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No. 156

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 26, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable BRENDA L. LAWRENCE 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.

RECOGNIZING FORMER REPRESENTATIVE FRANK GUARINI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIREs. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the great generosity and service of Frank Guarini, a former Member of this institution.

He was born and raised in Jersey City, New Jersey, and has served his State and country through many numerous roles: as a naval officer, a state senator, a representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations,

and a Member of this House of Representatives for seven terms.

During his years on the House Committee on Ways and Means, Frank Guarini was a committed advocate for education.

Since retiring from Congress, he has remained a dedicated champion of education and public service, donating millions of dollars to support local universities and organizations.

He has provided funding to establish numerous institutes, including the Guarini Institute for Government and Leadership at St. Peter's University, a nonpartisan forum that drives conversation about public policy and New Jersey's key issues.

He has donated to the New Jersey City University to support performing arts and scholarships designed for interdisciplinary urban studies, planning, and development.

Most recently, Frank Guarini has announced a \$10 million gift to St. Peter's University School of Business to expand and update the school's established new initiatives.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Frank Guarini for his generosity, his public service, his longstanding commitment to bolster education, and his support for his hometown of Jersey City. I thank Frank Guarini.

THE OPIOID CRISIS AND THE AICDAC GRANT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to an ongoing epidemic that is plaguing most communities across the Nation. I am talking about the opioid crisis.

Far too many people have fallen victim to opioid abuse, and the statistics

in Pennsylvania are frightening. In the most recent data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it is reported that 5,388 people died from drug overdose in 2017, many of them from opioid abuse.

Addiction does not discriminate. It does not see race, gender, or socioeconomic status. There is not a community in our Nation that hasn't been impacted by opioid addiction in some way.

Before my time in Congress, I spent 28 years as a therapist and rehabilitation services manager. I have seen firsthand how addiction impacts families and our communities.

September is Recovery Month, and it is an opportunity to increase awareness and understanding of substance abuse disorders.

To celebrate those who are helping combat the opioid crisis and those who are on the road to recovery, Clarion County recently celebrated Recovery Month by honoring first responders who have made an impact on the community.

Together, John Greenway, Farrah Murray, and Bridget Murray have saved 38 lives by delivering naloxone, the medication that counters the effects of opioid overdose.

At the award ceremony, Clarion resident Dustin Parsons told his story about his struggle with addiction, noting the help he received from the AICDAC, the Armstrong Indiana Clarion Drug and Alcohol Commission.

Dustin said: "During the last few years of my addiction, I was in a position where I could meet the AICDAC. They helped me get a lot of resources. I want to give back to the community. I try to convince other people that there is a way out of this."

The AICDAC works to prevent addiction and treat those who have fallen victim to opioid abuse, and they are the recent recipient of a \$1 million grant from the Department of Health and Human Services.

□ 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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These funds will ensure the region will have substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services, especially when it comes to combating the opioid crisis affecting our communities.

The grant is being used to expand the commission's Addiction Recovery Mobile Outreach Team that services the three area hospitals to provide treatment and recovery 24/7.

Kami Anderson, Executive Director of AICDAC, said: "The commission will continue its work with county overdose task forces which are committed to reducing and eliminating the number of fatal opioid overdoses in the three-county area."

Recovery is incredibly important. The care the therapists, first responders, doctors, and addiction specialists provide can, in many cases, be the difference between life and death, but we must not overlook the critical importance of prevention efforts.

Earlier this month, the Trump administration announced \$1.8 billion to help States combat the opioid crisis. It is my hope that this will be a step in the right direction in healing and to rid this Nation of this health crisis.

RECOGNIZING RAY O'CANTO

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

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an incredible individual, a man who is a beloved member of the San Joaquin Valley from Fresno, California, Mr. Ray O'Canto.

Sadly, Ray passed away 2 weeks ago after a short battle with cancer.

He was a native of the San Joaquin Valley, born in Visalia, and played baseball at the College of the Sequoias and his beloved Fresno State Bulldogs. He also served for many years as the voice of the Fresno State baseball team.

In 2008, when the Bulldogs went from the underdogs to the wonder dogs and made their improbable run to win the College World Series, the collegiate national championship, Ray was there with his excitement and his enthusiasm that spread throughout the valley.

He was also a popular media personality, hosting a show that showcased the food and history of the great San Joaquin Valley and the incredible cornucopia of products that we produce.

Those who knew Ray said he radiated positivity and enthusiasm in everything he did, and that was the case.

He loved our community, and his loss will be felt for a very long time.

Madam Speaker, it is with great respect that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring our friend, Ray O'Canto.

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Hispanic Heritage Month and the countless Hispanic Americans who have contributed

so much to the richness and diversity of our Nation.

Ray O'Canto was an example, but there are so many, many, many examples.

In my district, again in the San Joaquin Valley of California, the majority of our constituents trace their origin to Hispanic communities. Actually, in California, it goes back to the very origins of the State, about 400 years ago.

They, in so many different ways, reflect the diversity and the breadth and the width in our community and in our Nation in business, in education, in the military, in labor, in sports; meaningful contributions, working people that make a difference every day giving back.

The Hispanic community throughout our country reflects the American story, and that is the story, I believe, of the immigrant, immigrants past and immigrants present, all wanting to make a contribution and to live what we call the American Dream. The dream that is held near and dear by everyone throughout the world who admires and appreciates that America is a beacon of light, and certainly it has been for the Hispanic communities.

There are so many different individuals that I could recognize in my congressional district. I would like to mention a couple of individuals that I think reflect the temerity, the tenaciousness, and the willingness to give back.

Mr. Aguilera, a first-generation immigrant, worked his way from being homeless to owning his own business. He founded the Merced Soccer Academy, a local nonprofit organization which brings young people together to compete and to learn from one another. Every Monday, he hosts meetings for community members to share in events.

Another individual that I work with from the California Highway Patrol is Officer Aldo Garcia, also known as "El Protector". "The Protector" is a community outreach officer that focuses toward the Hispanic community. His emphasis on education, not just law enforcement, has broken down barriers for peace officers and created a more approachable situation.

There are so many examples: Jose Ramirez, a world champion boxer and an Olympic competitor; Tom Flores, two-time Superbowl championship coach for the Oakland Raiders. The list just goes on and on and on.

And guess what? All of these individuals and their families reflect immigrant origins coming to live the American Dream.

Isn't that really what it is all about? I believe so.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognition of National Hispanic Heritage Month and the noteworthy accomplishments that Hispanic Americans make throughout our country, serving in our Armed Forces, making the sacrifices that all Americans make. It is what makes our country the great country it is.

NATIONAL FAMILY MEALS MONTH

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about one of my favorite topics: supper.

Growing up a farm kid in rural Kansas, supper was always a great time, a special time. As a matter of fact, most everything I needed to ever learn, I learned at the supper table.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the celebration and importance of September as National Family Meals Month, a grassroots movement to raise awareness of the benefits of bringing families together around the supper table for frequent family meals.

Family meals are at a critical intersection in our Nation. The will to return to the table exists, but families need a friendly familiar voice to show them the way.

As a physician, a husband, a father, and now a grandfather, I can speak to the positive impact having one or more family meals around the table each week can create for families and communities.

I believe there are Main Street issues, economic issues, and then there are suppertime issues as well. It is the issues at the dinner table we need to be more focused on.

In my house, we traditionally have dinner each day at 6 p.m., no exceptions. My wife, Laina, has an open invitation policy at our dining table. Our family and friends, whoever is over at our house, knows they can always have a seat, and as my dad used to say: "We will just throw another potato in the pot." But one rule, they can't be late. And number two, you have to leave your cellphone in your bedroom.

We take the time to sit down without the day's distractions and discuss the issues impacting our lives and how we can provide support to one another.

Frequent family meals create stronger family relationships and provide opportunities to connect with loved ones and talk about your day. Eating together feeds the emotional well-being of all family members.

With the growing influence of social media and so many distractions, the table is one of the safe places left where families consistently can have a conversation together.

It is our local grocery stores that are helping bring families back to the table. They work to provide busy customers like you and me easy mealtime solutions and to realize the health and social benefits they contain.

□ 1015

With our very trusted neighborhood grocery stores assisting us with our mealtime challenges, I know we can get back to the table.

Right now, let's each of us promise to have more family meals and to get together at least once a week, because at home, together, is how Kansans and

Americans across this great Nation want, and need, to eat.

RECOGNIZING NEW BILATERAL TRADE
AGREEMENT

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the biggest news of the week, a new story I have yet to see the national media cover.

Yesterday, in New York City, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Japan signed a bilateral trade agreement, a historic trade agreement. It is historic because the United States has never had a trade agreement with Japan.

I want to, first of all, thank Prime Minister Abe and all the Japanese for their business. Their business is so important to Kansas agriculture, to Kansas farmers, and to Kansas ranchers. I thank the Prime Minister and his staff for working so hard on this historic free and reciprocal trade agreement and for getting it done in record time. The speed that this agreement was done shows and proves the commitment of President Trump to our agricultural producers that the President values agriculture and knows that we feed not just our Nation but the entire world.

As many of you already know, Japan is the number one market for United States beef, pork, and wheat, all very important to Kansas farmers and ranchers.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. Prime Minister and Mr. President for showing their leadership.

Now, once again, I ask the Speaker of the House to show leadership and bring the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement to this floor. That agreement is the most important issue that this Congress can be facing. I cannot control what the Chinese are going to do in trade negotiations, but we can control the USMCA trade agreement. That is what is important to Kansans. That is what Kansans want us working on.

HONORING OFFICER JUAN JOSE
DIAZ

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

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Officer Juan Jose Diaz, a valuable member of the East Los Angeles community and a lifelong resident of California's 34th Congressional District. He was taken from us far too early this July at the age of 24.

He was full of potential and an inspiration to the people around him. His sense of duty extended beyond his uniform, being deeply engrained in him from a young age.

Growing up in Cypress Park, he had a profound understanding of his community and the problems they faced. He wanted to be a police officer since he was in preschool, the kind that young men of color, like himself, could reach out to for help, someone they could trust.

Officer Diaz put his life on the line to better his community and protect those who call it home.

One night, as he was at a taco stand in Lincoln Heights with his girlfriend and her brothers, he saw a man tagging gang graffiti on a wall nearby. Officer Diaz took his duty to serve and protect seriously, so even though he was not on the clock at that particular moment, he confronted the man and told him to stop.

Ultimately, this man who was doing the tagging left and returned and shot at Officer Diaz and his friends. Even in his last moments, this young hero, this officer, looked out for the people around him, helping his friends and others escape the gunfire. But Officer Diaz was shot and killed. You don't see that kind of commitment and courage every single day.

I mourn the passing of Officer Juan Jose Diaz with his family, his community, and his colleagues on the force. His legacy will live on with those who were lucky enough to have known him and with all the people who he inspired by his bravery and dedication to the people of East Los Angeles.

RECOGNIZING MUNDO LATINO ON
ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today during Hispanic Heritage Month to recognize Mundo Latino, a Hispanic publication originating from my district in Omaha, Nebraska, that has had a lasting impact on our Hispanic community for the last two decades.

Mundo Latino is a weekly newspaper serving the local Hispanic population. Founded by Abril Garcia, it is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year.

Abril was born in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, in 1973, and is a graduate of the prestigious Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education, or Tec de Monterrey.

Abril immigrated to the United States in 1996 and invested her time and money in the success of her very own business, all while working multiple jobs during its inception. The goal was to create a communication medium that understood the language and culture of the Hispanic community and, more importantly, the needs of immigrants residing here in the United States.

Her degree in mass communication studies gave her the knowledge she needed to ensure the success of her startup newspaper. In 1999, Mundo Latino was born and had a distribution of 3,000 copies per month, all while Abril was still working as a cashier at a local grocery store. By 2003, Mundo Latino was printing 20,000 copies per month, an outstanding feat for a 4-year-old newspaper. In 2011, the success of Abril and her staff enabled them to start a second publication exclusively serving the Omaha area.

Today, Mundo Latino produces four different publications with a circulation of nearly 40,000 copies a week across the State of Nebraska and has become a cherished voice throughout the Latino community. Mundo Latino is considered the main Spanish newspaper for the Hispanic community in Nebraska and northwest Iowa.

Through the years, Mundo Latino has received numerous accolades, including Small Business of the Year and Business of the Year in Nebraska and Iowa, the Organization Award from the Nebraska Latino American Commission, and many others.

Mundo Latino exemplifies the American Dream. Our Nation provides us the opportunities to work hard and prosper, and Abril is doing just that. Again, I congratulate Mundo Latino and Abril Garcia on achieving 20 years of excellence in business and journalism.

HONORING LOUIS O'NEIL DORE

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the brilliant life of Louis O'Neil Dore.

Dore was everything the Lowcountry could ask for in a hometown hero. Born in Beaufort in 1945, he attended Morehouse College and worked three jobs to put himself through college. After graduating, he returned home to teach high school and helped guide the desegregation of Beaufort's school system. He eventually obtained his law degree at the University of Georgia, where he was one of only four Black Americans in his class.

Dore was a tireless advocate for civil rights and a champion of voting rights, education, and improved health standards for the people of the Lowcountry. Dore served as the legal officer for the Beaufort-Jasper-Hampton Comprehensive Health Services, fighting for the rights of Black doctors to treat patients in Beaufort and Jasper Counties.

As chairman of the South Carolina Board of Education, Dore worked with leaders and legislators to pass the Education Improvement Act of 1984, which is considered some of the most comprehensive education reform legislation of its time.

Throughout the course of his life, Dore would return home to Beaufort to break historic ground, including becoming the first Black lawyer to be named partner at a South Carolina firm.

I know that I speak for the entire State when I say that Louis Dore is one of the greats, and we are honored that he shaped our history.

HONORING COLONEL JOSEPH S.
HICE

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, with solemn remembrance and a heavy heart, I rise today to honor the life of my uncle, Colonel Joseph S. Hice.

We knew him as Uncle Spurge. He was a great husband, a father, a friend to everyone who knew him, and an amazing American patriot.

Colonel Hice was born in 1928 in Cherry Log, Georgia. He attended the University of Georgia, where he graduated with a degree in aeronautical engineering.

His passion for flight led him to an amazing career in the United States Air Force, where he served with honor for 21 years. He was among the first jet pilots in our Nation's history who commanded the P-80, F-84, F-86, F-100, F-104, KC-135, and B-52.

During his distinguished career, he earned the World War II Victory Medal, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with oak leaf cluster, the Air Force Commendation Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, and the Bronze Star service medal.

Colonel Hice served his Nation with great honor during both the Korean and Vietnam wars and led the first squadron of jet aircraft to circumnavigate the globe nonstop.

During the October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, Colonel Hice served at Strategic Air Command headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska, where he helped coordinate various branches involved in Operation Looking Glass, and he was responsible for briefing President John Kennedy in real time.

Following his career in the Air Force, Colonel Hice celebrated a 20-year career with Eastern Air Lines in Miami, Florida, as a chief flight instructor. Later, he worked in real estate in both south Florida and Atlanta, Georgia, after his retirement from the airline.

Colonel Hice was preceded in death by his wife, Mary Phil Blankley Hice. He is survived by his children, Joseph Hice, Jr., Charles N. Hice, Leslie Jane Hice Coleman; his brother, my father, Thomas Hice; 10 grandchildren and great-grandchildren; his many nieces and nephews; and his beloved pup, Louie.

Colonel Hice led an illustrious life of great honor and marked dignity in service and commitment to his family, his friends, and his Nation. He will receive full military honors during a ceremony at the Georgia National Cemetery in Canton, Georgia, on Friday, October 4, 2019—10/4/2019.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this amazing American hero, Colonel Joseph S. Hice: Fly low and slow, and keep the doors open. 10-4.

CONGRESS MUST ACT TO LOWER INSULIN COSTS

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

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the scourge of the diabetes disease in lower income communities all across our Nation.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, over 30 million Americans are living with the dreaded diabetes, and many cannot properly manage this potentially deadly disease due to the high cost of their medication.

Insulin is a critical and necessary treatment for those with diabetes. Since 1996, the cost of the most frequently prescribed forms of insulin has increased from just \$25 to over \$250 per bottle.

According to a 2018 Yale University survey, one in four patients were forced to ration their insulin due to these skyrocketing costs, a potentially deadly practice.

□ 1030

No one, Madam Speaker, should ever have to forgo or ration their lifesaving medication, which is the very reason why I introduced H.R. 366, the Insulin Access for All Act.

This bill would prevent the most vulnerable citizens from having to choose between taking their insulin or paying their household bills by eliminating the out-of-pocket costs for Medicare and Medicaid patients.

I encourage all of my colleagues, Madam Speaker, to join me in supporting this very necessary bill.

Additionally, Madam Speaker, the Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health held a hearing yesterday to begin discussions on H.R. 3, the Lower Drug Costs Now Act. I am a proud cosponsor of this bill. I firmly believe that passing this piece of legislation would be an important step in relieving the burden of rising pharmaceutical costs experienced by all of our citizens. This legislation would direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate fairer prices for some of the 250 most costly drugs, including insulin.

Madam Speaker, no American should ever have to wonder if they can afford the lifesaving insulin that they must depend on. Congress must take bold action to lower insulin costs. Lives are depending on it.

Madam Speaker, healthcare is a human right, and access to insulin is righteous and just and good.

EASTERN HANCOCK HIGH SCHOOL WINS COLTS LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Eastern Hancock High School football team for being one of four Indiana high schools to win the Colts Leadership Challenge.

The Colts Leadership Challenge is a competition that encourages high school football teams to host blood

drives and encourages donations throughout the summer.

Hundreds of donations are needed each day to meet the needs of the Versiti Blood Center of Indiana. We are so proud of the Royals for helping to deliver these critical, lifesaving measures.

I want to thank the Eastern Hancock High School football team for their outstanding service to the community and to the State of Indiana. Well done.

RECOGNIZING BEC WICKER'S WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I want to recognize Rush County resident Bec Wicker, who was recently awarded the Women in Agriculture Achievement Award. The annual award recognizes Indiana women who have contributed significantly to the success of Indiana agriculture.

Bec joined Wicker Farms in 1976 and has since built a dairy milking operation, a calf and cow operation, and produces corn, soybeans, wheat, alfalfa, and hay.

I thank Mrs. Bec Wicker for her outstanding contributions and support for the agriculture community.

FARMERS IN INDIANA'S SIXTH DISTRICT RECEIVE HOOSIER HOMESTEAD AWARD

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I want to recognize the outstanding achievement of 27 family farms in Indiana's Sixth Congressional District.

The Hoosier Homestead Award is given out by the Indiana State Department of Agriculture to family farms that have been farming for over 100 years, 150 years, and 200 years. I am proud that, in my district alone, 15 family farms earned the Hoosier Homestead centennial award, 8 earned the sesquicentennial award, and 4 earned the bicentennial award.

Future generations of Hoosier farmers can look up to these family farms and know that hard work and dedication pays off.

Congratulations to all of these families for earning the recognition as a Hoosier homestead.

INDIANA'S BEIRUT MEMORIAL MONUMENT

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, this weekend, I joined my fellow veterans and Gold Star families in dedicating the Beirut Memorial monument to Hoosiers killed in the terrorist attack in Beirut, Lebanon, on October 23, 1983.

As a Beirut veteran myself, I understand that our first duty is to remember. I am proud that Indiana now has our own memorial to commemorate the Indiana servicemen who sacrificed their lives in the name of peace, and we will never forget:

James Baynard, USMC

Danny Estes, USMC

Michael Gorchinski, USN

Maurice Hukill, USMC

George McVicker, USN; and

Thomas Thorstad, USMC.

Madam Speaker, I will always be faithful.

Semper fi.

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 35 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. BLUMENAUER) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God, Father of us all, thank You for giving us another day.

All the world, and certainly all Americans, know that this is a time of rare historic significance here in the Capital.

Bless Your children, the men and women of the peoples' House, with grace, patience, good judgment, and honesty in the deliberations of this day and the many to come.

