocket maximum for Medicare part D enrollees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL):

H.R. 4395. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require the removal of the record of default from credit history upon obtaining a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan that discharges the defaulted loan; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL (for herself and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 4396. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to remove the record of default on a loan made, insured or guaranteed under title IV from a borrower's credit history upon repayment of the full amount due on such loan; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself and Mrs. LEE of Nevada):

H.R. 4397. A bill to award grants for the recruitment, retention, and advancement of di-

rect care workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 4398. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit anti-competitive behaviors by drug product manufacturers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BABIN, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. FLORES, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ESTES, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 4399. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the approval of new abortion drugs, to prohibit investigational use exemptions for abortion drugs, and to impose additional regulatory requirements with respect to previously approved abortion drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 4400. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for an internet website to provide educational materials for health care providers, patients, and caregivers, regarding the meaning of the terms, and the standards for review and licensing of, biological products, 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 Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 4401. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to reinstate the obligation of broadcast licensees to afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance (commonly known as the "Fairness Doctrine"); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. CRENshaw):

H.R. 4402. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an inland waters threat analysis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. CLEAVER (for himself and Mr. HILL of Arkansas):

H.R. 4403. A bill to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to restrict the debt collection practices of certain debt collectors; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 4404. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that the label of drugs with an increased risk of suicide or depression present such increased risk prominently, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself and Mr. HAGEDORN):

H.R. 4405. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the women's business

center program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GOLDEN (for himself and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 4406. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the small business development centers program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma (for himself and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 4407. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to reauthorize the SCORE program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. MOORE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. OMAR, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 4408. A bill to amend section 242 of title 18, United States Code, to forbid the use of chokeholds by persons subject to that provision's prohibitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 4409. A bill to require approval through referendum for any increases to any locally enacted and administered taxes or issuances of any municipal bond in an amount greater than \$25,000,000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. YOHO):

H.R. 4410. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Thorium-Bearing Rare Earth Refinery Cooperative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 4411. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to limit assistance to the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 4412. A bill to prohibit the Bureau of the Census from including citizenship data in the legislative redistricting data prepared by the Bureau; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CRIST:

H.R. 4413. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to establish a Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program in cooperation with Pinellas Park High School, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana):

H.R. 4414. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to lower the cost of college education by establishing pilot programs to expand student access to digital course materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Ms. SHALALA, and Mr. SPANO):

H.R. 4415. A bill to provide a temporary increase in the limitation on deductible contributions made for relief efforts related to Hurricane Dorian; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDEN (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 4416. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to award grants to eligible entities to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards, lead in drinking water hazards, and lead in soil hazards in pre-1978 residential real properties; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 4417. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain dependent income when calculating modified adjusted gross income for the purposes of eligibility for premium tax credits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois):

H.R. 4418. A bill to prohibit a court from awarding damages based on race, ethnicity, gender, religion, or actual or perceived sexual orientation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H.R. 4419. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that workers and communities that are responsible for record corporate profits benefit from the wealth that those workers and communities help to create, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself, Ms. BASS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SOTO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. TLAI, Mr. MITCHELL, and Ms. MENG):

H.R. 4420. A bill to amend subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure that mental health screenings and assessments are provided to children and youth upon entry into foster care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. CRIST, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 4421. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify venue requirements relating to bankruptcy proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORCROSS (for himself, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 4422. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to award grants for graduate fellowship awards; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROUDA (for himself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 4423. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to enhance teacher and school leader quality partnership grants; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 4424. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 so that every student has a path to a quality, debt-free degree or credential that leads to a rewarding career, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PA-

NETTA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 4425. A bill to increase the taxes on certain tobacco products, to prohibit the flavoring of certain tobacco products, 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. TAKANO (for himself and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 4426. A bill to rename the Office of Technology Assessment as the Congressional Office of Technology, to revise the functions and duties of the Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 4427. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to identify and convey to the State of Colorado land for use as a storage site for residual radioactive material, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 4428. A bill to establish a special enrollment period for family members of an individual who has died by suicide, to establish a competitive grant program to provide services and support to friends and family members impacted by an individual's suicide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.J. Res. 75. A joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RUSH, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. MENG, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. RYAN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MEKES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CASE, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. COSTA, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. BASS, Ms. PORTER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BERA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. HIMES, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. SPIER, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H. Con. Res. 65. Concurrent resolution supporting the clean vehicle emissions standards of the United States and defending the authority of States under the Clean Air Act to protect the people of those States from harmful air pollution; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H. Res. 565. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 23 through September 27, 2019, as "National Clean Energy Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 566. A resolution expressing support for dance as a form of valuable exercise and of artistic expression, and for the designation of September 21, 2019, as National Dance Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. BACON, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. SANCHEZ):

H. Res. 567. A resolution supporting the designation of September 20, 2019, as "National Concussion Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee):

H. Res. 568. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week of September 22 through 28, 2019, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

135. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

136. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 596, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 3.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 4395.