Lord, have mercy on us all. May all that is done be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOSE J. GONZALEZ

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

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Master Sergeant Jose J. Gonzalez of La Puente, California, from my district,

who died on August 21 during combat operations in Faryab province in Afghanistan.

Master Sergeant Gonzalez was a Green Beret who served with distinction in the military for 17 years and deployed seven times during his career as a marine, Army infantryman, and special forces engineering sergeant.

He was recently assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Master Sergeant Gonzalez served with incredible courage and bravery and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor, the Purple Heart Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, and many other high honors.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to recognize and extend my deepest sympathy to Master Sergeant Gonzalez' wife, his children, his mother, his father, family, friends, and his fellow soldiers in the 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Mr. Speaker, to the Gonzalez family, please know that the Congress of the United States grieves with you. The courage, character and sacrifice that he has made to our country will never be forgotten.

God bless the Gonzalez family. God bless America.

SUPPORT CLEAN ENERGY

(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, as part of National Clean Energy Week, I am grateful for clean energy and its advances in South Carolina.

The success of President Donald Trump has been the achievement of energy independence for America.

South Carolina is home to seven nuclear power reactors that produce 95 percent of the State's emission-free electricity. In addition, nuclear energy facilities in South Carolina employ over 2,800 South Carolinians. Nuclear energy is a reliable source, providing over half of the State's electricity.

Solar energy is also a reliable form of clean energy. Currently, there is enough solar installed in South Carolina to power over 90,000 homes.

I have been impressed by visiting Cypress Creek Renewables, a solar farm in Gaston-Swansea, Lexington County, welcomed by Wannelle Lefkowitz; NARENCO solar farm in Orangeburg County, welcomed by Michael Cox; and Green Energy Biofuel in Aiken County, reprocessing cooking oil, welcomed by Joe Renwick; along with Ameresco, clearing woody debris at the Savannah River Site.

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

NEGOTIATED DRUG PRICING SHOULD BE ENACTED NOW

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Committee on Ways and Means released a report highlighting the disparities between the cost of prescription drugs in the United States and other developed nations.

This report found that on average, drug prices in the United States were nearly four times higher than prices in similar countries.

The sky-high cost of prescription drugs affects all of our communities, and too many Americans cannot afford the medications they need. The Medicare Program alone last year spent \$135 for prescription drugs.

It is a lot of money, but it is also a lot of leverage, a lot of leverage that should be used to negotiate lower drug prices for Medicare and for the American people.

Negotiated drug pricing should be enacted now.

NATIONAL LITERACY 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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize September as National Literacy Month.

Reading is a fundamental part of learning and expanding our knowledge of the world around us. It is especially important to form strong reading habits in childhood that we can carry with us throughout our adult lives.

Parents, educators, and the local community can all play a role in encouraging young people to pick up a book and to exercise their imaginations.

A great resource that schools, museums, and public libraries can take advantage of is the Library of Congress' Surplus Book Program. This initiative offers surplus books of all kinds and for all ages to organizations and institutions nationwide to help build their book collections, and I encourage those interested to visit the library's website for more information.

Mr. Speaker, reading at a young age is important, but a passion for books can form at any stage of life.

During National Literacy Month, let's all pick up a new book and share the reading experience with the children in our lives.

WHISTLEBLOWER

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, a whistleblower brought a complaint to the DNI, who sent it to the inspector general—

that they found to be a credible person and a credible complaint threatening the security of our country—that a phone conversation had taken place between our President and the President of Ukraine suggesting that he should, the President of Ukraine, go into a criminal investigation that would affect the election of 2020, and conditioned it through actions on military aid to Ukraine.

This is suborning the Constitution and threatening our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Speaker PELOSI for calling for an impeachment inquiry. It is the right time. It is the right issue. This is an egregious subversion of our Constitution.

Long may the United States survive and live as a true democracy.

HONORING SERGEANT VERNON JUDD

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

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, like more than a million Americans, Vernon Judd was drafted into service during the Korean war. Leaving his hometown in Stark County, Ohio, to serve in the Army, Vernon Judd was one of ten children, with whom he left behind fond memories.

His younger brother, Ken, recalled fireworks shows Vernon would put on for the community.

Sergeant Judd was just 6 weeks away from being relieved of duty when he went missing in action in 1950.

Being taken to a Korean prisoner of war camp, Judd survived just a few months before succumbing to starvation, dysentery, and exposure to the elements, according to a fellow POW military doctor. It was not until 1954 that Judd's family learned of his death.

Nearly 70 years after his death, Sergeant Vernon Judd was identified and returned home to Ohio.

On Tuesday, he was laid to rest at Ohio Western Reserve National Cemetery, and the homecoming celebration attracted thousands.

Vernon Judd is one of many Americans who lost their life in service to our Nation. His homecoming may be delayed, but it was welcomed. It brings peace, relief, and comfort to the Judd family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me in celebrating and honoring Sergeant Vernon Judd and pray the families of the remaining servicemembers missing in action find the same peace.

NATIONAL RECOVERY MONTH

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

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight National Recovery Month.

The opioid crisis is deeply prevalent in upstate New York, and my district is home to some of the highest over-

dose rates in the State. Overdose deaths have increased by 83 percent from 2016 in my home county, Dutchess.

Combating this crisis must include addressing the prevalence of opioids, holding Big Pharma accountable, and treating addiction like the disease that it is.

Earlier this year, I introduced the bipartisan Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act.

This act does away with seeking special waivers as a requirement for providers to prescribe buprenorphine, a proven treatment for addiction. Making this medication more accessible will save lives and destigmatize addiction so folks will see it for what it is: a disease that requires treatment.

As we recognize National Recovery Month, let us honor those we have lost with action on bipartisan legislation to help those suffering with this disease.

Inaction costs us lives every day. Let's pass H.R. 2482.

HELP FOR OUR DAIRY INDUSTRY

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

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, while our Nation's farmers continue to bear the brunt of the obstruction stopping passage of the USMCA, there is a lot we can do to help our struggling dairy industry.

Currently, I am a proud cosponsor of three bills that would do just that and implement the priorities of not just farmers in Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District, but farmers across our Nation.

The bipartisan Dairy Pride Act would provide truth in labeling by preventing nondairy products made from nuts, algae, seeds, and plants from using dairy terms.

The Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act of 2019, introduced by Pennsylvania's own G.T. THOMPSON, would increase consumption of whole milk in our schools, allowing children to reap the taste and nutritional benefits of whole milk, and is a win-win for both children and dairy producers alike.

In addition, the School Milk Nutrition Act of 2019, also sponsored by Congressman THOMPSON, would roll back another bad policy from the Obama years and would codify that schools may offer flavored low-fat milk in the National School Lunch Program.

Mr. Speaker, if Democrat leaders will not bring up the USMCA for a vote and help our dairy farmers by doing things like eliminating Canada's Class 7 milk, then we should act to find other ways to solve these problems for our dairy farmers. These are three bills that are a great start.

END THE RECKLESS TRADE WAR

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, the President continues to talk about how the tariffs are working, how China is struggling, their economy is hurting, and they are ready to make a deal.

The reality is American businesses are suffering. The trade tariffs have had a negative impact on small businesses and consumers in my district.

I recently met with SEMA, the Specialty Equipment Market Association, an organization that represents nearly 8,000 businesses across the country, 1 million workers, and revenue of over \$45 billion. Seventy-five of those businesses are in California's 39th Congressional District.

The ongoing uncertainty and threats of new tariffs create an atmosphere of unpredictability and uncertainty that can inhibit growth and innovation.

Mr. Speaker, while businesses want to address unfair trade practices, they disagree with the administration's reckless approach to impose tariffs. These tariffs have increased prices for American consumers, hurt businesses, and harmed American families, not foreign countries.

China is no closer to making a deal than it was 6 months ago.

Let's end this reckless trade war for the sake of our consumers, our businesses in California's 39th, and across the country.

HONORING CAPTAIN JASON JONES

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Captain Jason Jones from Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania.

Captain Jones graduated at the top of his class from the United States Military Academy at West Point. After graduating, he served as team leader for the U.S. Army's 1st Battalion, 3rd Group Special Forces.

While deployed overseas, he was tragically killed in action on June 2, 2014, in Afghanistan.

Jason is survived by his wife, Dr. Amy Jones; parents, Jay and Suzy Jones; and sister and brother-in-law, Drs. Elizabeth and Alex Gambogi.

I recently attended an event that raised funds to honor Jason's service and ultimate sacrifice. The fundraiser was attended by hundreds of family and friends. The event raises money for scholarships, benefiting those in the community who are interested in following Jason's patriotic pursuit of military service.

Mr. Speaker, let us never forget and always support those, like Captain Jason Jones, who made the ultimate sacrifice to safeguard our freedoms.

Jason is so lovingly remembered by his family and his community. He has left behind a great legacy and a proud and grateful community and country.

□ 1215

HONORING MARCA BRISTO

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

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of a friend, Marca Bristo, the brilliant advocate for people with disabilities. She passed away recently at the age of 66.

In 1977, she became paralyzed from the chest down after a diving accident at the age of 23. As she adjusted to life in a wheelchair, she struggled to navigate in an often deeply inaccessible world.

Before long, she founded what is now Access Living, a Chicago-based non-profit organization focusing on service and advocacy for people with disabilities. She served as CEO until shortly before her death.

Marca helped write the Americans with Disabilities Act, landmark legislation that extended the Civil Rights Act to people with disabilities. The bill was signed into law in 1990.

Four years later, President Clinton appointed her to serve as Chair of the National Council on Disability, where she continued working to increase accessibility and to fight disability discrimination.

Her work revolutionized disability rights. She melded an unparalleled sense of legislative strategy with deep compassion for people with disabilities.

We will remember her with pride as we continue to work to expand disability rights.

AMERICA MUST LEAD ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, this week, the United Nations is hosting its Climate Action Summit. Robust funding and sound policies are needed to ensure we effectively combat climate change.

Threatened by increasingly more frequent and extreme changes in our climate, territories like the U.S. Virgin Islands stand at the front line of this quickly escalating climate crisis.

Within the past decade, my district has reduced fossil fuel use by 20 percent and has become a regional leader in clean energy. States and territories have also passed regional and State-specific legislation to combat climate change, but we need a comprehensive, forward-looking national plan to address this threat to our children and our children's children.

While we don't yet have all the tools to address rapid climate change, we must create them through increased Federal investment in research, development, and deployment of emerging technologies.

Across the Nation, climate change is threatening our economy and our lives.

Hurricanes like Irma and Maria collectively cost \$140 billion, according to NOAA, and, most importantly, they cost thousands of lives.

America must lead the charge to preserve our planet.

END HIDDEN TRAVEL FEES

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this summer, we witnessed a record number of Americans take the opportunity to travel. Unfortunately, this also meant a record number of travelers were subjected to hidden fees charged by hotels, motels, and other places of accommodation.

It is projected that, in 2019 alone, over \$3 billion in revenue will be collected from consumers due to these deceptive hidden fees.

That is why I, along with my colleague Mr. FORTENBERRY from Nebraska, have introduced H.R. 4489, the Hotel Advertising Transparency Act. This bill would require the prices regularly advertised by hotels and online travel agencies to include all mandatory fees that will be charged to a consumer, excluding taxes.

Mr. Speaker, consumers deserve full transparency when making their travel plans. They should be able to enjoy their vacations without being ripped off and financially burdened with almost twice as much as the room that had been advertised.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on the Budget:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 26, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on the Budget. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM R. TIMMONS, IV,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 26, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of

the Committee on Education and Labor. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity. Sincerely,

WILLIAM R. TIMMONS, IV,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 25, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to first thank you for allowing me the opportunity to serve in the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology for the last several months. I am pleased to have represented the people of Puerto Rico and their interests on the advancement of science and research in this capacity. However, I understood this assignment was temporary in nature. Hence, I respectfully and sadly offer my resignation as a member of this Committee. It has been an honor to serve in this role and I remain available pending any future vacancies. I look forward to collaborating with my colleagues in the Committee in other endeavors.

Sincerely,
JENNIFER GONZÁLEZ-CÓLON,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S.J. RES. 54, TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 591 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 591

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 54) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the joint resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution 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 Transportation and Infrastructure; and (2) one motion to commit.

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman

from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), 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. MORELLE. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 591, providing for consideration of S.J. Res. 54, relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019, under a closed rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and provides one motion to commit.

Mr. Speaker, this joint resolution, pursuant to the National Emergencies Act, would terminate the national emergency declared by the President issued in July of this year. The same day that President Trump declared a state of emergency at our southern border, he, himself, said, "I didn't need to do this." It is now clear that statement is true.

The President used an authority commonly used for construction at military bases in foreign countries during a time of emergency. That authority is now being used to divert \$3.6 billion away from needed military construction projects to build a wall that does not have the needed political support in the House and Senate to be funded through normal appropriations.

This emergency declaration was a politically motivated power grab seeking to undermine congressional authority to oversee Federal spending.

The executive cannot run roughshod over this constitutional principle when the President fails to gain enough support for his policies. And exaggerating the threat posed by asylum seekers at our border has not been a convincing argument.

The American people have spoken. Over 60 percent of the public opposed this emergency declaration.

What has been the result of the Presidential proclamation? Life safety violations and fire risks at dilapidated military facilities are going unaddressed. The Pentagon has been forced to defund billions of dollars from 127 different military construction projects around the Nation and the globe.

In Portsmouth, Virginia, a warehouse has life-threatening conditions, but 330 servicemembers and civilian workers will continue to work in a building without enough fire exits and without a working fire alarm or sprinkler system. That doesn't seem to matter to President Trump, though. Fenc-

ing and barriers along the border are more important to our Commander in Chief.

In Maryland, money is being diverted from a planned childcare facility to help soldiers balance their family commitments with their service to our country.

In Kentucky, a middle school has lost out on \$66 million in construction funding.

In South Carolina, they won't be getting the fire station approved and funded by Congress.

Our Armed Forces are also being denied a drone pilot training facility, a ballistic missile field, a submarine maintenance building, multiple training facilities, access improvements, and safety upgrades.

In my home State of New York, a \$160 million appropriation is being taken away from projects at the United States Military Academy at West Point, including a state-of-the-art engineering facility to support the Center for Innovation and Engineering.

After being promised that Mexico would be paying for this wall, we are, instead, harming military readiness, safety, and innovation in response to a politically exaggerated threat.

We, in Congress, have already done our job to put military construction dollars where they are needed most. Now it is time for Congress to do our duty again and prevent this overreach by the President.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this rule and for the underlying resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am usually pretty excited to be down here on the House floor talking about the rule. It is always an opportunity to set the stage for what the House is getting ready to do, and this is a body that is filled with men and women who want to get something done. The honor that Mr. MORELLE and I have to come down and always begin that conversation is a special one.

Today, unfortunately, we are not coming down here to get new business done. We are coming down here on the exact same language that we have already considered this year, the exact same language that the House has already passed this year, the exact same language that the President has already vetoed this year, and absolutely no expectation that anything different is going to happen this time.

Mr. Speaker, when we talk about emergencies, the irony is not lost on me that I do consider it to be an emergency when thousands upon thousands of unaccompanied children are crossing the southern border in need of housing, in need of healthcare, and in need of food, clothing, and care.

I do consider it an emergency when we have a southern border that is po-

rous, that is the transit point for drugs, for human trafficking, and for weapons trafficking. I do consider that an emergency.

My friends on the other side of the aisle take issue with the President and his declaration of that emergency. Again, the irony is that we had an emergency meeting in the Rules Committee last night so that we could come down here and declare this a non-emergency.

It is a bipartisan, bicameral goal to provide safety and security on every border of the United States of America. I would encourage my colleagues to take a look at what happened in this body yesterday.

Again, I thank my friend from New York for his role in it on the Rules Committee. We brought a resolution to the floor with the rule that was going to demand the production of documents from the White House. When we considered that resolution in the Rules Committee, it was full of partisan accusation after partisan accusation after partisan accusation before it got down to a request for a document.

That was going to come to the floor, and it was going to pass, but it was going to pass in a strictly partisan vote. I would argue that diminishes the institution and diminishes the cause that the majority was seeking.

To the majority's credit, during consideration of the rule, they rescinded all of those whereases, took all the partisan material out of that resolution, brought the very same document request to the floor, and it passed unanimously.

There is so much that we have in common, Mr. Speaker, that gets overshadowed by the partisan nonsense that occurs here day in and day out.

I want to ask my friends—and I regret that I didn't do it last night in the Rules Committee; I should have—to take a look at H.R. 1410.

□ 1230

H.R. 1410 is a bipartisan bill that does what I know we both want to do as Article I Members, and that has changed the language of the National Emergencies Act so that Congress does reclaim the power from the administration.

Today, as you know, Mr. Speaker, the President gets to decide what is an emergency. We delegated that authority to him. Right or wrong, the Congress—not this Congress, but a previous Congress—delegated that opportunity.

Mr. REED from New York, again, in a bipartisan way, introduced language in February of this year, as this was unfolding the first time, to say let's fix this language once and for all. Let's not have ourselves in a partisan debate on the House floor about whether we like what one President or another did. Let's reclaim Article I's power and decide that no President is going to be able to disburse funds as he or she sees fit, that Congress is going to reclaim that responsibility.

To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1410 has not moved through committee. It certainly has not been considered by the Rules Committee, and it certainly is not headed to this floor.

We have a choice, Mr. Speaker. We can continue to find things to argue about, or we can unite around those things that we all know to be right.

I don't disagree with my friends on the other side of the aisle who want to reclaim Article I's authority. I share that goal, support that goal, and would gladly apply my vote to that goal.

What I do disagree with is a Congress that has failed to create a functioning budget process—that is functioning by continuing resolution now through November—and, instead of responding to what I think are very legitimate requests from this White House for additional resources on the southern border, has chosen again to bring a bill that may well pass this House but will not be signed by the President and will not impact the future goings on in this government, as I know we all want to do.

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

Mr. MORELLE. I yield myself such time as I may consume, and thank my colleague. Let me just point out, I will admit, when I arrived here in November, having been elected in a special election, I was somewhat curious that—I think the last emergency meeting of the Rules Committee in the 115th Congress, the last one dealt with cheese curds. So I am not exactly sure how my friend and colleague defines emergencies.

What I do know is that this section of the National Emergencies Act, really, was constructed to help the President and the country deal with emergencies that arise before the Congress can act, but it is not intended to overrule congressional action. The Congress did act on this issue—there can be no question about that—during the last appropriations process.

The other thing that the gentleman mentions, which I do want to make clear, is the reason that we are doing this now, it is different. Perhaps the resolution is not different, but we now have a complete list of all of the projects that are now being defunded in order to move dollars over to the wall.

I would also just point out that, not only was the original resolution bipartisan in the Senate, but the resolution which passed within the last few days had 11 Republican Senators support it. I think one was unavailable who had supported it in the past and indicated that he would continue to support the resolution. So it is bipartisan.

This is truly the act of Congress. I know that my friend and colleague is well-associated with Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. . . ."

So we are bound, and the Congress has acted. The Congress made the deci-

sion not to fund this. The President is using powers in a way that were not intended and diverting dollars away from much-needed, necessary projects that enhance our military readiness.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am not certain that I disagree with my friend from New York about the language being used as it was intended; what I am certain about is the language is being used as it is written. It is incumbent upon this Congress, if we don't like the way the laws were drafted—that we drafted—that we go back and we change those laws.

As the Speaker well knows, yesterday, we dealt with marijuana on the floor of the House. We didn't decide we were going to repeal the schedule I classification of marijuana. We just decided that, for those States that were ignoring Federal law, we were going to let them ignore more Federal law, too, and go ahead and get involved in the banking system as well.

It is lost upon me why it is that this body has concluded that, rather than changing things we don't like, we should just ignore those things or complain about those things. It is the United States Congress, and we have an opportunity to do things. We weren't elected to talk about it. We were elected to get it done, and I know my friend from New York shares that same passion.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question today, we will have an opportunity to get something done together. If we defeat the previous question, I will bring up an amendment to the rule to make in order debate on S. 820, the Debbie Smith Act of 2019.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, this authorization language is set to expire at the end of this month, and it provides Federal grants to States to reduce the DNA backlog in criminal investigations.

You don't have to turn on two news stations in your district, Mr. Speaker, just turn on one. You will see the impact of what going back and testing that DNA using technologies that are available today that were not available years ago has meant, particularly in rape and sexual assault cases.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, we have subject matter experts and almost everything in this institution, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to yield to one of our passionate advocates and experts on this issue. I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman

from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), for his tremendous service and for yielding to me this time to talk about this very pressing and important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that the House of Representatives can finally debate and vote on the Debbie Smith Reauthorization Act.

While my colleagues on the other side of the aisle play partisan games on border security and impeachment, critical programs authorizing the testing of DNA evidence across the country are set to expire in just 4 days, on September 30.

Along with my colleague CAROLYN MALONEY, I introduced and am the lead Republican sponsor on the Debbie Smith Act, with the support of the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network.

Debbie Smith programs provide funding to crime labs to process DNA evidence and strengthen the national DNA database that provides justice to victims.

The legislation requires that States like mine, Missouri, create plans for the reduction of backlogs and the testing of rape kits and other DNA evidence.

Since this program was created on a bipartisan basis, nearly 200,000 DNA matches have been made in criminal cases, since 2005, providing justice to the victims in cases that may otherwise have gone unsolved. The number of DNA samples collected is skyrocketing, sadly, and we need the Debbie Smith programs now more than ever.

The Senate has already unanimously sent their version of the legislation over to the House, but House leadership continues to refuse to bring it to the floor. This, Mr. Speaker, is unconscionable.

Every Member of the House Republican Conference is demanding that we bring the Debbie Smith Act to the floor, but our pleas for justice for victims of sexual violence are being ignored.

Mr. Speaker, I beg of my colleagues to please join me in defeating the previous question and urge House leadership to put politics aside and reauthorize these critical programs to convict dangerous predators and help end sexual violence in our country.

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

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect, this is nothing more than smoke and mirrors. The bipartisan Debbie Smith Act was included in the Violence Against Women Act that was supported by this House and was funded in the CR which we just enacted, which I was proud to support. I am not sure all Members voted for the CR, but I did, and the funding for the Debbie Smith Act is included in that.

Obviously, to suggest that this majority in this House is not interested in supporting women and women who are victims of violence, is, frankly, reprehensible.

But let me move back to the rule of law, which is what we are actually debating here, and it relates to our authority under the Emergency Powers Act.

I do want to note, to Mr. WOODALL's point, we are not adding new law. This is a resolution, which is clearly a provision in the National Emergencies Act that allows the Congress to make the point that the emergency, if it ever existed, no longer exists and this funding is inappropriate, this shift of funding.

This is, again, a simple resolution passed by the Senate, and it indicates that, in our view, the congressional authority is where the appropriations process lies. It is articulated well in the Constitution, and the Congress has acted, has acted before and will act again.

The projects that are necessary for military construction around the globe and throughout the United States are vital, and support of this resolution and the rule would be something that I would think Mr. WOODALL and Members of the House would agree to.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again, I enjoy working with the gentleman from New York. When I think about folks who are able to work across the aisle to get things done around here, the gentleman from New York is up at the top of that list.

If you have not tuned into the Rules Committee, Mr. Speaker, number one, shame on you. It is a vibrant discussion. It happens every Monday at 5 o'clock, at least once, if not twice, at least for an hour, if not for 5 or 6. It is rare that Mr. MORELLE is questioning witnesses up there that I don't learn something new, that I don't gain from his perspective.

He is absolutely right when he talks about the resolution that the Rules Committee is trying to send to the floor being a bipartisan resolution. When it passed the United States Senate, there were 11 Republicans who supported it along with all of the Democrats.

What Mrs. WAGNER is proposing that we replace it with isn't something that was passed by just 11 bipartisan votes; it is something that was passed unanimously, Mr. Speaker.

It is true what my friend from New York says; we included this language in the VAWA bill that passed the House earlier. That was a partisan exercise, too. That bill hasn't moved through the United States Senate.

In contrast to decades of reauthorizations here, Mr. Speaker, where this DNA testing authorization passes as a standalone bill with broad, bipartisan support, this Congress, this year, for reasons unbeknownst to me, decided to play a political game with it.

What Mrs. WAGNER is offering us the opportunity to do is to bring a bill that passed unanimously in the United States Senate to the House floor,

where it can pass unanimously here, too.

Again, my friend from New York is right. What this Congress has done is provide funding for this bill all the way through the month of November—not the entire month of November, but 3 weeks in November. That is absolutely true that Congress has done this important work for at least a month and a half.

What Mrs. WAGNER is offering us the opportunity to do is do this important work for another 5 years, which I know my friends on the other side want to do.

To speak on this issue, I told my friend from New York that I didn't have any speakers on the underlying bill. It is true. I expect that to be another partisan exercise. But on this language, Mr. Speaker, I do have another speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG), one of our new Members, if he is willing.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I understand how CRs work, but also the set-asides go away. We have a standalone bill from the Senate right now. We could put it on the Consent Calendar.

Just to give a little history, the Debbie Smith Act originally passed in 2004, and in 2008, under Democrat control, the House passed the reauthorization under a suspension of the rules by voice vote. The Senate, which was under Republican control, passed the bill with an amendment by unanimous consent. The House subsequently passed the Senate amendment version, and it was signed into law by George W. Bush.

□ 1245

In 2014 under Republican control, the House passed the bill under suspension by voice vote. The Democratic-controlled Senate passed it under unanimous consent. It was signed by President Barack Obama.

So the question is: Why can't we take a standalone bill?

Why, all of a sudden, in this Congress did it need to be part of a larger bill that turns into partisan gamesmanship and a fight between the two Chambers and the two parties?

In 2017 there were approximately 136,000 rapes. Only four in ten rapes even go reported. That is actually an improvement. Not so many years ago it was only two in ten. Mr. Speaker, 90,671 of those rapes are unsolved. Many of them are never charged. Out of every 1,000 sexual assaults, 995 perpetrators will go unpunished.

Just earlier this week I sat in the Rules Committee, and we argued on the repeal of forced arbitration. By the way, I agree with my Democratic colleagues. Sexual assault should never be forced into arbitration. But if we are going to make the argument of forced arbitration and deal with that in a civil proceeding or an employment pro-

ceeding or those types of issues, clearly, we can all agree that the single best way to put violent sexual predators behind bars in jail and in prison is with DNA testing.

Mr. Speaker, I said it yesterday, and I will say it again: You have the best ability to convict criminals—the worst kind of criminals—and you have the ability to do it without revictimizing the victim through a criminal process, through a deposition, through a jury trial. Many of the reasons these crimes go unreported or unconvicted, particularly child victims of sexual abuse, are because of the trauma associated with a criminal proceeding.

Do you know what happens in a criminal proceeding with DNA evidence?

You get guilty pleas, because you can't beat the evidence.

So conservative estimates say that the number of rape kits is around 170,000 which are untested. Every single one of those kits represents a human being, and it is somebody's mother, sister, daughter, or granddaughter. That person has gone through a horrible, terrible, and grotesque trauma, and they deserve justice.

This is easy. This is easy to do. We could do it today. We could do it tomorrow before we go home. But here's the deal: it expires in 14 days, and while we are gone for 2 weeks in recess, 5,000 more rapes will be committed.

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

Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge I am a bit of a football fan—not much of an expert, but a fan—and I know that from time to time a play will be called and a quarterback will follow all the offensive line moving to the right of the field and follow behind them and appear to be handing the ball off to a running back behind the offensive line, but actually the quarterback has the ball, turns around, and goes the other way. It is called misdirection. And that is what is happening on the floor, as we speak.

I understand why my colleagues don't want to talk about the President's actions. I understand why the Members on the other side don't want to talk about actions that we consider to be considerably outside what was intended by the national emergency powers given to the President. So I would like to get back, if I may, though, to the issue at hand.

I want to just read something.

"We will vote on a resolution to reverse the President's ill-advised national emergency declaration that funds the construction of a border wall using money that Congress has appropriated and the President has signed into law for other purposes, such as military construction. . . ."

"By declaring a national emergency, the President's action comes into direct conflict with Congress' authority to determine the appropriation of funds—a power vested in Congress by the Framers of our Constitution in Article I, Section IX. That is why this

issue is not about strengthening our border security, a goal that I support and have voted to advance. Rather, Mr. President, it is a solemn occasion involving whether or not this body will stand up for its institutional prerogatives and will support the separation of powers enshrined in our Constitution.

“Throughout our history, the courts have consistently held that, ‘Only Congress is empowered by the Constitution to adopt laws directing moneys to be spent from the U.S. Treasury.’

“For the past 65 years, the courts have determined the boundaries of Presidential authority, vis-a-vis Congress, under the doctrine of *Youngstown Steel Sheet & Tubing*, the 1952 Supreme Court case which reversed President Truman’s seizure of U.S. steel companies during the Korean war. As Justice Robert Jackson explained in his profoundly influential concurrence in that case, the question of whether a President’s actions are constitutionally valid should be determined by examining the source of the President’s authority, and in this concurrence, the Justice goes through three scenarios in which he assesses the President’s power.

“According to Justice Jackson, when acts taken by the President are against the express or implied will of Congress, the President’s power is at its lowest ebb. Mr. President, President Trump’s declaration clearly falls in that category.

“Now, the President rests his declaration on the National Emergencies Act, and that act fails to define precisely what constitutes an emergency, but there is a commonsense rule that we can apply. It is a five-part test that was used by the Office of Management and Budget under former President George Herbert Walker Bush to determine whether or not requested funding merited an emergency designation under our budget rules. Under that test, a spending request was designated as an emergency only if the need for spending met a five-part test. It had to be necessary, sudden, urgent, unforeseen, and not permanent. Now, whether or not one agrees with President Trump that more should be done to secure our southern border—and I do agree with him on that goal—his decision to fund a border wall through a national emergency declaration would never pass all of this five-part test.

“Another concern that I have with the President’s declaration is that it shifts funding away from critical military construction projects. We don’t know which ones. We have not been able to get a list, but this could have very real national security implications. And, again, I would note that the military construction appropriations bill incorporated projects recommended by the President and his Department of Defense, was passed by both bodies and signed into law by the President.

“Let me emphasize once again that the question presented by this resolu-

tion is not whether you are for a border wall or against a border wall. It is not whether you believe that border security should be strengthened or whether it is sufficient. It is not whether or not we support or oppose President Trump. Rather, the question is a far more fundamental and significant one. The question is this: Do we want the executive branch now or in the future to hold the power of the purse—a power that the Framers deliberately entrusted to Congress?

“We must stand up and defend Congress’ institutional powers as the Framers intended that we would, even when doing so is inconvenient or goes against the outcome that we might prefer.

“I urge my colleagues to support the resolution of disapproval and our Constitution.”

Now, some might think that was authored by a Democrat, but it was not. Senator SUSAN COLLINS of Maine issued that back in March of 2019 when we considered the resolution for the first time, and, frankly, she is far more eloquent than I.

I think I will let it stand at that, Mr. Speaker, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I know my friend from Maine to be an eloquent speaker. I thought that was classic MORELLE there. It sounded exactly like what I would have expected my friend to say.

As you would imagine, Mr. Speaker, I don’t disagree with Senator COLLINS, and I don’t disagree with Mr. MORELLE. That is just not what this resolution does.

Whenever anybody starts talking about constitutional law—that is why I thought it was classic MORELLE, Mr. Speaker, because he knows how much the law gets me going. He is not a lawyer and makes that point regularly in the Rules Committee, but I am, and when we start talking about the foundation of self-governance in this country I get excited.

But this isn’t a resolution about a constitutional question, Mr. Speaker. Read this resolution: Pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act—that is the act that this Congress passed in a previous Congress and a previous President signed—the national emergency declared by the finding of the President on February 15 is hereby terminated.

That is exactly one of the procedures that can be used—one of three—to end a Presidential declaration of emergency. What we are doing here today has nothing to do with reclaiming powers of Article I. We are just following the law that folks already wrote. We are just following the law that folks already have said is insufficient.

If you believe this law is insufficient, as I do, Mr. Speaker, and as I know the majority does, H.R. 1410 is the bill to bring to the floor to reclaim our power that we delegated away.

If you believe it is unconstitutional, the Court is the place to go and reclaim that power.

This resolution simply says we disagree. It is the same one we passed earlier this year. It is the same one the President vetoed earlier this year. And we are going to have that same conversation again.

I pledge to my friend on the other side of the aisle, when we get ready to reclaim constitutional power, count me in. I told my friend that in the Rules Committee 2 days ago that I wanted to support Article 1 over Article 2. I cast that vote yesterday. I will cast that vote again tomorrow.

But, Mr. Speaker, what my amendment will do if we defeat the previous question is in no way a partisan exercise. It is in no way a divisive exercise. It is not even the subject of disagreement passing unanimously out of the United States Senate and historically passing unanimously out of this House. As my good friend from North Dakota described, it has been passed by Republican Congresses and signed by Democratic Presidents; it has been passed by Democratic Congresses and signed by Republican Presidents.

We do not disagree on the need to provide these dollars to those communities to reduce that DNA backlog. I don’t understand why since May of this year when the Senate passed it unanimously this House has failed to take it up at all.

Instead of spending our time taking up a bill that was unanimously passed by the Senate and never considered here in the House, we are using our time to take up a bill that has already been passed by the House once and vetoed by the President once, so that we can pass it by the House again and have it vetoed by the President again.

I get the headlines. I understand what the press releases look like. I watch the Twitter feeds. I see the Facebook posts. I get the communications narrative of “look at us and look what we are doing.” I just grow weary of it, as I know my friends on other side of the aisle do, too.

I am ready to be out of the business of “look at what I am saying.” I am ready to get out of the business of “look at what I am passing.” I am ready to get into the business of “look at what we are doing together that is getting signed into law and actually making a difference.”

S.J. Res. 54 won’t fall into that category. It didn’t in the spring, and it doesn’t today.

But DNA testing does, Mr. Speaker. I urge my colleagues to think about what our choices are today: go down the same road we have been down already and do nothing. Or go down a road that we have traveled in a bipartisan way in every single authorization going back decades, and let’s repeat that success together today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I don't disagree with my colleague that we all grow weary. I never do of spending time with him on the floor. I just want to acknowledge that.

I would say a couple of things, because there is a lot to unpack here. But fundamentally this resolution should—I think he read it—say that, Pursuant to the National Emergencies Act, the emergency declaration finding is hereby terminated. That is actually in the law.

What we are doing in this resolution that was already passed by the Senate and it, hopefully, will pass—not only the rule, but the underlying resolution as well—and do exactly what the law does. There is no need to change the law.

We may disagree, and obviously we do, about whether or not the President's use of the provisions violates the Constitution. I say, yes, my learned colleague differs, but what is clear is we are using this within the context of the existing law, and so that is why we are here.

I think the one difference, however—and I apologize, I have to put my eyeglasses on to see this fine print—but one of the differences that I note is—and I may have noted this earlier, I apologize if I am repeating myself—but we now have a specific list of projects. So when I look at, for instance, in Virginia the Joint Base Langley-Eustis in January of 2020 is expected to have dollars for the construction of a cyber-ops facility. That is money that is being redirected.

If you look at in Oregon, Klamath Falls, replacing fuel facilities at the base there. If you look at—I mentioned the child development center, I believe. In Florida the Fire/Crash Rescue Station at Tyndale Air Force Base. The list goes on and on.

We now have more evidence of the fact that these projects are vitally needed by the military and by members of our Armed Forces and advance the security interests of the people of the United States and around the world.

So we have details now of, in my view, what amounts to an unconstitutional move of dollars without congressional approval. We have that. We are acting, once again, in conjunction with our colleagues in the Senate to end the national emergency declaration by the President. While we might agree or disagree as to whether or not that is really an emergency, and we might disagree or agree on whether or not the use by the President of the act in the way he did is constitutional.

What is incontrovertible is that the current law allows us to do what we are doing today to end the emergency, and that is really the question before us.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it pleases me to see you in the chair. It has been a North-western day so far, but the State of Washington has a proud tradition on the Rules Committee.

A lot of folks don't understand what the Rules Committee does up there. If you look over here on this side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, it looks like a representative sample of most of the Congress, but, really, it is a lot of folks with some Rules Committee passion. You can't get to the House floor without going through the Rules Committee.

As I think back on folks who have served, I certainly think about Doc Hastings as being in that category that labored on the Rules Committee year after year.

Mr. NEWHOUSE labored on the Rules Committee, and I appreciate him being down here to bring us to a close.

It is important what we do on the Rules Committee. We bring two kinds of bills to this floor, Mr. Speaker.

We bring things that are worked through the process. They are collaborative; they are agreeable. We get everybody on board, and we bring those under the suspension calendar. That is that calendar for things that we have already sorted out.

Then there are those bills that we hadn't quite sorted out, those things that might be a little controversial. In fact, when we bring a rule to the floor, almost every rule vote is an entirely partisan vote because of disagreements about the way the underlying process was structured.

I have an amendment and a motion in a defeating of the previous question and amending the rule that has passed this House through that suspension process, through that collaborative process, that is undisputed in the way that it is going to help families and communities across this community—again, passed the Senate unanimously in May of this year.

In the alternative, we are going to bring a resolution that has already passed this institution, only to be vetoed. It will pass this institution again, only to be vetoed.

We often talk about how many legislative days we have left on the calendar. We often talk about what it is that we can get done together. In fact, I just came from a hearing on civility in the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress with folks bemoaning how partisanship gets in the way of productivity.

Candidly, I don't see that in most of my day. The men and women on both sides of the aisle that I have the honor of working with day in and day out, Mr. Speaker, prioritize productivity over partisanship across the board.

But as the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE), my friend, observed in his football analogy, there is a quarterback who calls the plays in this institution. That quarterback calls the plays, and one team runs with the quarterback, and the other team runs against them.

This happened for decade upon decade upon decade. Occasionally, Mr. Speaker, we have an opportunity to get outside of that “who is going to score, who is going to win, who is going to lose.” We have an opportunity for us all to win, for us all to win.

Support the previous question today, and we are going to have another opportunity for one side to claim victory, one side to claim defeat, and nothing to get done for the American people. But defeat the previous question, have my amendment added to the rule, and then pass that rule, and we have an opportunity to do something that I say with no doubt every single Member of this institution believes needs to be done.

The choice is with the Members as they vote here in just a few minutes. Defeat this previous question, and then let's pass the rule.

In the absence of that, Mr. Speaker, if the previous question is not defeated, then we are going to have to defeat this rule, lest we go through the same partisan exercise that this House has already gone through time and time again this year.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE), my friend, both for his friendship and for his mentorship. He says he never gets tired of visiting with me on the House floor, Mr. Speaker, but inevitably, he only yields me 30 minutes and keeps the rest of the time for himself. I don't fault him for that. I am actually grateful for that.

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

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

First of all, I should note that I probably shouldn't get into a football argument with the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, with its long history of that sport. I also shouldn't do it because if my wife is watching, she will be very unhappy that I used a sports analogy, which she decidedly does not like.

But just to torture the analogy a little more, because Mr. WOODALL raised it, misdirection does have a quarterback, but the whole point is to fool the opposition.

I think that is what, frankly, some of my colleagues here today were trying to do, is to fool the American public about what this resolution before us is all about. I think that is unfortunate because the resolution on the floor is critically important.