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

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL:

H.R. 4396.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:  
H.R. 4397.

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. CICILLINE:  
H.R. 4398.

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

Article I Section 8

By Mr. LATTA:  
H.R. 4399.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:  
The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BUCSHON:  
H.R. 4400.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. GABBARD:  
H.R. 4401.

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

The U.S. Constitution including Article I, Section 8.

By Mrs. LESKO:  
H.R. 4402.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CLEAVER:  
H.R. 4403.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RUSH:  
H.R. 4404.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:  
H.R. 4405.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1  
“The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .”

By Mr. GOLDEN:  
H.R. 4406.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

“The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .”

By Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma:  
H.R. 4407.

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

Commerce Clause

By Mr. JEFFRIES:  
H.R. 4408.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the execution the foregoing powers.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 4409.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution, Congress’s authority to make all rules and regulations respecting the Territories and possessions

By Mr. TIPTON:  
H.R. 4410.

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

section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. BUDD:  
H.R. 4411.

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

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:  
H.R. 4412.

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

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. CRIST:  
H.R. 4413.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELBENE:  
H.R. 4414.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART:  
H.R. 4415.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GOLDEN:  
H.R. 4416.

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

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

By Mr. HORSFORD:  
H.R. 4417.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. KENNEDY:  
H.R. 4418.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. KENNEDY:  
H.R. 4419.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:  
H.R. 4420.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. LOFGREN:  
H.R. 4421.

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

clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 4422.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ROUDA:  
H.R. 4423.

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 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SABLAN:  
H.R. 4424.

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

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SUOZZI:  
H.R. 4425.

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. TAKANO:  
H.R. 4426.

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. TIPTON:  
H.R. 4427.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Ms. WILD:  
H.R. 4428.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:  
H.J. Res. 75.

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

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION  
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 24: Mr. WRIGHT.  
H.R. 132: Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 141: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
H.R. 307: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 451: Mr. PASCARELL.  
H.R. 510: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 550: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 553: Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 576: Mr. DOGGETT.  
H.R. 587: Mr. CALVERT.  
H.R. 649: Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. YOHO, and Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 712: Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 737: Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. PINGREE, and Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 791: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.  
H.R. 855: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 906: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. WALTZ.  
H.R. 912: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.  
H.R. 929: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