Before I close, I want to compliment my friend. I do enjoy this. I know this is a serious topic—and no one should see it as anything else—but I always appreciate his passion, his intellect, his eloquence. It is always a joy to be with him in the Rules Committee and here on the floor, and I so appreciate that.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to thank all of my colleagues in the Rules Committee for their support of S.J. Res. 54, relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15,

2019, and I urge a “yes” vote on the rule and a “yes” vote on the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. WOODALL is as follows:

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (S. 820) to strengthen programs authorized under the Debbie Smith Act of 2004. 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 the Judiciary; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of S. 820.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HECK). 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. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

STEM OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2528) to direct the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to carry out programs and activities to ensure that Federal science agencies and institutions of higher education receiving Federal research and development funding are fully engaging their entire talent pool, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2528

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; FINDINGS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “STEM Opportunities Act of 2019”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents; findings.

Sec. 2. Purposes.

Sec. 3. Federal science agency policies for caregivers.

Sec. 4. Collection and reporting of data on Federal research grants.

Sec. 5. Policies for review of Federal research grants.

Sec. 6. Collection of data on demographics of faculty.

Sec. 7. Cultural and institutional barriers to expanding the academic and Federal STEM workforce.

Sec. 8. Research and dissemination at the National Science Foundation.

Sec. 9. Research and related activities to expand STEM opportunities.

Sec. 10. Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

Sec. 11. Report to Congress.

Sec. 12. Merit review.

Sec. 13. Definitions.

(c) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Many reports over the past decade have found that it is critical to our Nation’s economic leadership and global competitiveness that the United States educates and trains more scientists and engineers.

(2) Research shows that women and minorities who are interested in STEM careers are disproportionately lost at nearly every educational transition and at every career milestone.

(3) The National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics at the National Science Foundation collects, compiles, analyzes, and publishes data on the demographics of STEM degrees and STEM jobs in the United States.

(4) Women now earn nearly 37 percent of all STEM bachelor’s degrees, but major variations persist among fields. In 2017, women earned only 20 percent of all bachelor’s degrees awarded in engineering and 19 percent of bachelor’s degrees awarded in computer sciences. Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data, jobs in computing occupations are expected to account for nearly 60 percent of the projected annual growth of newly created STEM job openings from 2016 to 2026.

(5) In 2017, underrepresented minority groups comprised 39 percent of the college-age population of the United States, but only 18 percent of students who earned bachelor’s degrees in STEM fields. The Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles, found that, while freshmen from underrepresented minority groups express an interest in pursuing a STEM undergraduate degree at the same rate as all other freshmen, only 22.1 percent of Latino students, 18.4 percent of African-American students, and 18.8 percent of Native American students studying in STEM fields complete their degree within 5 years, compared to approximately 33 percent of White students and 42 percent of Asian students who complete their degree within 5 years.

(6) In some STEM fields, including the computer sciences, women persist at about the same rate through doctorate degrees. In other STEM fields, women persist through doctorate degrees at a lower rate. In mathematics, women earn just 26 percent of doctorate degrees compared with 42 percent of undergraduate degrees. Overall, women earned 38 percent of STEM doctorate degrees in 2016. The rate of minority students earning STEM doctorate degrees in physics is 9 percent, compared with 15 percent for bachelor’s degree. Students from underrepresented minority groups accounted for only 11.5 percent of STEM doctorate degrees awarded in 2016.

(7) The representation of women in STEM drops significantly from the doctorate degree level to the faculty level. Overall, women hold only 26 percent of all tenured and tenure-track positions and 27 percent of full professor posi-

tions in STEM fields in our Nation’s universities and 4-year colleges. Black and Hispanic faculty together hold about 6.8 percent of all tenured and tenure-track positions and 7.5 percent of full professor positions. Many of the numbers in the American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories for different faculty ranks were too small for the National Science Foundation to report publicly without potentially compromising confidential information about the individuals being surveyed.

(8) The representation of women is especially low at our Nation’s top research universities. Even in the biological sciences, in which women now earn more than 50 percent of the doctorates and passed the 25 percent level 37 years ago, women make up only 25 percent of the full professors at the approximately 100 most research-intensive universities in the United States. In the physical sciences and mathematics, women make up only 11 percent of full professors, in computer sciences only 10 percent, and across engineering fields only 7 percent. The data suggest that approximately 6 percent of all tenure-track STEM faculty members at the most research-intensive universities are from underrepresented minority groups, but in some fields the numbers are too small to report publicly.

(9) By 2050, underrepresented minorities will comprise 52 percent of the college-age population of the United States. If the percentage of female students and students from underrepresented minority groups earning bachelor’s degrees in STEM fields does not significantly increase, the United States will face an acute shortfall in the overall number of students who earn degrees in STEM fields just as United States companies are increasingly seeking students with those skills. With this impending shortfall, the United States will almost certainly lose its competitive edge in the 21st century global economy.

(10) According to a 2014 Association for Women in Science survey of over 4,000 scientists across the globe, 70 percent of whom were men, STEM researchers face significant challenges in work-life integration. Researchers in the United States were among the most likely to experience a conflict between work and their personal life at least weekly. One-third of researchers surveyed said that ensuring good work-life integration has negatively impacted their careers, and, of researchers intending to leave their current job within the next year, 9 percent indicated it was because they were unable to balance work and life demands.

(11) Female students and students from underrepresented minority groups at institutions of higher education who see few others “like themselves” among faculty and student populations often do not experience the social integration that is necessary for success in all disciplines, including STEM.

(12) One in five children in the United States attend school in a rural community. The data shows that rural students are at a disadvantage with respect to STEM readiness. Among STEM-interested students, 17 percent of students in rural high schools and 18 percent of students in town-located high schools meet the ACT STEM Benchmark, compared with 33 percent of students in suburban high schools and 27 percent of students in urban high schools.

(13) A substantial body of evidence establishes that most people hold implicit biases. Decades of cognitive psychology research reveal that most people carry prejudices of which they are unaware but that nonetheless play a large role in evaluations of people and their work. Unintentional biases and outmoded institutional structures are hindering the access and advancement of women, minorities, and other groups historically underrepresented in STEM.

(14) Workshops held to educate faculty about unintentional biases have demonstrated success in raising awareness of such biases.

(15) In 2012, the Office of Diversity and Equal Opportunity of the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration (in this Act referred to as “NASA”) completed a report that—

(A) is specifically designed to help NASA grant recipients identify why the dearth of women in STEM fields continues and to ensure that it is not due to discrimination; and

(B) provides guidance that is usable by all institutions of higher education receiving significant Federal research funding on how to conduct meaningful self-evaluations of campus culture and policies.

(16) The Federal Government provides 55 percent of research funding at institutions of higher education and, through its grant-making policies, has had significant influence on institution of higher education policies, including policies related to institutional culture and structure.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are as follows:

(1) To ensure that Federal science agencies and institutions of higher education receiving Federal research and development funding are fully engaging the entire talent pool of the United States.

(2) To promote research on, and increase understanding of, the participation and trajectories of women, minorities, and other groups historically underrepresented in STEM studies and careers, including persons with disabilities, older learners, veterans, and rural, poor, and tribal populations, at institutions of higher education and Federal science agencies, including Federal laboratories.

(3) To raise awareness within Federal science agencies, including Federal laboratories, and institutions of higher education about cultural and institutional barriers limiting the recruitment, retention, promotion, and other indicators of participation and achievement of women, minorities, and other groups historically underrepresented in academic and Government STEM research careers at all levels.

(4) To identify, disseminate, and implement best practices at Federal science agencies, including Federal laboratories, and at institutions of higher education to remove or reduce cultural and institutional barriers limiting the recruitment, retention, and success of women, minorities, and other groups historically underrepresented in academic and Government STEM research careers.

(5) To provide grants to institutions of higher education to recruit, retain, and advance STEM faculty members from underrepresented minority groups and to implement or expand reforms in undergraduate STEM education in order to increase the number of students from underrepresented minority groups receiving degrees in these fields.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL SCIENCE AGENCY POLICIES FOR CAREGIVERS.

(a) OSTP GUIDANCE.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with relevant agencies, shall provide guidance to each Federal science agency to establish policies that—

(1) apply to all—

(A) research awards granted by such agency; and

(B) principal investigators of such research who have caregiving responsibilities, including care for a newborn or newly adopted child and care for an immediate family member who is sick or disabled; and

(2) provide—

(A) flexibility in timing for the initiation of approved research awards granted by such agency;

(B) no-cost extensions of such research awards;

(C) grant supplements, as appropriate, to research awards for research technicians or equivalent positions to sustain research activities conducted under such awards; and

(D) any other appropriate accommodations at the discretion of the director of each such agency.

(b) UNIFORMITY OF GUIDANCE.—In providing guidance under subsection (a), the Director shall encourage uniformity and consistency in the policies established pursuant to such guidance across all Federal science agencies.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICIES.—Consistent with the guidance under subsection (a), Federal science agencies shall—

(1) maintain or develop and implement policies for individuals described in paragraph (1)(B) of such subsection; and

(2) broadly disseminate such policies to current and potential grantees.

(d) DATA ON USAGE.—Federal science agencies shall—

(1) collect data on the usage of the policies under subsection (c), by gender, at both institutions of higher education and Federal laboratories; and

(2) report such data on an annual basis to the Director in such form as required by the Director.

SEC. 4. COLLECTION AND REPORTING OF DATA ON FEDERAL RESEARCH GRANTS.

(a) COLLECTION OF DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal science agency shall collect, as practicable, with respect to all applications for merit-reviewed research and development grants to institutions of higher education and Federal laboratories supported by that agency, the standardized record-level annual information on demographics, primary field, award type, institution type, review rating, budget request, funding outcome, and awarded budget.

(2) UNIFORMITY AND STANDARDIZATION.—The Director, in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation, shall establish a policy to ensure uniformity and standardization of the data collection required under paragraph (1).

(3) RECORD-LEVEL DATA.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—Beginning not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on an annual basis thereafter, each Federal science agency shall submit to the Director of the National Science Foundation record-level data collected under paragraph (1) in the form required by such Director.

(B) PREVIOUS DATA.—As part of the first submission under subparagraph (A), each Federal science agency, to the extent practicable, shall also submit comparable record-level data for the 5 years preceding the date of such submission.

(b) REPORTING OF DATA.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall publish statistical summary data, as practicable, collected under this section, disaggregated and cross-tabulated by race, ethnicity, gender, and years since completion of doctoral degree, including in conjunction with the National Science Foundation's report required by section 37 of the Science and Technology Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885d; Public Law 96-516).

SEC. 5. POLICIES FOR REVIEW OF FEDERAL RESEARCH GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal science agency shall implement the policy recommendations with respect to reducing the impact of implicit bias at Federal science agencies and grantee institutions as developed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the 2016 report entitled “Reducing the Impact of Bias in the STEM Workforce” and any subsequent updates.

(b) PILOT ACTIVITY.—In consultation with the National Science Foundation and consistent with policy recommendations referenced in subsection (a), each Federal science agency shall implement a 2-year pilot orientation activity for program officers and members of standing review committees to educate reviewers on research related to, and minimize the effects of, implicit bias in the review of extramural and intramural Federal research grants.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICIES.—Drawing upon lessons learned from the pilot activity under subsection (b), each Federal science agen-

cy shall maintain or develop and implement evidence-based policies and practices to minimize the effects of implicit bias in the review of extramural and intramural Federal research grants.

(d) ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES.—Federal science agencies shall regularly assess, and amend as necessary, the policies and practices implemented pursuant to subsection (c) to ensure effective measures are in place to minimize the effects of implicit bias in the review of extramural and intramural Federal research grants.

SEC. 6. COLLECTION OF DATA ON DEMOGRAPHICS OF FACULTY.

(a) COLLECTION OF DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least every 5 years thereafter, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall carry out a survey to collect data from grantees on the demographics of STEM faculty, by broad fields of STEM, at different types of institutions of higher education.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—To the extent practicable, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall consider, by gender, race, ethnicity, citizenship status, and years since completion of doctoral degree—

(A) the number and percentage of faculty;

(B) the number and percentage of faculty at each rank;

(C) the number and percentage of faculty who are in non tenure-track positions, including teaching and research;

(D) the number and percentage of faculty who are reviewed for promotion, including tenure, and the percentage of that number who are promoted, including being awarded tenure;

(E) faculty years in rank;

(F) the number and percentage of faculty to leave tenure-track positions;

(G) the number and percentage of faculty hired, by rank; and

(H) the number and percentage of faculty in leadership positions.

(b) EXISTING SURVEYS.—The Director of the National Science Foundation, may, in modifying or expanding existing Federal surveys of higher education (as necessary)—

(1) take into account the considerations under subsection (a)(2) by collaborating with statistical centers at other Federal agencies; or

(2) award a grant or contract to an institution of higher education or other nonprofit organization to take such considerations into account.

(c) REPORTING DATA.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall publish statistical summary data collected under this section, including as part of the National Science Foundation's report required by section 37 of the Science and Technology Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885d; Public Law 96-516).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Science Foundation \$3,000,000 in each of fiscal years 2020 through 2022 to develop and carry out the initial survey required under subsection (a).

SEC. 7. CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS TO EXPANDING THE ACADEMIC AND FEDERAL STEM WORKFORCE.

(a) BEST PRACTICES AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND FEDERAL LABORATORIES.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with the interagency working group on inclusion in STEM, shall develop written guidance for institutions of higher education and Federal laboratories on the best practices for—

(A) conducting periodic climate surveys of STEM departments and divisions, with a particular focus on identifying any cultural or institutional barriers to the recruitment, retention, or advancement of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and other groups historically underrepresented in STEM studies and careers; and

(B) providing educational opportunities, including workshops as described in subsection

(b), for STEM faculty, research personnel, and administrators to learn about current research on implicit bias in recruitment, evaluation, and promotion of undergraduate and graduate students and research personnel.

(2) **EXISTING GUIDANCE.**—In developing the guidance under paragraph (1), the Director shall utilize guidance already developed by Federal science agencies.

(3) **DISSEMINATION OF GUIDANCE.**—Federal science agencies shall broadly disseminate the guidance developed under paragraph (1) to institutions of higher education that receive Federal research funding and Federal laboratories.

(4) **ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICIES.**—Consistent with the guidance developed under paragraph (1)—

(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation shall develop a policy that—

(i) applies to, at a minimum, doctoral degree granting institutions that receive Federal research funding; and

(ii) requires each such institution, not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, to report to the Director of the National Science Foundation on activities and policies developed and implemented based on the guidance developed under paragraph (1); and

(B) each Federal science agency with a Federal laboratory shall maintain or develop and implement practices and policies for the purposes described in paragraph (1) for such laboratory.

(b) **WORKSHOPS TO ADDRESS CULTURAL BARRIERS TO EXPANDING THE ACADEMIC AND FEDERAL STEM WORKFORCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with the interagency working group on inclusion in STEM, shall recommend a uniform policy for Federal science agencies to carry out a program of workshops that educate STEM department chairs at institutions of higher education, senior managers at Federal laboratories, and other federally funded researchers about methods that minimize the effects of implicit bias in the career advancement, including hiring, tenure, promotion, and selection for any honor based in part on the recipient's research record, of academic and Federal STEM researchers.

(2) **INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.**—The Director shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that workshops supported under this subsection are coordinated across Federal science agencies and jointly supported as appropriate.

(3) **MINIMIZING COSTS.**—To the extent practicable, workshops shall be held in conjunction with national or regional STEM disciplinary meetings to minimize costs associated with participant travel.

(4) **PRIORITY FIELDS FOR ACADEMIC PARTICIPANTS.**—In considering the participation of STEM department chairs and other academic researchers, the Director shall prioritize workshops for the broad fields of STEM in which the national rate of representation of women among tenured or tenure-track faculty or nonfaculty researchers at doctorate-granting institutions of higher education is less than 25 percent, according to the most recent data available from the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics.

(5) **ORGANIZATIONS ELIGIBLE TO CARRY OUT WORKSHOPS.**—A Federal science agency may carry out the program of workshops under this subsection by making grants to organizations made eligible by the Federal science agency and any of the following organizations:

(A) Nonprofit scientific and professional societies and organizations that represent one or more STEM disciplines.

(B) Nonprofit organizations that have the primary mission of advancing the participation of women, minorities, or other groups historically underrepresented in STEM.

(6) **CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKSHOPS.**—The workshops shall have the following characteristics:

(A) Invitees to workshops shall include at least—

(i) the chairs of departments in the relevant STEM discipline or disciplines from doctoral degree granting institutions that receive Federal research funding; and

(ii) in the case of Federal laboratories, individuals with personnel management responsibilities comparable to those of an institution of higher education department chair.

(B) Activities at the workshops shall include research presentations and interactive discussions or other activities that increase the awareness of the existence of implicit bias in recruitment, hiring, tenure review, promotion, and other forms of formal recognition of individual achievement for faculty and other federally funded STEM researchers and shall provide strategies to overcome such bias.

(C) Research presentations and other workshop programs, as appropriate, shall include a discussion of the unique challenges faced by different underrepresented groups, including minority women, minority men, persons from rural and underserved areas, persons with disabilities, gender and sexual minority individuals, and first generation graduates in research.

(D) Workshop programs shall include information on best practices for mentoring undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral women, minorities, and other students from groups historically underrepresented in STEM.

(7) **DATA ON WORKSHOPS.**—Any proposal for funding by an organization seeking to carry out a workshop under this subsection shall include a description of how such organization will—

(A) collect data on the rates of attendance by invitees in workshops, including information on the home institution and department of attendees, and the rank of faculty attendees;

(B) conduct attitudinal surveys on workshop attendees before and after the workshops; and

(C) collect follow-up data on any relevant institutional policy or practice changes reported by attendees not later than one year after attendance in such a workshop.

(8) **REPORT TO NSF.**—Organizations receiving funding to carry out workshops under this subsection shall report the data required in paragraph (7) to the Director of the National Science Foundation in such form as required by such Director.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a summary and analysis of the types and frequency of activities and policies developed and carried out under subsection (a) based on the reports submitted under paragraph (4) of such subsection; and

(2) a description and evaluation of the status and effectiveness of the program of workshops required under subsection (b), including a summary of any data reported under paragraph (8) of such subsection.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Science Foundation \$1,000,000 in each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out this section.

SEC. 8. RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION AT THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall award research grants and carry out dissemination activities consistent with the purposes of this Act, including—

(1) research grants to analyze the record-level data collected under section 4 and section 6, consistent with policies to ensure the privacy of individuals identifiable by such data;

(2) research grants to study best practices for work-life accommodation;

(3) research grants to study the impact of policies and practices that are implemented under this Act or that are otherwise consistent with the purposes of this Act;

(4) collaboration with other Federal science agencies and professional associations to ex-

change best practices, harmonize work-life accommodation policies and practices, and overcome common barriers to work-life accommodation; and

(5) collaboration with institutions of higher education in order to clarify and catalyze the adoption of a coherent and consistent set of work-life accommodation policies and practices.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Science Foundation \$5,000,000 in each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out this section.

SEC. 9. RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES TO EXPAND STEM OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) **NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION SUPPORT FOR INCREASING DIVERSITY AMONG STEM FACULTY AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—Section 305 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (42 U.S.C. 1862s-5) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) **SUPPORT FOR INCREASING DIVERSITY AMONG STEM FACULTY AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Foundation shall award grants to institutions of higher education (or consortia thereof) for the development and assessment of innovative reform efforts designed to increase the recruitment, retention, and advancement of individuals from underrepresented minority groups in academic STEM careers.

“(2) **MERIT REVIEW; COMPETITION.**—Grants shall be awarded under this subsection on a merit-reviewed, competitive basis.

“(3) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Activities supported by grants under this subsection may include—

“(A) institutional assessment activities, such as data analyses and policy review, in order to identify and address specific issues in the recruitment, retention, and advancement of faculty members from underrepresented minority groups;

“(B) implementation of institution-wide improvements in workload distribution, such that faculty members from underrepresented minority groups are not disadvantaged in the amount of time available to focus on research, publishing papers, and engaging in other activities required to achieve tenure status and run a productive research program;

“(C) development and implementation of training courses for administrators and search committee members to ensure that candidates from underrepresented minority groups are not subject to implicit biases in the search and hiring process;

“(D) development and hosting of intra- or inter-institutional workshops to propagate best practices in recruiting, retaining, and advancing faculty members from underrepresented minority groups;

“(E) professional development opportunities for faculty members from underrepresented minority groups;

“(F) activities aimed at making undergraduate STEM students from underrepresented minority groups aware of opportunities for academic careers in STEM fields;

“(G) activities to identify and engage exceptional graduate students and postdoctoral researchers from underrepresented minority groups at various stages of their studies and to encourage them to enter academic careers; and

“(H) other activities consistent with paragraph (1), as determined by the Director of the Foundation.

“(4) **SELECTION PROCESS.**—

“(A) **APPLICATION.**—An institution of higher education (or a consortium of such institutions) seeking funding under this subsection shall submit an application to the Director of the Foundation at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as

such Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

“(i) the reform effort that is being proposed for implementation by the institution of higher education;

“(ii) any available evidence of specific difficulties in the recruitment, retention, and advancement of faculty members from underrepresented minority groups in STEM academic careers within the institution of higher education submitting an application, and how the proposed reform effort would address such issues;

“(iii) how the institution of higher education submitting an application plans to sustain the proposed reform effort beyond the duration of the grant; and

“(iv) how the success and effectiveness of the proposed reform effort will be evaluated and assessed in order to contribute to the national knowledge base about models for catalyzing institutional change.

“(B) REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.—In selecting grant recipients under this subsection, the Director of the Foundation shall consider, at a minimum—

“(i) the likelihood of success in undertaking the proposed reform effort at the institution of higher education submitting the application, including the extent to which the administrators of the institution are committed to making the proposed reform effort a priority;

“(ii) the degree to which the proposed reform effort will contribute to change in institutional culture and policy such that greater value is placed on the recruitment, retention, and advancement of faculty members from underrepresented minority groups;

“(iii) the likelihood that the institution of higher education will sustain or expand the proposed reform effort beyond the period of the grant; and

“(iv) the degree to which evaluation and assessment plans are included in the design of the proposed reform effort.

“(C) GRANT DISTRIBUTION.—The Director of the Foundation shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that grants awarded under this section are made to a variety of types of institutions of higher education.

“(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$8,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

(b) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION SUPPORT FOR BROADENING PARTICIPATION IN UNDERGRADUATE STEM EDUCATION.—Section 305 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (42 U.S.C. 1862s–5), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) SUPPORT FOR BROADENING PARTICIPATION IN UNDERGRADUATE STEM EDUCATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Foundation shall award grants to institutions of higher education (or a consortium of such institutions) to implement or expand research-based reforms in undergraduate STEM education for the purpose of recruiting and retaining students from minority groups who are underrepresented in STEM fields.

“(2) MERIT REVIEW; COMPETITION.—Grants shall be awarded under this subsection on a merit-reviewed, competitive basis.

“(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Activities supported by grants under this subsection may include—

“(A) implementation or expansion of innovative, research-based approaches to broaden participation of underrepresented minority groups in STEM fields;

“(B) implementation or expansion of bridge, cohort, tutoring, or mentoring programs, including those involving community colleges and technical schools, designed to enhance the recruitment and retention of students from underrepresented minority groups in STEM fields;

“(C) implementation or expansion of outreach programs linking institutions of higher education and K–12 school systems in order to

heighten awareness among pre-college students from underrepresented minority groups of opportunities in college-level STEM fields and STEM careers;

“(D) implementation or expansion of faculty development programs focused on improving retention of undergraduate STEM students from underrepresented minority groups;

“(E) implementation or expansion of mechanisms designed to recognize and reward faculty members who demonstrate a commitment to increasing the participation of students from underrepresented minority groups in STEM fields;

“(F) expansion of successful reforms aimed at increasing the number of STEM students from underrepresented minority groups beyond a single course or group of courses to achieve reform within an entire academic unit, or expansion of successful reform efforts beyond a single academic unit or field to other STEM academic units or fields within an institution of higher education;

“(G) expansion of opportunities for students from underrepresented minority groups to conduct STEM research in industry, at Federal labs, and at international research institutions or research sites;

“(H) provision of stipends for students from underrepresented minority groups participating in research;

“(I) development of research collaborations between research-intensive universities and primarily undergraduate minority-serving institutions;

“(J) support for graduate students and postdoctoral fellows from underrepresented minority groups to participate in instructional or assessment activities at primarily undergraduate institutions, including primarily undergraduate minority-serving institutions and two-year institutions of higher education; and

“(K) other activities consistent with paragraph (1), as determined by the Director of the Foundation.

“(4) SELECTION PROCESS.—

“(A) APPLICATION.—An institution of higher education (or a consortia thereof) seeking a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Director of the Foundation at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as such Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum—

“(i) a description of the proposed reform effort;

“(ii) a description of the research findings that will serve as the basis for the proposed reform effort or, in the case of applications that propose an expansion of a previously implemented reform, a description of the previously implemented reform effort, including data about the recruitment, retention, and academic achievement of students from underrepresented minority groups;

“(iii) evidence of an institutional commitment to, and support for, the proposed reform effort, including a long-term commitment to implement successful strategies from the current reform beyond the academic unit or units included in the grant proposal;

“(iv) a description of existing or planned institutional policies and practices regarding faculty hiring, promotion, tenure, and teaching assignment that reward faculty contributions to improving the education of students from underrepresented minority groups in STEM; and

“(v) how the success and effectiveness of the proposed reform effort will be evaluated and assessed in order to contribute to the national knowledge base about models for catalyzing institutional change.

“(B) REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.—In selecting grant recipients under this subsection, the Director of the Foundation shall consider, at a minimum—

“(i) the likelihood of success of the proposed reform effort at the institution submitting the

application, including the extent to which the faculty, staff, and administrators of the institution are committed to making the proposed institutional reform a priority of the participating academic unit or units;

“(ii) the degree to which the proposed reform effort will contribute to change in institutional culture and policy such that greater value is placed on faculty engagement in the retention of students from underrepresented minority groups;

“(iii) the likelihood that the institution will sustain or expand the proposed reform effort beyond the period of the grant; and

“(iv) the degree to which evaluation and assessment plans are included in the design of the proposed reform effort.

“(C) GRANT DISTRIBUTION.—The Director of the Foundation shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that grants awarded under this subsection are made to a variety of types of institutions of higher education, including two-year and minority-serving institutions of higher education.

“(5) EDUCATION RESEARCH.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—All grants made under this subsection shall include an education research component that will support the design and implementation of a system for data collection and evaluation of proposed reform efforts in order to build the knowledge base on promising models for increasing recruitment and retention of students from underrepresented minority groups in STEM education at the undergraduate level across a diverse set of institutions.

“(B) DISSEMINATION.—The Director of the Foundation shall coordinate with relevant Federal agencies in disseminating the results of the research under this paragraph to ensure that best practices in broadening participation in STEM education at the undergraduate level are made readily available to all institutions of higher education, other Federal agencies that support STEM programs, non-Federal funders of STEM education, and the general public.

“(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

SEC. 10. TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS TO BROADEN TRIBAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN COMPUTER SCIENCE.—Section 525 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p–13) is amended by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) GRANTS TO BROADEN TRIBAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN COMPUTER SCIENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director, as part of the program authorized under this section, shall award grants on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to eligible entities to increase the participation of tribal populations in computer science and computational thinking education programs to enable students to develop skills and competencies in coding, problem-solving, critical thinking, creativity and collaboration.

“(2) PURPOSE.—Grants awarded under this subsection shall support—

“(A) research and development needed to bring computer science and computational thinking courses and degrees to tribal colleges and universities;

“(B) research and development of instructional materials needed to integrate computer science and computational thinking into programs that are culturally relevant to students attending tribal colleges and universities;

“(C) research, development and evaluation of distance education for computer science and computational thinking courses and degree programs for students attending tribal colleges and universities; and

“(D) other activities consistent with the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (b), as determined by the Director.

“(3) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—A tribal college or university seeking a grant under this subsection, or a consortia thereof, may partner with an institution of higher education or nonprofit organization with demonstrated expertise in academic program development.

“(4) **COORDINATION.**—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall consult and cooperate with the programs and policies of other relevant Federal agencies to avoid duplication with and enhance the effectiveness of the program under this subsection.

“(5) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the Foundation \$2,000,000 in each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out this subsection.”

(b) **EVALUATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall evaluate the grant program authorized under section 525 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p–13), as amended.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In conducting the evaluation under paragraph (1), the Director of the National Science Foundation shall, as practicable—

(A) use a common set of benchmarks and assessment tools to identify best practices and materials developed or demonstrated by the research conducted pursuant to grants programs under section 525 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p–13);

(B) include an assessment of the effectiveness of such grant programs in expanding access to high quality STEM education, research, and outreach at tribal colleges and universities, as applicable;

(C) assess the number of students who participated in such grant programs; and

(D) assess the percentage of students participating in such grant programs who successfully complete their education programs.

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the evaluation under paragraph (1) is completed, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall submit to Congress and make available to the public, a report on the results of the evaluation, including any recommendations for legislative action that could optimize the effectiveness of the grant program authorized under section 525 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010, as amended by subsection (a).

SEC. 11. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a description and evaluation of the status and usage of policies implemented pursuant to section 3 at all Federal science agencies, including any recommendations for revising or expanding such policies;

(2) with respect to efforts to minimize the effects of implicit bias in the review of extramural and intramural Federal research grants under section 5—

(A) what steps all Federal science agencies have taken to implement policies and practices to minimize such effects;

(B) a description of any significant updates to the policies for review of Federal research grants required under such section; and

(C) any evidence of the impact of such policies on the review or awarding of Federal research grants; and

(3) a description and evaluation of the status of institution of higher education and Federal laboratory policies and practices required under section 7(a), including any recommendations for revising or expanding such policies.

SEC. 12. MERIT REVIEW.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as altering any intellectual or broader impacts criteria at Federal science agencies for evaluating grant applications.

SEC. 13. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(2) **FEDERAL LABORATORY.**—The term “Federal laboratory” has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703).

(3) **FEDERAL SCIENCE AGENCY.**—The term “Federal science agency” means any Federal agency with at least \$100,000,000 in research and development expenditures in fiscal year 2018.

(4) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(5) **INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON INCLUSION IN STEM.**—The term “interagency working group on inclusion in STEM” means the interagency working group established by section 308 of the American Innovation and Competitive-ness Act (42 U.S.C. 6626).

(6) **STEM.**—The term “STEM” means science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 2528, the STEM Opportunities Act of 2019. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), the ranking member, for joining me in introducing this bill. I also thank the committee cosponsors on both sides of the aisle and the endorsing organizations.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has been a long time coming. Over a decade ago, in 2007, I introduced an early version of this legislation in response to the National Academies’ report titled “Beyond Bias and Barriers.”

This report was a call to action to address the biases and outdated institutional structures in universities that perpetuate the underrepresentation of women in many STEM fields. The report made clear that it is not a lack of talent but external factors, like limited access to support and campus resources, pay disparity, bias, and discrimination, that have hindered the advancement of women in academic STEM careers. The National Academies is conducting a follow-up study under the leadership of former NASA astronaut Dr. Mae Jemison.

While progress has been made, the fact remains that women are woefully underrepresented at all levels of STEM studies and in STEM careers. We need action, and we need bold leadership.

Women already comprise 50 percent of the population. By the year 2050, racial and ethnic minorities will also comprise 50 percent of our Nation’s population. Many of these groups are woefully underrepresented in STEM fields. Our Nation will not continue to lead in science and innovation if we do not tap into all the talent this Nation has to offer.

While there are unique challenges for different groups underrepresented in STEM, there are also many common themes and many common solutions.

Eventually, I combined my legislation focused on the advancement of women in STEM with another piece of legislation focused on underrepresented minorities in STEM. That combined legislation became the STEM Opportunities Act.

The STEM Opportunities Act addresses both the uniqueness and similarities, the challenges and solutions. Over the years, I have updated this legislation to incorporate new expert recommendations and stakeholder feedback to reflect emerging needs.

The STEM Opportunities Act of 2019 provides for research and demographic data collection to better understand the participation and career trajectories of women and underrepresented minorities in STEM research careers.

The bill directs the Office of Science and Technology Policy to develop consistent policies at Federal science agencies to minimize the effects of implicit bias in the grant review process, to help universities identify and address barriers for women and underrepresented minorities in STEM research careers, and to accommodate the needs of grant recipients who have caregiving responsibilities.

The bill also directs the National Science Foundation to award grants to support computer science education at the Nation’s Tribal colleges and universities.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2528, the STEM Opportunities Act of 2019. As a cosponsor of the legislation with Chairwoman JOHNSON, I am pleased the House is taking this up for consideration today.

H.R. 2528 continues the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology’s long history of bipartisan support for STEM education.

The United States is in a race to remain the world’s leader in science and technology. The only way we will win is by utilizing America’s most valuable resources—our people. This means developing a diverse, STEM-capable workforce at every education level and from every background.

The administration has recognized this need, and the President’s 5-year STEM strategic plan specifically calls for an increase of diversity, equality, and inclusion in STEM programs.

This legislation supports and builds upon that plan, authorizing activities at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Science Foundation.

The U.S. invests over \$1 billion a year in Federal STEM education programs, but we have not made enough progress in growing a STEM-capable workforce. One of the key provisions of H.R. 2528 is a requirement for more comprehensive data collection and analysis on the students, researchers, and faculty receiving Federal science grants.

This data will help us identify and reduce the barriers that prevent underrepresented groups from entering and advancing in STEM. It will also help us measure the success of Federal STEM programs.

The bill also includes a provision directing NSF to support computer science education through the existing Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

Access to computer science resources and the development of computing skills is critical in today's economy. STEM employment in the U.S. continues to grow faster than any other sector. Employers in all sectors, including agriculture, energy, healthcare, and defense, are desperate for workers with STEM skills. In order to meet this demand, the development of talent from all groups is essential.

H.R. 2528 takes important steps to ensure we are fully engaging America's entire talent pool and maintaining our global leadership in science and technology.

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

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), the ranking member, and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), the chairwoman, for introducing this great bill.

Today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2528, the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Opportunities Act, introduced by those two great colleagues.

STEM fields provide a great opportunity for academic and professional advancement. According to the Department of Commerce, STEM occupations are projected to grow by close to 9 percent, compared to approximately 6 percent for non-STEM occupations.

□ 1315

On average, students with a STEM degree are expected to have greater job prospects and to earn close to 12 percent more in wages than their non-STEM counterparts.

We should expect this growing trend to continue, and, therefore, we need to

ensure we bolster STEM capabilities in education and in the workforce to meet the demand for STEM professionals and remain at the forefront of scientific endeavors.

H.R. 2528 helps guarantee that the STEM community is diverse and representative of women, minorities, rural students, students with disabilities, and other underrepresented groups.

Specifically, this bill directs the Office of Science and Technology Policy to develop best practices on how to support STEM researchers who are also caregivers, how to best reduce the impact of bias in the review of grant proposals, and how to better identify cultural and institutional barriers at science agencies and Federal labs.

It also requires Federal science agencies to collect demographic information on grant proposals, awards, and faculty, and it directs the National Science Foundation to support the research and dissemination of best practices to increase recruitment, retention, and advancement of underrepresented groups in STEM degree programs and research careers.

Puerto Rico has a strong STEM academic and professional sector as well. We even created a caucus with universities—the Arecibo Observatory, among others—to help bolster this area. I, myself, graduated from a STEM school. We have remarkable STEM students and researchers who are engaged with their communities and are ready to contribute to their fields by producing innovative work for the benefit of the island and for the Nation.

The objectives of this bill are key to increasing the scope of the scientific population and meeting the current demands and challenges in STEM.

I am a proud cosponsor of this bill, and I would like to thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their leadership, not just in this area, but on many other important issues, and I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor.

I would also like to thank them for their leadership on the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and for helping me and helping us harness the capabilities of the Federal Government for the advancement of science and technology on behalf of the American people.

Unfortunately, I will be parting with the committee. However, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on science and many other issues in the future.

I commend them both and their staffs for all their assistance during these months, and I wish them all the best as they continue their great work. I really enjoyed my stay with that committee.

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

First, let me take a moment to note that the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico will indeed be missed on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology—and I think I can say this about the beloved chair—is a committee that still reflects many of the traditions of this House: working together for the common good, trying to drive this great Nation and all of our good citizens forward.

So, hopefully, at some future time, the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico will have the opportunity to come rejoin us, and I look forward to that very day.

That said, in my closing remarks, I would like to thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and her staff for working in a bipartisan fashion on this legislation and for incorporating our feedback and ideas. I look forward to continuing to work with her to advance STEM education efforts in this Congress that will support, encourage, and develop the next generation of STEM workers.

Maintaining our global leadership in science and technology is critical to our economic and national security. We will not be able to lead without a STEM-capable workforce for the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 2528, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to close and simply request that all Members support this bill. It is a bill that we need for the Nation and for our Nation's future in innovation, in order to maintain any activity on the world stage in innovation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2528, 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.

SOUTH FLORIDA CLEAN COASTAL WATERS ACT OF 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 335) to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 335

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 “South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. SOUTH FLORIDA HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of

1998 (Public Law 105-383; 33 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 605 through 609 as sections 606 through 610, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 604 the following:

“SEC. 605. SOUTH FLORIDA HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA.

“(a) SOUTH FLORIDA.—In this section, the term ‘South Florida’ means—

“(1) all lands and waters within the administrative boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District;

“(2) regional coastal waters, including Biscayne Bay, the Caloosahatchee Estuary, Florida Bay, and Indian River Lagoon; and

“(3) the Florida Reef Tract.

“(b) INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 540 days after the date of enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019, the Task Force, in accordance with the authority under section 603, shall complete and submit to Congress and the President an interim integrated assessment. Not later than 3 years after such date of enactment, the Task Force shall finalize, and submit to Congress and the President, such assessment. Such assessment shall examine the causes, consequences, and potential approaches to reduce harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and the status of, and gaps within, current harmful algal bloom and hypoxia research, monitoring, management, prevention, response, and control activities that directly affect the region by—

“(1) Federal agencies;

“(2) State agencies;

“(3) regional research consortia;

“(4) academia;

“(5) private industry;

“(6) nongovernmental organizations; and

“(7) Indian tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

“(c) ACTION PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years and 6 months after the date of the enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019, the Task Force shall develop and submit to Congress a plan, based on the integrated assessment under subsection (b), for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) address the monitoring needs identified in the integrated assessment under subsection (b);

“(B) develop a timeline and budgetary requirements for deployment of future assets;

“(C) identify requirements for the development and verification of South Florida harmful algal bloom and hypoxia models, including—

“(i) all assumptions built into the models; and

“(ii) data quality methods used to ensure the best available data are utilized; and

“(D) propose a plan to implement a remote monitoring network and early warning system for alerting local communities in the region to harmful algal bloom risks that may impact human health.

“(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the action plan, the Task Force shall—

“(A) consult with the State of Florida, and affected local and tribal governments;

“(B) consult with representatives from regional academic, agricultural, industry, and other stakeholder groups;

“(C) ensure that the plan complements and does not duplicate activities conducted by other Federal or State agencies, including the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force;

“(D) identify critical research for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal bloom events and their effects;

“(E) evaluate cost-effective, incentive-based partnership approaches;

“(F) ensure that the plan is technically sound and cost-effective;

“(G) utilize existing research, assessments, reports, and program activities;

“(H) publish a summary of the proposed plan in the Federal Register at least 180 days prior to submitting the completed plan to Congress; and

“(I) after submitting the completed plan to Congress, provide biennial progress reports on the activities toward achieving the objectives of the plan.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT AND CORRECTION.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-383) is amended by striking the items relating to title VI and inserting the following new items:

“TITLE VI—HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA

“Sec. 601. Short title.

“Sec. 602. Findings.

“Sec. 603. Assessments.

“Sec. 603A. National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program.