- H.R. 934: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 935: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 948: Mrs. MILLER and Mr. STEUBE.  
H.R. 1034: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 1043: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. BAIRD.  
H.R. 1049: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 1137: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 1154: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 1166: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 1171: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 1175: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.  
H.R. 1195: Mr. BROWN of Maryland and Mrs. BEATTY.  
H.R. 1225: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
H.R. 1228: Mr. CICILLINE and Ms. STEVENS.  
H.R. 1236: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 1254: Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 1255: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 1256: Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 1289: Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 1329: Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 1374: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PERRY, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. MEADOWS.  
H.R. 1375: Mr. GIANFORTE.  
H.R. 1379: Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. BANKS.  
H.R. 1488: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 1530: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. CUELLAR.  
H.R. 1570: Mr. SCHRADER.  
H.R. 1579: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.  
H.R. 1610: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.  
H.R. 1629: Mr. TURNER.  
H.R. 1646: Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 1695: Mr. VELA and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 1705: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. SANCHEZ.  
H.R. 1717: Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 1730: Mr. KATKO and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 1766: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. KIM.  
H.R. 1767: Mr. KEATING and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.  
H.R. 1801: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
H.R. 1811: Mr. CHABOT.  
H.R. 1830: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 1865: Mr. PERRY.  
H.R. 1903: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 1948: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. MCEACHIN.  
H.R. 1953: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 1964: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.  
H.R. 1978: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Ms. BASS.  
H.R. 2010: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 2073: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 2089: Ms. GABBARD.  
H.R. 2103: Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 2147: Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. KATKO, Mr. COLE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. HOLDING.  
H.R. 2148: Mr. KEATING.  
H.R. 2150: Mr. KATKO.  
H.R. 2164: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.  
H.R. 2168: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2178: Mr. NADLER.  
H.R. 2184: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2208: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 2214: Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. RYAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. WATERS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.  
H.R. 2249: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
H.R. 2283: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 2296: Mr. POCAN and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 2315: Mr. LUJAN and Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 2350: Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 2354: Ms. TLAIB.  
H.R. 2381: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.  
H.R. 2382: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. KEATING.  
H.R. 2415: Mr. HOYER.  
H.R. 2420: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. FLORES, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
H.R. 2423: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. RATCLIFFE, and Mr. CRAWFORD.  
H.R. 2435: Mr. TIPTON, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. GIBBS.  
H.R. 2441: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 2466: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 2474: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 2496: Mr. COOK.  
H.R. 2526: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 2562: Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 2571: Mr. CRENSHAW.  
H.R. 2579: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.  
H.R. 2592: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. POSEY.  
H.R. 2599: Mr. SCHRODER and Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 2662: Mr. VISCOSKY.  
H.R. 2674: Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 2681: Mr. HASTINGS.  
H.R. 2730: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 2775: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.  
H.R. 2796: Mr. BERA.  
H.R. 2808: Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 2818: Mr. COX of California, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. SARBANES.  
H.R. 2829: Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 2846: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
H.R. 2847: Mr. CHABOT.  
H.R. 2848: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 2895: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. SHIMKUS.  
H.R. 2929: Mr. COMER.  
H.R. 2930: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 2985: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 2995: Mr. KIM.  
H.R. 3063: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 3077: Mr. KATKO, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 3103: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
H.R. 3106: Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 3107: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 3138: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 3162: Mr. TRONE and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.  
H.R. 3165: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.  
H.R. 3192: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma and Ms. MENG.  
H.R. 3199: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 3208: Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 3215: Mr. KIM.  
H.R. 3219: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 3220: Mr. KIM.  
H.R. 3222: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 3289: Mr. FLORES.  
H.R. 3303: Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 3317: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
H.R. 3373: Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 3446: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. ROUDA, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 3451: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 3456: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 3461: Mr. KATKO.  
H.R. 3463: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.  
H.R. 3483: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 3495: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. KEATING, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 3511: Ms. NORTON and Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 3571: Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 3584: Mr. LONG, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 3589: Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. FINKENAUER, and Mr. MCHENRY.  
H.R. 3593: Mr. ESPAILLAT.  
H.R. 3598: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3657: Mr. MCADAMS.  
H.R. 3662: Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 3742: Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
H.R. 3757: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LONG, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.  
H.R. 3775: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 3798: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 3799: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 3808: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
H.R. 3819: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. MOORE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 3849: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 3851: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. TIPTON, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. KATKO.  
H.R. 3870: Mr. TONKO and Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 3884: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 3924: Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 3937: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.R. 3956: Mr. BYRNE.  
H.R. 3964: Mr. DESJARLAIS and Mr. DUNCAN.  
H.R. 3975: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 4022: Mr. EVANS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
H.R. 4029: Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 4031: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 4044: Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 4073: Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 4098: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. HARRIS.  
H.R. 4107: Ms. MOORE.  
H.R. 4193: Mr. KIND, Mr. STANTON, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.  
H.R. 4213: Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 4219: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 4220: Mr. MOULTON.  
H.R. 4249: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. SERRANO.  
H.R. 4269: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 4272: Mr. SERRANO.  
H.R. 4296: Mr. ROUDA.  
H.R. 4301: Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. ESHOO, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.  
H.R. 4308: Miss RICE of New York and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 4319: Miss RICE of New York and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 4327: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 4355: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 4363: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 4391: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.J. Res. 38: Mr. BERA.  
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. BEYER.  
H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. SPANO and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.

H. Res. 72: Mr. BYRNE.  
 H. Res. 114: Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Ms. MATSUI.  
 H. Res. 241: Mr. BYRNE.  
 H. Res. 326: Mr. COOPER, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. DEAN.  
 H. Res. 387: Mr. ENGEL.  
 H. Res. 461: Mr. ZELDIN.  
 H. Res. 540: Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. MENG, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H. Res. 543: Mr. MEEKS and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H. Res. 546: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H. Res. 552: Ms. TLAIB.  
 H. Res. 556: Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Ms. ADAMS.

H. Res. 561: Mrs. LEE of Nevada and Mrs. AXNE.

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#### CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative JORDAN, or a designee, to H.R. 1423, the Forced Arbitration Injustice Repeal Act does not contain any congressional ear-

marks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

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#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

43. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to urging Congress to enact legislation which would automatically suspend disbursement of previously-appropriated Federal funds to States, and to local units of government, that refuse to honor detainer requests of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement division of the United States Department of Homeland Security relative to persons who are in the United States in violation of the laws of the United States; with resumption of disbursements only when such cooperation is established or restored; which was referred jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Oversight and Reform.