“Sec. 603B. Comprehensive research plan and action strategy.

“Sec. 604. Northern Gulf of Mexico hypoxia.

“Sec. 605. South Florida harmful algal blooms and hypoxia.

“Sec. 606. Great Lakes hypoxia and harmful algal blooms.

“Sec. 607. Protection of States’ Rights.

“Sec. 608. Effect on other Federal authority.

“Sec. 609. Definitions.

“Sec. 610. Authorization of appropriations.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 335, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 335, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019.

I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) for introducing this bill and for his commitment to this important issue.

South Florida has been suffering from economically and ecologically costly blooms of harmful algae in both its marine and freshwater systems for years, and it continues to get worse. Last year, south Florida was plagued with one of the most severe harmful algal bloom, or HABs, events on record.

Simultaneous toxic red tide and massive freshwater blue-green algae blooms choked waterways and coastlines. This caused a mass mortality of

wildlife, including, dolphins, manatees, and sea turtles. Hundreds of tons of dead fish washed up on the shores.

Beyond the millions of dollars of lost revenue for businesses, red tide and other HABs also pose health risks to humans from direct exposure and from eating infected seafood.

Low oxygen, known as hypoxia, can result when the algae die, sink to the bottom of the water bodies, and decay. It is a problem in the Gulf of Mexico “dead zone” and is a growing problem along coastlines where HABs persist.

The South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act authorizes a scientific assessment and action plan to help address the problem of HABs and hypoxia in south Florida.

The assessment and action plan will be conducted by the interagency Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Task Force, led by NOAA and the EPA. This task force researches, monitors, addresses, and mitigates HABs and hypoxia.

The assessment and action plan will help identify research gaps and detailed methods for mitigating and controlling HABs and hypoxia in south Florida. These documents will help serve as a blueprint for Federal, State, and local decisionmakers and other stakeholders to coordinate actions to reduce the HABs and hypoxia in the region.

Mr. Speaker, this bill takes an important step in helping address the HABs and hypoxia issue in south Florida. I strongly support this good, bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Representative MAST’s bill, H.R. 335, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019.

This bill tasks the interagency task force on harmful algal blooms and hypoxia to provide an integrated assessment on the causes and consequences of HABs, along with potential mitigation options in south Florida.

Additionally, the task force will look at the current status of research and identify gaps in research, monitoring, and management efforts. This will lead to the development of an action plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling HABs and hypoxia.

Although this bill is focused on the south Florida region, these harmful algal blooms have become an environmental problem in all 50 States, even in the freshwater of landlocked States like Oklahoma.

With the passage of this legislation, we will gain more knowledge of the dangers associated with HABs as well as potential mitigation strategies that could be applied to every State and region.

I want to thank Representative MAST and Representative WALTZ for encouraging this interagency collaboration to conduct research that will protect our environment and health.

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

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), who has worked so diligently on this bill.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding; I thank the gentlewoman for her support; and I thank the committee for their work on this piece of legislation.

Now, HABHRCA is what we are talking about here. That is what a lot of people know it as.

Since 1998 and the creation of HABHRCA, the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act, this interagency task force has done incredible work in different areas across the country, and they have done incredible work by working collaboratively across a number of different agencies.

Whether you are talking about the Department of Commerce, Interior, HHS, CDC, EPA, and looping in there the Corps of Engineers, the work has been outstanding, and it is what is needed: collaborative efforts to go out there and research and find real results, mitigate the occurrences of these harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, and do this in waterways across our Nation.

Now, H.R. 335, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019, focuses that interagency capability on the Nation's most devastating example of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia to date: those that have occurred in the south Florida area.

It truly is an environmental emergency that, unfortunately, many have witnessed on the news and seen in other places, and it has been a result of what has happened for almost a century: The U.S. Government has embarked on a piecemeal compilation of infrastructure projects across Florida that really contorted and misshaped the natural waterways of Florida.

Now, decades ago, it was realized that this patchwork of uncoordinated and often very conflicting flows of water design resulted in toxic concentrations of nutrients in one area or the elimination of natural filtration systems that used to purify the waters of Florida. So south Florida, today, is now riddled with environmental catastrophes from north to south, like harmful algal blooms, red tide, and hypoxia, these toxic overgrowths from these ecological disasters.

We have seen far too many of the devastating effects: massive fish kills around the Florida peninsula, carcasses of whale sharks, dolphins, manatee, millions of pounds of sea life washing up on our shores, results of deaths of many other animals, and, unfortunately, unknown health effects to humans that come in contact with this.

Now, a couple important factors that have played into this:

In July, the Corps of Engineers testified that, for decades, it had knowingly

discharged enormous quantities of toxic, harmful algal bloom-laden water from the 730-square-mile lake in the middle of south Florida, Lake Okeechobee, and one of those toxins that makes up harmful algal blooms that is so dangerous: cyanobacteria.

After many requests, the EPA, this year, made a report that said harmful algal blooms that had cyanobacteria of over 8 parts per billion, humans should not come in contact with.

To put that into perspective, we were having discharges of these kinds of algal blooms to the tune of 495 parts per billion last summer, so very, very serious health risks going on there.

□ 1330

They crippled the economy. They crippled small businesses. Tourism, fisheries, those things get destroyed. It devastates, obviously, the environment. It creates dying ecosystems.

It is in that that I thank the committee for their support on this because it is very serious to our community.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ), a member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee who also is very focused on these issues.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank my delegation colleague, Congressman MAST, for drafting this important bill, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019, to address the HABS problem, the harmful algal blooms, and improve water quality in Florida.

I also thank Senator RUBIO for introducing the Senate companion, and I give credit to my predecessor in Congress, now-Governor DeSantis, for prioritizing clean water at the State level.

Red tides and green algae have plagued Florida in recent years. As we have discussed here today, it impacts Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, Indian River Lagoon in my district, and both of Florida's coasts.

Last Congress, the Interagency Task Force on HABS was reauthorized, which was a very important step. This bill ensures that the task force will produce an integrated assessment on the causes, consequences, and approaches to reduce HABS; identify the current gaps in research; and, very importantly, produce an action plan to deal with it.

The focus of the task force is the Everglades, and the health of the Everglades impacts water quality across the State.

The scope of the introduced version for H.R. 335 attempted to take this into account by including "contiguous coastal near-shore water" in the definition of eligible waterways. However, "contiguous" could be interpreted by the task force—this was my concern—in any number of ways, potentially excluding the northern reaches of the Indian River Lagoon.

The entire Indian River Lagoon is part of the National Estuary Program,

and the southern section is an Army Corps of Engineers authorized reservoir included in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

According to the Army Corps, Indian River Lagoon is "home to more than 3,000 species of plants and animals" and "considered the most biologically diverse estuarine system in the continental United States."

This dynamic ecosystem is sensitive. It is important to the environment for those reasons, but critically, it is also important to our economy. A 2016 economic valuation study found that the output of the lagoon is about \$7.6 billion annually.

For these reasons, it is the right thing to do to ensure the Interagency HABS Task Force includes the entire lagoon.

In coordination with Congressman MAST, I offered a management amendment in the Science, Space, and Technology Committee markup that lists the entire Indian River Lagoon in the definition of waterways to be included in this bill.

We are not just seeing HABS in southern Florida. It is now spreading to other parts of my district and all parts of Florida. We have already seen blue-green algae in the St. Johns River and even spreading into our springs. Protecting the springs in central Florida is an ongoing effort.

It is for this reason that the task force's integrated assessment is so important. It will improve water quality management and prevent harmful algal blooms across the entire lagoon.

Moving forward, the Congress should examine the Clean Water State Revolving Fund allotment formula, which has not been updated since 1987.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. WALTZ. Importantly, in 2018, Florida received the third lowest allotment per capita, according to the EPA, yet it has the third most significant infrastructure needs in the country. This is unacceptable, particularly for a program so important in a State where water is so critical to our way of life.

I thank Congressman LUCAS. I again thank Congressman MAST for his work on HABS and this important legislation before us today.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 335 provides critical research on the harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in southern Florida and will develop an action plan to mitigate and control this environmental threat.

I thank Representative MAST, and my Science, Space, and Technology Committee colleague, Representative WALTZ, for their leadership on this bill. I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

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

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

I simply urge the passage of H.R. 335, and I thank all the staff, as well, for the bipartisan support of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 335, 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.

CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITY REMEDIATION ACT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3710) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the remediation of cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3710

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 “Cybersecurity Vulnerability Remediation Act”.

SEC. 2. CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES.

Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

“(6) the term ‘cybersecurity vulnerability’ has the meaning given the term ‘security vulnerability’ in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501); and”.

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C);

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

“(B) sharing mitigation protocols to counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities pursuant to subsection (n); and”;

(iv) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by inserting “and mitigation protocols to counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities in accordance with subparagraph (B)” before “with Federal”;

(B) in paragraph (7)(C), by striking “sharing” and inserting “share”; and

(C) in paragraph (9), by inserting “mitigation protocols to counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities,” after “measures.”;

(3) in subsection (e)(1)(G), by striking the semicolon after “and” at the end; and

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

“(n) PROTOCOLS TO COUNTER CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES.—The Director may, as appropriate, identify, develop, and disseminate actionable protocols to mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities, including in circumstances in which such vulnerabilities

exist because software or hardware is no longer supported by a vendor.”.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on how the Agency carries out subsection (m) of section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to coordinate vulnerability disclosures, including disclosures of cybersecurity vulnerabilities (as such term is defined in such section), and subsection (n) of such section (as added by section 2) to disseminate actionable protocols to mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities, that includes the following:

(1) A description of the policies and procedures relating to the coordination of vulnerability disclosures.

(2) A description of the levels of activity in furtherance of such subsections (m) and (n) of such section 2209.

(3) Any plans to make further improvements to how information provided pursuant to such subsections can be shared (as such term is defined in such section 2209) between the Department and industry and other stakeholders.

(4) Any available information on the degree to which such information was acted upon by industry and other stakeholders.

(5) A description of how privacy and civil liberties are preserved in the collection, retention, use, and sharing of vulnerability disclosures.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 4. COMPETITION RELATING TO CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES.

The Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department, may establish an incentive-based program that allows industry, individuals, academia, and others to compete in providing remediation solutions for cybersecurity vulnerabilities (as such term is defined in section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 2).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3710, the Cybersecurity Vulnerability Remediation Act, and I thank Chairman BENNIE THOMPSON for his work in securing the Nation against

terrorist threats, including cybersecurity vulnerabilities that target critical infrastructure, civilian agency networks, and private-sector cyber resources.

I also thank subcommittee Chairman RICHMOND and the Committee on Homeland Security staff for working with my staff and me on H.R. 3710.

I thank the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. ROGERS from Alabama, and the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago, we saw technology in the form of drones be utilized to attack, with explosives, refineries in Saudi Arabia. I think the basis of my legislation speaks to the point that it is crucial that this Congress and this Nation prepare itself for new forms of technology.

We have not had that incident here in the United States, but if we recall, in 9/11, no one could fathom using loaded airplanes, fully filled with the material, fuel, that could be utilized as a weapon to attack the World Trade Center, to kill the brave at the Pentagon and the brave in Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3710 is to speak to those vulnerabilities, in particular, cybersecurity vulnerability remediation, which directs the DHS to prioritize efforts to help network operators address known vulnerabilities.

It requires DHS' Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to widely share mitigation protocols that counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities, authorizing the DHS Science and Technology Directorate to establish an incentive-based program to allow industry, individuals, agencies, and academia to compete in providing remediation solutions for the highest priority cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

We must be ever vigilant and diligent as we look to these new levels and subsets of technology. It requires the CISA to report to Congress on its efforts to share mitigation protocols and coordinate vulnerability disclosure with its partners.

H.R. 3710 authorizes, for the first time, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to develop and distribute playbooks, in consultation with private-sector experts, to provide procedures and mitigation strategies for the most critical known vulnerabilities, especially those affecting software or hardware that is no longer supported by a vendor.

One of the statistics that we really know is that 80 percent—maybe even higher now—to 85 percent of the Nation's vulnerabilities—technology, infrastructure—is in the private sector. Those are the sites that our enemies would look eagerly to attack. The World Trade Center; in Saudi, the refineries; maybe some of our beautiful national monuments, outstanding sites here in Washington, D.C.; our national parks, these are the examples and the exhibits of the freedom of this Nation. Those are some government, some private sector.

Many know the terror that New York collectively faced, but there are other sites along the West Coast, in the Midwest, and in the Deep South that would also exhibit what the freedom of America is all about.

The playbooks that we would make available to Federal agencies, industry, and other stakeholders would help them prepare a network defense in the event of a cyberattack based upon vulnerability. I would like to think that we could prevent that attack.

A zero-day vulnerability is a software bug or exploit that has not been patched. Hackers can use these bugs and exploits based upon the vulnerability to steal data or damage networks before a patch can be developed to prevent a breach.

There are some vulnerabilities that cannot be patched. These require the resources provided by the playbook that will be provided in my bill.

H.R. 3710 authorizes the DHS Science and Technology Directorate, in consultation with CISA, to establish a competition program for industry, individuals, academia, and others to provide remediation solutions for cybersecurity vulnerabilities that are no longer supported.

The good news is that it seeks to have the consultation of Americans who have expertise and to be able to work with them to provide the remediation but also the playbook for prevention.

The vulnerabilities that will receive an entry in the playbook are serious and, if used by an adversary, can lead to significant costs and disruption of vital goods and services to the public. Just think of your water system, run mostly by local entities, or the electric grid, run mostly by the private sector.

In the 115th Congress, I introduced H.R. 3202, Cyber Vulnerability Disclosure Reporting Act, which addresses the Federal Government's sharing of cyber vulnerability disclosures to critical infrastructure owners and operators. H.R. 3710 goes further to address the remediation of identified cybersecurity threats by incentivizing work to patch or find solutions for cyber threats inherent in legacy systems.

Proactive and coordinated efforts are necessary to strengthen, maintain, and secure critical infrastructure, including assets that are vital to public confidence in the cyber nation's safety.

I hope that we will see our way forward in getting proactive and preventative as we move toward new levels of technology.

Mr. Speaker I rise today to speak in favor of H.R. 3710, the "Cybersecurity Vulnerability Remediation Act."

I thank Chairman BENNIE G. THOMPSON for his work in securing the nation against terrorist threats, including cybersecurity vulnerabilities that target critical infrastructure, civilian agency networks, and private sector cyber resources.

I thank Subcommittee Chairman RICHMOND and the Homeland Security Committee staff for working with me and my staff on H.R. 3710.

H.R. 3710, the "Cybersecurity Vulnerability Remediation Act" directs DHS to prioritize efforts to help network operators address known vulnerabilities by:

1. Requiring DHS's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to widely share mitigation protocols to counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities;
2. Authorizing the DHS Science and Technology Directorate to establish an incentive-based program to allow industry, individuals, agencies, and academia to compete in providing remediation solutions for the highest priority cybersecurity vulnerabilities; and
3. Requiring CISA to report to Congress on its efforts to share mitigation protocols and coordinate vulnerability disclosures with its partners.

H.R. 3710, authorizes for the first time the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency (CISA) to develop and distribute "playbooks," in consultation with private sector experts, to provide procedures and mitigation strategies for the most critical, known vulnerabilities, especially those affecting software or hardware that is no longer supported by a vendor.

The playbooks would be available to Federal agencies, industry, and other stakeholders to help them prepare network defense in the event of a cyber-attack based upon a vulnerability.

A zero-day vulnerability is a software bug or exploit that has not been patched.

Hackers can use these bugs and exploits based upon the vulnerability to steal data or damage networks before a patch can be developed to prevent a breach.

There are some vulnerabilities that cannot be patched and these require the resources provided by the Playbook that will be provided by this bill.

H.R. 3710 authorizes DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), in consultation with CISA, to establish a competition program for industry, individuals, academia, and others to provide remediation solutions for cybersecurity vulnerabilities that are no longer supported.

The vulnerabilities that will receive entry into the Playbook are serious and if used by an advisory, can lead to significant cost and disruption of vital goods and services to the public.

In the 115th Congress, I introduced H.R. 3202, Cyber Vulnerability Disclosure Reporting Act, which addresses the federal government's sharing of cyber vulnerability disclosures to critical infrastructure owners and operators.

H.R. 3710 goes further to address the remediation of identified cybersecurity threats by incentivizing work to patch or find solutions for cyber threats inherent in legacy systems.

Proactive and coordinated efforts are necessary to strengthen and maintain secure critical infrastructure, including assets that are vital to public confidence in the cyber nation's safety.

This bill supports the ongoing work of the Department of Homeland Security in security civilian agency and coordinating with private sector computing network owners and operators.

Most people do not know how long the federal government has used computing to carry out vital functions in service of the public.

The Federal government's first use of computing technology occurred in 1890 when an automated tabulation method was used to or-

ganize that year's census data encoded on punch cards.

Since that modest beginning in 1890, the Federal government has blazed a path for adoption of computing technology throughout the federal government, which established an unprecedented pace for innovation in the private sector that transformed our world from analogue to digital in 129 years.

One of the consequences of federal government's use of computing technology over the last 129 years are the challenges of operating legacy systems that use outdated software, which cannot be quickly upgraded to eliminate known cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

Federal government offices are vulnerable to cyberattacks, with the number of cyber incidents reported by federal agencies increasing more than 1,300 percent between 2006 and 2015.

In 2015, a hacker exploited access provided by a government agency contractor to break into government databases to gain access to 22 million security clearance files from the Office of Personnel Management.

In 2017, Federal agencies reported more than 35,000 cyber incidents, some of which targeted old operating systems that were no longer supported by a vendor.

According to the National Security Agency, it has not responded to a zero-day attack on government systems in the last four years, largely because hackers have found better success through basic attack methods.

H.R. 3710 will provide much needed structure around a federal government wide effort to address cybersecurity vulnerabilities in federal civilian agency networks.

I ask my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 3710.

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

□ 1345

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 3710, the Cybersecurity Vulnerability Remediation Act. This bill enables CISA to develop important mitigation protocols for vulnerabilities existing in outdated software and hardware through collaboration with public- and private-sector entities.

This important legislation, introduced by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, helps ensure that we maintain security in our networks.

I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in doing so.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me further explain what this bill does.

This bill supports the ongoing work of the Department of Homeland Security and security civilian agency and coordinating with private-sector computing network owners and operators.

Most people do not know how long the Federal Government has used computing to carry out vital functions in service of the public. The Federal Government's first use of computing technology occurred as long ago as 1890,

when an automated tabulation method was used to organize that year's Census data encoded on punch cards.

Let me remind our colleagues that we are about to venture on to Census now. Imagine a cyberattack on that process.

Since a modest beginning in 1890, the Federal Government has blazed a path for adoption of computing technology throughout the Federal Government, which established an unprecedented pace for innovation in the private sector that transformed our world from analog to digital in 129 years.

One of the consequences of the Federal Government's use of computing technology over the last 129 years is the challenges of operating legacy systems that use outdated software, which cannot be quickly upgraded to eliminate known cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

Federal Government offices are vulnerable to cyberattacks, with the number of cyber incidents reported by Federal agencies increasing more than 1,300 percent between 2006 and 2015.

In 2015, a hacker exploited access by a government agency contractor to break into the government databases to gain access to 22 million security clearance files from the Office of Personnel Management.

In 2017, Federal agencies reported more than 35,000 cyber incidents, some of which targeted old operating systems that were no longer supported by a vendor.

According to the National Security Agency, it has not responded to a zero-day attack on government systems in the last 4 years because hackers have found better success through basic attack methods.

I would hope my colleagues would consider recognizing that we must be in front of these potential attacks and not behind them.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption to the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the minority for its support of this legislation and ask my colleagues to support it.

As I do so, Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article, "DHS Flags Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities in Philips Patient Monitors: The Department of Homeland Security has issued an advisory about cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the wireless local area network modules of Philips IntelliVue portable patient monitors."

[Sept. 13, 2019]

DHS FLAGS CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES
IN PHILIPS PATIENT MONITORS

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY HAS
ISSUED AN ADVISORY ABOUT CYBERSECURITY
VULNERABILITIES IN THE WIRELESS LOCAL
AREA NETWORK MODULES OF PHILIPS
INTELLIVUE PORTABLE PATIENT MONITORS

(By Fred Donovan)

The Department of Homeland Security has issued (<https://www.us-cert.gov/ics/advisories/>

icsma-19-255-01) an advisory about cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the wireless local area network (WLAN) modules of certain Philips IntelliVue portable patient monitors.

DHS's Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT) warned that an attacker could corrupt the IntelliVue WLAN firmware and alter the data flow over to the patient monitor, causing an inoperative condition alert at the device and central station.

The vulnerable patient monitors are IntelliVue MP monitors MP20-MP90, MP5/5SC, MP2/X2, and MX800/700/600.

The vulnerabilities include use of hard-coded password and download of code without integrity check.

The use of a hard-coded password makes it easier for an attacker to guess the password and login via FTP and upload malicious firmware. In addition, the "product downloads source code or an executable from a remote location and executes the code without sufficiently verifying the origin and integrity of the code," warned the advisory.

Shawn Loveric of Finite State reported the vulnerabilities to Philips.

In a product security advisory (<https://www.usa.philips.com/healthcare/about/customer-support/product-security>), Philips recommended that users of the affected IntelliVue patient monitors update to the WLAN Module Version C wireless module with current firmware.

Philips said it will also issue a software patch for WLAN Version A that will be available by the end of 2019, while WLAN Version B is obsolete.

"Wireless network access should be controlled by authentication and authorization (e.g. WPA2), which are supported by Philips. Additional mitigations include implementing a firewall rule on the customer wireless network, and further controls on physical access to the system," Philips advised.

Philips said it had received no reports of patient harm. Its analysis judged that it is unlikely that the cybersecurity vulnerability would impact clinical use, due to mitigating controls in place. To date, Philips has received no complaints involving clinical use that it has been able to associate with the vulnerability or evidence of patient identifiers compromised.

DHS's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency recommended users of the vulnerable Philips devices take defensive measures to minimize the risk of exploitation of these vulnerabilities. Users should restrict system access to authorized personnel and follow a least privilege approach, apply defense-in-depth strategies, and disable unnecessary accounts and services.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. With that in mind, this is a real-life example of what can happen if we are not first in front.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join me in voting for H.R. 3710, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3710.

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.

UNIFYING DHS INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE ACT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2589) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a homeland intelligence doctrine for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2589

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 "Unifying DHS Intelligence Enterprise Act".

SEC. 2. HOMELAND INTELLIGENCE DOCTRINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 210H. HOMELAND INTELLIGENCE DOCTRINE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department, in coordination with intelligence components of the Department, the Office of the General Counsel, the Privacy Office, and the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, shall develop and disseminate written Department-wide guidance for the processing, analysis, production, and dissemination of homeland security information (as such term is defined in section 892) and terrorism information (as such term is defined in section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485)).

"(b) CONTENTS.—The guidance required under subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

"(1) A description of guiding principles and purposes of the Department's intelligence enterprise.

"(2) A summary of the roles, responsibilities, and programs of each intelligence component of the Department in the processing, analysis, production, or dissemination of homeland security information and terrorism information, including relevant authorities and restrictions applicable to each such intelligence component.

"(3) Guidance for the processing, analysis, and production of such information.

"(4) Guidance for the dissemination of such information, including within the Department, among and between Federal departments and agencies, among and between State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, including law enforcement, and with foreign partners and the private sector, consistent with the protection of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

"(5) A description of how the dissemination to the intelligence community (as such term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))) and Federal law enforcement of such information assists such entities in carrying out their respective missions.

"(c) FORM.—The guidance required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

"(d) ANNUAL REVIEW.—For each of the five fiscal years beginning with the first fiscal year that begins after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall conduct a review of the guidance required under subsection (a) and, as appropriate, revise such guidance."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting

after the item relating to section 210G the following new item:

“Sec. 210H. Homeland intelligence doctrine.”.

SEC. 3. COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

(a) ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and again not later than five years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate an assessment of the degree to which guidance established pursuant to section 210H of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by section 2 of this Act) is implemented across the Department of Homeland Security. Such assessment should evaluate the extent to which such guidance is carried out in a manner that protects privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

(b) ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT.—In conducting each assessment under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) use standard methodology and reporting formats in order to demonstrate and display any changes over time; and

(2) include any other subject matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(c) ACCESS TO RELEVANT DATA.—To carry out this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that the Comptroller General of the United States has access to all relevant data.

SEC. 4. ANALYSTS FOR THE CHIEF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.

Paragraph (1) of section 201(e) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Secretary shall also provide the Chief Intelligence Officer with a staff having appropriate expertise and experience to assist the Chief Intelligence Officer.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2589, the Unifying DHS Intelligence Enterprise Act.

H.R. 2589 seeks to improve the Department of Homeland Security's intelligence enterprise by ensuring intelligence officers across DHS are sharing information and countering threats in a unified manner.

Since the Department was established, intelligence and information sharing capabilities have matured, but DHS still lacks a coordinated intelligence enterprise.

In 2016, the Committee on Homeland Security released a comprehensive re-

view of the Department of Homeland Security's use of intelligence to counter terrorist threats and prescribed 30 recommendations.

As a result, this bill directs the Secretary of Homeland Security, through a DHS chief intelligence officer, to develop and disseminate written DHS-wide guidance for the processing, analysis, production, and dissemination of Homeland Security and terrorism information, and ensures this guidance is consistent with the protection of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

Given the diversity of missions across the Department, it is vital that component intelligence officers are working together, sharing information, and vetting that information against the broader U.S. intelligence community holdings.

H.R. 2589 requires an assessment and description of how the dissemination of information to the intelligence community and Federal law enforcement assists such entities in carrying out their respective missions.

One of the key missions of DHS is to act as a clearinghouse for threat information, and this bill will ensure that the Department continues to evolve into a better, more effective asset in responding to threats to the homeland.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2589, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2589, the Unifying DHS Intelligence Enterprise Act.

In December of 2003, I had the unbelievable opportunity to fly with our Nation's elite special operations aviation unit, the Night Stalkers, in conjunction with our Army's tier I counterterrorism unit in the capture of Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein. It was the highlight of my Army career.

Whether it was on missions in Iraq or hunting Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan, I realized that having a systematic way to gather, process, analyze, and disseminate intelligence information was critical to our success on the battlefield. That experience encouraged me to introduce this bill back in May so that DHS can best fulfill its very important mission to keep America safe.

This bill requires the Department's chief intelligence officer, or CINT, to establish a homeland intelligence doctrine for the Department, and it requires the CINT to maintain a dedicated staff.

In the years following the terrorist attacks of September 11, the Department was established to consolidate 22 existing Federal agencies and reshape the domestic intelligence and counterterrorism structure of the U.S.

Over the years, DHS has matured and refined its intelligence enterprise. Significant improvements have been made, but there is not yet complete unity among the various intelligence

offices within all the component agencies.

In 2016, the House Committee on Homeland Security released a comprehensive review of the Department's use of intelligence to counter terrorist attacks. They recognized that DHS, “has improved its ability to protect the homeland against terrorist threats over time, but major gaps remain.” They prescribed over 30 recommendations to the Department for improved intelligence sharing.

The goal of H.R. 2589 is to ensure all of the component entities at DHS are speaking the same language, using the same trade craft, and disseminating their products to the appropriate stakeholders, which include both intelligence communities and State and local partners. This legislation will help professionalize the DHS intelligence enterprise by establishing a shared intelligence doctrine.

Across DHS, dedicated border and immigration agents are gathering information on individuals seeking to enter the United States. Threats to transportation systems and critical infrastructure are gathered and assessed, and real-time cyber threats to the government and private networks are analyzed.

The incredible differences in the agencies of the Department create natural barriers to information flow. Given this diversity of missions, it is vital that component intelligence offices are working together, sharing information, and vetting that information against intelligence community holdings.

As a former member of the Army special operations task forces, I know the value of synchronized intelligence processes in order to connect the dots and successfully carry out a mission. This bill also authorizes the continued dedication to providing staff to the chief intelligence officer ensuring that this distinct mission continues to provide the value necessary to support the intelligence enterprise.

I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in doing so.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) for his service, and I thank him for this legislation.

It is worth noting that the bill that we just passed and the bill that we are now debating specifically dealing with cybersecurity and intelligence are crucial elements of our security.

I think that with the combination of recognizing the importance of the intelligence community that is on the front lines of providing our safety and then acknowledging the vulnerabilities in the cyber system as one of the components of new technology, I started out my remarks by taking note of the drone attack on the refineries in Saudi

Arabia. Here we are talking about cyber and its impact.

But I think the overall sense of these two initiatives is to ensure that we in Homeland Security are on the front end of dealing with the importance of securing this Nation on the new technologies that we are facing every single day.

I ask my colleagues to support the underlying legislation.

I include in the RECORD the following articles on this very topic: "Thousands of Vulnerabilities in Seattle's IT Network Attributed to Siloed Approach to Cybersecurity," September 17, 2019; "Leader of New NSA Cybersecurity Directorate Outlines Threats, Objectives," dated September 5, 2019; and then, August 30, 2019, "Why Focusing on Threat Hunting May Leave You Vulnerable."

[September 17, 2019]

THOUSANDS OF VULNERABILITIES IN SEATTLE'S IT NETWORK ATTRIBUTED TO SILOED APPROACH TO CYBERSECURITY

(By David Kroman)

Last May, Seattle's head of information security flagged a problem within the city's technology department: Because of a process breakdown, employees were indicating that they had fixed vulnerabilities in the department's computer network when, in fact, they had not been fixed.

"It has been discovered that there are currently over 21,000 known critical and high vulnerabilities on systems throughout Seattle IT," Andrew Whitaker, then the department's chief information security officer, wrote in a May 22 email to technology leadership. "Tickets have been closed out, claiming to have vulnerabilities remediated, but upon follow-up review they were, with a few exceptions, not remediated."

The result was that the servers, desktops and applications within the newly consolidated Department of Information Technology—which now handles the vast majority of the city of Seattle's technology functions, from utilities to the fire department—contained open miniports that could be accessed by would-be hackers.

When left unremediated, vulnerabilities provide possible paths for hackers to plant spyware, ransomware, viruses and other malicious software that can be immensely harmful to an organization, especially one that provides critical services. Cities are often particularly open to an attack and the effect can be devastating, as recent ransom attacks in Baltimore and Atlanta have shown.

Saad Bashir, Seattle's new head of the Department of Information Technology, said in an interview that he believes the vulnerabilities are manageable. He said Seattle is at risk, as are all organizations, but, in general, not abnormally so.

However, Bashir acknowledged the process breakdown was indicative of a broader problem (<https://crosscut.com/2017/07/at-city-hall-a-massive-department-is-mired-in-chaos>) he has been attempting to address within the organization since taking his position earlier this year. "What I observed very early was that there was a siloed approach in how cybersecurity was being practiced in the world of IT," he said.

Because of a disconnect between teams, Bashir said, some part of the security process would get completed, but would not be properly handed off to the next team. "If you're not clear, then you may not know whether that particular vulnerability man-

agement work has been completed the way it's supposed to be completed," Bashir said.

In an effort to improve the processes within the department, Bashir began a major reorganization of the relatively new department—including his firing of 14 directors and managers (<https://crosscut.com/2019/05/seattles-new-it-boss-fires-14-directors-part-or-organizational-change>)—just two days before Whitaker's message. The reorganization was not motivated solely by security weaknesses, he said, but was intended to create a smoother structure that would better catch possible entry points. When asked if the city was safer from an attack since he took over, Bashir said, "Absolutely."

Every organization contains some number of vulnerabilities. The trick is to continually identify and address them as they arise—an e-windshield wiper of sorts, where the vulnerabilities are the raindrops.

Experts say hackers are increasingly less likely to gain access through a vulnerability than they are through a phishing expedition. In such cases, a deceiving email message persuades employees to provide passwords or a malware-infected USB drive is left in a parking lot in hopes that someone finds it and plugs it in to their computer.

But addressing vulnerabilities in the city's systems continues to be an important function of its IT department.

"If I were a serious bad guy I'd be looking at the most vulnerable place," said Dr. Barbara Endicott-Popovsky, executive director of the Center for Information Assurance & Cybersecurity at the University of Washington. "I'd be looking at cities and I'd be looking at universities, because they're open and they can't afford the latest and greatest. It's kind of like, 'Open sesame.'"

Mike Hamilton, founder of CI Security and Seattle's chief information security officer from 2006 to 2013, said there are a number of reasons cities struggle to stay ahead of cyberattacks.

For one, the number of qualified security experts is down across the country, he said. And of those who are on the market, cities can't match the pay of large companies like Amazon or Microsoft.

"The ones that are good are in short supply, which means that local governments cannot compete for those resources," he said.

Additionally, cities are responsible for the security of all their departments, each of which may require vastly different things. "Because government is a federation of agencies, that makes it a little difficult to have policies in place that apply to [for example] the regulated industry of human resources without raising the ire of unions," he said.

Hamilton also said the biennial budgeting of local government makes keeping up challenging. "Technology moves a whole lot freaking faster," he said.

All of this, Hamilton said, is in the context of extremely high stakes. Compared with for-profit companies, "the potential impact [of an attack on government] is so much greater and government can't afford it," said Hamilton. "We know something needs to be fixed, and we don't fix it until something blows up."

Bashir said the new processes he's put into place has made him "confident that we no longer have any glaring process gaps." He couldn't say exactly how many vulnerabilities are still open on city systems, but that it was less than 21,000. The ideal number, Bashir said, is zero, but that's also extremely unlikely, which makes it hard to identify what a "good" number is.

"I worry about all of them," said Andrew Cushman, the city's new chief security officer. "Whether that number is 21,000 or

whether that number is 10 depends on the attacker and how skilled that attacker is and how motivated that attacker is. So I don't worry more because that number is 21,000, then I do if that number is 10."

Going forward, Bashir said he wants "to create a high level of security awareness mindset across the organization." The city could have zero vulnerabilities and it wouldn't matter if one employee plugs in the wrong USB to a work computer.

Hamilton said there are several easy things cities can do that, while not offering total protection, would make it so they are no longer "the slowest gnu in the herd getting picked off." For one, mandate zero personal use of city equipment, something Singapore implemented in 2017.

Phishing attacks remain the easiest entry point for hackers and so that's where the bulk of the city's attention should focus, Hamilton said. Because no matter how many protections are put into place, "There is not now, nor will there ever be, a firewall for stupid."

[From CSO Online, Sept. 5, 2019]

LEADER OF NEW NSA CYBERSECURITY DIRECTORATE OUTLINES THREATS, OBJECTIVES

(By Cynthia Brumfield)

Ransomware, Russia, China, Iran and North Korea are the top cybersecurity threats that will be the focus of a new division within the National Security Agency (NSA), the Cybersecurity Directorate, which is set to be operational on October 1, according to NSA director of cybersecurity Anne Neuberger. She was tapped in July by Director General Paul Nakasone to head the group. The Directorate aims to bring the agency's foreign intelligence and cyber operations together and "operationalize [its] threat intelligence, vulnerability assessments and cyber defense expertise," the agency announced when launching the new division.

"NSA really had to up its game," Neuberger said in a fireside chat with Niloofar Razi Howe, cybersecurity venture investor and executive at the Billington Cybersecurity Summit in Washington on September 4. "And that's what drove this desire to stand up a directorate and frankly to set a pretty aggressive mission, which is to prevent and eradicate cyber actors from national security systems and critical infrastructure with a focus on the defense industrial base."

In terms of the threats, "Clearly ransomware is the focus. We've seen there are roughly 4,000 ransomware attacks a day," Neuberger said. "When we look at Russia, we see a country that uses influence operations, uses cyber [that is] really integrated and below the level of armed conflict. They also use entities who aren't necessarily tied to the government, whether the Internet Research Agency for potential elections influence or China has its own unique approach to how the country uses cyber threats to achieve its national security and military objectives, Neuberger said. China's cyber threats are exemplified by three different and wholly distinct types of operations: the 2015 theft of 21.5 million records from the Office of Personnel Management, the hacking campaign known as Cloud Hopper that targeted eight of the world's biggest technology service providers, and ongoing theft of intellectual property such as when Chinese intelligence and business insiders sought to steal information related to a turbofan engine used in commercial airliners.

Iran is very volatile and uses destructive attacks in its own region primarily, Neuberger said. "North Korea always fascinates us as essentially a nation-state

criminal, as a country under sanctions using creative ways of cyber, whether it's crypto currency, whether it's cryptomining to gain hard currency and essentially keep the regime afloat."

Neuberger previously headed the agency's "Russia Small Group," a joint NSA-Cyber Command task force to combat Russian election interference and influence campaigns. The task force "was stood up out of a realization that something had dramatically changed and we had to reboot our approach as a US government," Neuberger said.

"Now influence operations have been around since the days of Adam and Eve, but what really changed was the age of social media," she said. Not only could an adversary send out broad messaging, but it could also target disinformation to particular ethnic groups, particular elements of a country, and do it in a "pretty cheap way ... looking as if one is an American."

"So, we realized that it took a more creative approach to protect our democracy. In the Russia Small Group, we worked closely with the DHS and FBI to ensure that from a cyber perspective they had all the threat information we had in a way that can be quickly actionable," Neuberger said. "We're tremendously proud of the work we did between NSA, Cyber Command, DHS and the FBI to defend the integrity of our elections and ensure that every American know that their vote counted and their vote matters," referring to the Russia Small Group's efforts to protect the 2018 midterm elections.

When it comes to warding off 2020 election threats, the Directorate will take the same approach the Russia Small Group applied in the 2018 elections. "Ensure there is threat intelligence, gain those insights, share that intelligence, and be prepared to impose costs on an adversary who may attempt to influence our elections," Neuberger said. "We will do the same work that we did in 2018 looking to see who are the actors seeking to shake confidence in the integrity of our elections, and share that with the FBI."

Ransomware has emerged as a bigger threat to the election infrastructure than it has before. The recent shift ransomware attackers have taken from targeting individuals to targeting entities is "certainly something that would make it be a key concern for the elections. The best protection is the same security advice we give: ensure one uses principles of least privilege [and] computers with admin access shouldn't have access to the Internet at all times."

Partnering with other government agencies and private sector companies and organizations will be a major focus of the Directorate. "Everything we do, we do in partnership with other agencies, with allies around the world and certainly the private sector plays a role," Neuberger said, noting that she wants to unify all the various communities involved in cybersecurity to enhance collaboration and focus on the hardest cybersecurity problems.

"Partners are key; they are the root of everything we can accomplish," she said. Among the partners the Directorate plans to include in its efforts are the Department of Defense, Cyber Command, DHS, the acquisition community, U.S. allies and certainly the private sector. "The private sector is often the first indicator of a significant threat or a significant compromise."

The goal is to push out as much unclassified information as possible and bring together all the elements that are needed to quickly identify and head off threats. "Ideally, we are sharing the threat information to prevent an attack, to prevent exploitation rather than being part of a team that helps with incident response," Neuberger said.

Although the Directorate doesn't have a "moonshot" objective as it begins oper-

ations, one goal is to address the "rampant abuse of Internet infrastructure," Neuberger said, particularly protecting the Domain Name System (DNS), the naming system underlying the Internet which has been subject to increasing attacks and redirections by malicious actors.

"DNS is a key way that adversaries use for command and control for exploitation," she said. Neuberger would like to see efforts such as the UK's NCSC's Protective Domain Name System, which was built to thwart the use of DNS for malware distribution and operation, more widely used. The Directorate can help by adding or contributing threat information to make those services even more effective.

The Directorate can serve to interconnect these efforts so they could communicate beyond internet transactions. "If we could achieve that, it would have even broader impact beyond cybersecurity."

[From Infosecurity Magazine] Aug. 30, 2019

WHY FOCUSING ON THREAT HUNTING MAY LEAVE YOU VULNERABLE

(By Bob Shaker)

The cybersecurity threat landscape is becoming increasingly complex and crowded, and with security teams around the world largely understaffed and facing burnout, experts are looking for the most efficient way to combat cybercrime.

One approach that has gained significant momentum of late is threat hunting—the proactive searching of threat indicators within an environment to sniff out highly advanced cyber threats. In threat hunting, security analysts search their environment for known indicators of compromise (IoCs) and adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs)—if any of these are found, there's a good chance that an attack is underway.

While threat hunting is a key element of a robust cybersecurity strategy, many organizations rely too heavily on this approach. A narrow focus on specific IoCs and TTPs paints an incomplete picture of the threat environment and means that the attacks that don't bear these hallmarks will get missed.

In this evolving threat landscape, enterprises can't just rely on threat hunting to keep their environments secure—they must broaden their cybersecurity approach, assessing security environments in a more holistic way to better detect advanced and stealth attacks.

WHY THREAT HUNTING HAS BECOME SO POPULAR

Threat hunting has recently become a major buzzword in the security industry in large part because it connotes a cooler, more technical and more skilled approach to security. As a result, security experts are gravitating toward it for career-building opportunities and advancing their security approach.

While threat hunting might be overhyped, there are also genuine benefits to the practice (when done correctly) that help explain why enterprises are so ready to adopt it. Threat hunting helps refocus security teams on emerging threats, since existing security technologies tend to address things we already know about.

Actively looking for emerging threats can mean identifying threats that might be lurking in the environment—reducing dwell time and tackling threats before they escalate and turn into full-blown security breaches.

In addition, adopting threat hunting tactics often leads to discovering visibility gaps in your current security approach—for example, your S3 buckets might not be configured properly or perhaps some firewall rules got changed, or maybe you're able to identify an

employee or group within your organization that is violating a security policy. Uncovering these poorly managed security solutions is a useful byproduct of threat hunting.

THE DOWNFALLS OF THREAT HUNTING

However, many organizations rely too heavily on threat hunting as they are unable to invest in the required infrastructure, resources and expertise to continually analyze all activity for possible threats. Often, this threat hunting is provided by third-party security companies, as many enterprises either lack the skills and resources entirely or are only able to dedicate their in-house teams to a few days of threat hunting a year.

With the major talent gap facing cybersecurity, most enterprises simply cannot find or afford to hire professionals with the required level of expertise. As a result, many are turning to managed services offered by security companies to help close the gap. According to Gartner, by 2024, 25% of organizations will be using MDR services, up from less than 5% today.

Threat hunting services often focus almost exclusively on threats posed by splashy, sexy attack groups—whether it is notable criminal APTs or nation state groups. A strong security program focuses on risk management, and one of the most important things security teams can do is accurately identify the risks that they are susceptible to, which for many enterprises isn't a nation-state attack.

While threat-hunting addresses attacks that everyone is talking about, the reality is that many enterprises should be equally—if not more cognizant—of commodity threats. While sophisticated threats exist and are important to defend against through threat hunting, the majority of threats facing enterprises are better addressed through good security hygiene.

Over-investing in threat hunting can lead to an incomplete and irregular picture of the risks enterprises face. In fact, a singular reliance on threat hunting alone means that many types of attacks will get missed if you're not specifically looking for them.

TAKING A HOLISTIC APPROACH

By over-rotating on big name threats, security teams leave open the possibility that they are going to miss the obvious. In this threat environment, security teams can't afford to drop the ball on the basics—a recent ESG survey of enterprise cybersecurity leaders revealed that more than three-quarters (76%) believe that threat detection and incident response is more difficult today than it was just two years ago.

To ensure a strong security posture, enterprises should take a comprehensive, multifaceted approach that goes beyond threat hunting. As they build out a holistic approach, they should be sure to:

Collect data on everything they can. Often when investigating a breach or incident, security teams find that they don't have any evidence because they aren't collecting and retaining the right data—it's usually the exception when there's sufficient logging for an incident. With living off the land attacks increasing (many of which fly under the radar of traditional logging), it's ever more important that teams don't skimp on data collection, as relying on a mixture of sources is more likely to help you detect threats early and prevent bad actors from getting in unnoticed.

Use multiple security tools and strategies. We've recently seen a trend toward new technologies like AI and machine learning across security programs. It's important to layer these tools and strategies as they each have their strengths and weaknesses. To maximize effectiveness, use a mixture of tools, methodologies and frameworks that integrate multiple attack and adversary considerations such as MITRE ATT&CK as well as

simple IOCs, rule-based detection, statistical models, linguistic models, and machine learning models—and then correlate with global threat intelligence, validating and augmenting with human expertise.

Don't underestimate the importance of humans. The human side of the investigation is critical. There is no better computer for detecting, recognizing and responding to threats than the human mind. While automated systems have helped advance the security industry significantly, a true "eyes on glass" approach to threat detection requires years of experience and the corresponding intuition of knowing when something is amiss.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues support the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there is bipartisan support for a professional, coordinated Department of Homeland Security intelligence architecture.

I want to thank Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member ROGERS for supporting this legislation and bringing it to the floor. It is time for DHS to be able to function with the same precision in the handling of intelligence information as our warriors in the Department of Defense, and I am honored to have the opportunity to help them do so.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2589, 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. 4378. An act making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes.

□ 1400

TSA REACHING ACROSS NATIONALITIES, SOCIETIES, AND LANGUAGES TO ADVANCE TRAVELER EDUCATION ACT

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3691) to require the TSA to develop a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports can be better understood by more people accessing such airports, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3691

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 "TSA Reaching Across Nationalities, Societies, and Languages to Advance Traveler Education Act" or the "TRANSLATE Act".

SEC. 2. PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports can be better understood by more people accessing such airports.

(b) CONTENTS.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of the most common languages other than English that are the primary languages of individuals that travel through or work in each major airport.

(2) A plan to improve—

(A) TSA materials to communicate information in languages identified pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(B) the communication of TSA material to individuals with vision or hearing impairments or other possible barriers to understanding such material.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the plan required under subsection (a), the Administrator of the TSA, acting through the Office of Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman and Traveler Engagement of the TSA, shall take into consideration data regarding the following:

(1) International enplanement.

(2) Local populations surrounding major airports.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the plan required under subsection (a), the Administrator of the TSA shall implement such plan.

(e) GAO REVIEW.—Not later than one year after the implementation pursuant to subsection (d) of the plan required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a review of such implementation.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AIRPORT.—The term "airport" has the meaning given such term in section 40102 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) MAJOR AIRPORTS.—The term "major airports" means Category X and Category I airports.

(3) TSA MATERIAL.—The term "TSA material" means signs, videos, audio messages, websites, press releases, social media postings, and other communications published and disseminated by the Administrator of the TSA in Category X and Category I airports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3691, the TRANSLATE Act.

Throughout my travels, I get the opportunity to witness and meet families and visitors from numerous countries, cultures, and backgrounds traveling throughout our Nation's airports.

These families share many of the same experiences we all share when traveling using an airplane. They want to board their flights on time and land safely at their destination without undue delay or confusion.

Sadly, signs and other communications throughout our U.S. airports are not meeting the needs of all travelers. Many non-English speakers, international travelers, and people with vision or hearing impairments experience challenges during their travels because the current signage is not accessible to them.

According to the U.S. Census, over 65 million individuals living in the U.S. over the age of five speak English not well or not at all.

No one should have to worry about missing a flight because they don't speak English or have impaired vision or hearing.

This bill addresses this issue by requiring TSA to make signage, video, audio, and other online content more accessible to travelers at major airports who do not speak English as their primary language.

This bill will make TSA operations more effective and efficient by helping to prevent miscommunication between TSA officers and travelers.

Furthermore, this bill helps ensure that we maintain a standard of inclusivity at our airports for residents and visitors alike.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3691, the TRANSLATE Act. TSA has an important mission to protect air travel and is responsible for the security of nearly 440 Federalized airports. Across these airports, TSA screens more than 2 million passengers a day.

To accomplish this mission, TSA relies on materials like signs, websites, and videos to communicate screening information to passengers and airport employees prior to their arrival at TSA checkpoints.

H.R. 3691 requires TSA to develop and implement a plan to identify languages other than English that are primary

languages of travelers at major airports and determine steps to improve communication in those languages at those same airports.

Also included in the plan will be steps for TSA to improve communication with individuals that are hearing and vision impaired or may experience other barriers to understanding TSA's communication.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Representative TITUS for her work supporting TSA's mission to secure air travel. I urge support of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and I thank the Member across the aisle for his bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Las Vegas; it is the entertainment capital of the world.

Last year, almost 50 million people passed through the gates of McCarran International Airport in my congressional district. They were tourists, business travelers, and friends and family of my ethnically diverse constituents. Many of them were from international airports of destination. They came from all parts of the world, and they didn't speak English.

Yet, much of what TSA communicates to travelers and transportation workers is through signs, announcements, and videos that are all in English.

Let's be clear. As you have heard the speakers before me say, you shouldn't have to worry about missing a plane at an airport in the United States just because you don't speak English.

That is why I am excited that the House is passing the TRANSLATE Act, which I introduced to make sure that TSA goes the extra mile in Las Vegas and at airports all across the country to communicate with the traveling public. It is a basic courtesy.

I know we all appreciate seeing signs in English when we are traveling abroad, so there is no reason we shouldn't make U.S. airports as welcoming as possible to those who don't speak English or who may be visually impaired.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for supporting this bill.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no speakers for this, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I am fully in support of this bill. Again, I want to just give accolades to the gentlewoman who put it together and recognize that this is fantastic, and we need to get it done.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3691 will make traveling easier for millions of airline passengers traveling throughout the United States whose primary language is not English.

By creating signage that meets the needs of all travelers, this bill will improve the travel experience for many.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3691, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3691.

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.

TRUSTED TRAVELER RECONSIDERATION AND RESTORATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3675) to require a review of Department of Homeland Security trusted traveler programs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3675

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 "Trusted Traveler Reconsideration and Restoration Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of Department of Homeland Security trusted traveler programs. Such review shall examine the following:

(1) The extent to which the Department of Homeland Security tracks data and monitors trends related to trusted traveler programs, including root causes for identity-matching errors resulting in an individual's enrollment in a trusted traveler program being re-instated.

(2) Whether the Department coordinates with the heads of other relevant Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial entities regarding redress procedures for disqualifying offenses not covered by the Department's own redress processes but which offenses impact an individual's enrollment in a trusted traveler program.

(3) How the Department may improve individuals' access to reconsideration procedures regarding a disqualifying offense for enrollment in a trusted traveler program that requires the involvement of any other Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial entity.

(4) The extent to which travelers are informed about reconsideration procedures regarding enrollment in a trusted traveler program.

SEC. 3. ENROLLMENT REDRESS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, with respect to an individual whose enrollment in a trusted traveler program was revoked in error extend by an amount of time equal to the period of revocation the period of active enrollment in such a program upon re-enrollment in such a program by such an individual.

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

California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3675, the Trusted Traveler Reconsideration and Restoration Act of 2019.

Millions of people have applied for a variety of DHS Trusted Traveler Programs such as TSA's PreCheck program and CBP's Global Entry, Nexus, Sentri, and FAST programs.

Once approved, enrollment in these programs allows travelers to go through expedited screening while allowing DHS officers to focus on higher risk travelers.

While I commend DHS for taking steps to focus on high-risk travelers, I am troubled by examples of travelers who meet all the security requirements for enrollment but are unable to enroll.

Misidentification or misinformation impairs DHS' ability to appropriately make determinations on eligibility and limits the public's willingness to participate in these programs.

This bill seeks to strengthen the DHS Trusted Traveler Programs by requiring the GAO to conduct a study of them. Specifically, the bill requires GAO to evaluate the identity matching process as well as the redress process for individuals who believe they have been wrongly disqualified from these programs.

Such a review will help ensure that the Trusted Traveler Programs are working more efficiently and that individuals seeking to participate are subject to consistent processes that ensure fair treatment for all.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3675, the Trusted Traveler Reconsideration and Restoration Act of 2019.

This bill, sponsored by my colleague, Representative JOHN KATKO, seeks to ensure the rights of travelers who have erroneously had their trusted traveler status revoked.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative KATKO for his leadership on this bipartisan bill, and for Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member ROGERS' commitment to bringing this bill to the floor today.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank Mr. KATKO for his leadership on this measure.

I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Tennessee closes.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, H.R. 3675, the Trusted Traveler Reconsideration and Restoration Act of 2019.

This bipartisan legislation seeks to improve the process of having one's trusted traveler status reinstated after it may have been revoked in error.

Every day, the Department of Homeland Security's Trusted Traveler Programs keep the traveling public moving freely and securely. The Trusted Traveler Programs, like PreCheck, Global Entry, Nexus, and Sentri, facilitate growing passenger volumes at airports and ports of entry while also making screening risk-based.

Unfortunately, however, some travelers have suffered from instances of miscommunication or misidentification, causing them to lose their trusted traveler status.

Unlike the Department's redress program for individuals who are originally denied enrollment in these programs, the process for restoration when someone's trusted traveler status has been erroneously revoked is much less clear.

The traveling public should not be subjected to a litany of bureaucratic hurdles and lengthy procedures at multiple different agencies when seeking help having their trusted traveler status reinstated.

H.R. 3675 helps alleviate this burden by implementing a top-to-bottom audit of the Department's existing data and processes by the Government Accountability Office.

It is my intention that this review will yield recommendations for Homeland Security to improve how travelers engage with the government on these issues, and break down communication barriers between Federal, State, and local agencies.

Importantly, my legislation also directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide commensurate re-enrollment time to those individuals found to have had their trusted traveler status revoked in error.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my bill's bipartisan cosponsors, including my friends, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. SLOTKIN for their support of this important bill. I also thank the chairman of the full committee, Mr. THOMPSON, and Ranking Member ROGERS for bringing this bill to the floor today.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I reaffirm my support for the bill. I

have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, our citizens expect that DHS' Trusted Traveler Programs are operated in a consistent manner and that DHS properly identifies those individuals that are low-risk travelers.

This bill will provide insight into DHS' identity matching process and ensure that individuals seeking to participate are subject to consistent processes that ensure fair treatment.

We also want DHS to focus its time and resources on individuals who are high risk. This bill will ensure that the programs that DHS uses to vet individuals are executed effectively.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) for introducing this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the bill's passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1415

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3675.

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.

HELPING FAMILIES FLY ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3694) to require the Transportation Security Administration to implement training for frontline Administration personnel regarding the screening of pregnant women and families with young children at passenger screening checkpoints, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3694

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 "Helping Families Fly Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. TRAINING REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop and implement training for frontline Administration personnel regarding the screening of pregnant women and families with young children at passenger screening checkpoints. Such training shall include the following:

(1) Information relating to concerns of pregnant women relating to the use of Advanced Imaging Technology and appropriate opt-out procedures and alternative screening procedures.

(2) Guidelines to assist pregnant women and families traveling with young children effectively and efficiently complete the screening process in a manner that is respectful and improves the overall functioning of the screening checkpoint.

(3) Communication and procedural guidelines for frontline Administration personnel to assist with passenger divestiture for pregnant women and families traveling with young children to improve the effectiveness and overall passenger experience at the screening checkpoint.

(b) COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY.—In conjunction with the implementation of the training required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall develop and implement a communications strategy for pregnant women and families traveling with young children to inform such women and families of the procedures and guidelines described in such subsection, including providing information to relevant passengers through social media, the Administration's public website, the Administration's customer service call center, and partnerships with aviation stakeholders, including air carriers and airport operators.

(c) PASSENGER SUPPORT SPECIALISTS.—In carrying out subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall, to the extent possible, make available passenger support specialists, upon request, to pregnant women and families traveling with young children to assist with screening checkpoint information, concerns, and procedures.

(d) TSA FAMILY LANES FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct a feasibility assessment to determine whether screening processes and the screening experience may be improved for travelers by developing optional, dedicated screening lanes for families traveling with young children at airports where the checkpoint configuration would allow and where the overall functioning of the checkpoint would not be inhibited in terms of passenger throughput or security effectiveness.

(e) BRIEFING TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the implementation of the training required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on progress regarding the implementation of this Act and improvements made to the screening process for pregnant women and families traveling with young children.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATION.—The term "Administration" means the Transportation Security Administration.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3694, the Helping Families Fly Act.

Traveling through the airport can be a stressful time for many of our travelers. Pregnant women and families with young children sometimes experience more difficulty when traveling, especially during the screening process.

TSA's current screening procedures must be improved to ensure that these families are supported and have an easier experience flying through America's airports.

This bill will improve the screening process for pregnant women and their families by requiring security personnel to undergo training specific to the concerns and needs of these specific travelers.

Additionally, this legislation requires TSA to increase awareness of security procedures and guidelines by utilizing various forms of communication to keep families informed of the different options they may have during the screening process. This includes providing passengers, upon request, support specialists for women and families and adequate opt-out options to allow passengers to undergo alternative screening procedures.

In short, this bill helps to improve TSA operations and support the millions of pregnant women and young families who travel throughout our Nation's airports.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3694, the Helping Families Fly Act, sponsored by my friend and colleague from Arizona, Representative LESKO.

H.R. 3694 requires TSA to implement a number of reforms aimed at improving the travel experience for pregnant women and families with young children, including specific assistance by TSA officers at checkpoints and new training for officers.

Representative LESKO's bill will ensure that TSA works closely with transportation stakeholders to make pregnant travelers and families aware of screening procedures and options for assistance.

This good-government bill recognizes that TSA is oftentimes seen as the face of the Department of Homeland Security, screening more than 2 million passengers a day. As such, it is incumbent upon the agency to ensure its services are working for all travelers.

H.R. 3694 will improve the passenger experience for pregnant women and families with young children. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to

close after the gentleman from Tennessee closes.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bipartisan legislation, H.R. 3694, the Helping Families Fly Act.

I believe strongly that TSA's passenger screening checkpoints should be a family-friendly environment. Airports can already be stressful places for the traveling public, and that stress can be exacerbated for expecting mothers or families traveling with young children.

That is why I introduced this bill, which directs TSA to train frontline personnel on how to appropriately address traveler concerns related to screening technologies and opt-out procedures.

Additionally, H.R. 3694 seeks to improve the passenger screening process by increasing the availability of frontline TSA personnel and passenger support specialists for pregnant women and families with young children.

Moreover, my legislation requires TSA to communicate across its various media platforms, and in partnership with transportation stakeholders, any improvements, procedures, changes, or services relevant to pregnant women and families with young children.

Lastly, H.R. 3694 will examine whether certain checkpoints may accommodate dedicated family-friendly screening lanes, which will improve the experience for traveling families while also improving the operation across all checkpoint lanes.

Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member of the Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee, as well as a mother and grandmother, I believe that we should be holding TSA accountable in how it interacts with the traveling public and facilitates the efficient and effective screening of passengers who are pregnant and traveling with young families.

I thank the chairman of the Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee, Representative CORREA, for his bipartisan support of this legislation. We don't always have a lot of that here, so I am very thankful that we were able to agree on this bill.

Additionally, I thank Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member ROGERS for their work to bring this bill to the floor today and all the bill's co-sponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation to make travel more friendly.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on the bill. I renew my support for the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3694 will improve the traveling experience for pregnant women and young families traveling throughout our Nation's airports.

By improving the awareness and skills of our security personnel, and providing more resources and support for our families, we will help ensure that our Nation's airports provide a safe, fair, and efficient traveling experience for all.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for offering this good legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3694, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3694.

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.

JOINT TASK FORCE TO COMBAT OPIOID TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3722) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a Joint Task Force to enhance integration of the Department of Homeland Security's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3722

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 "Joint Task Force to Combat Opioid Trafficking Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF JOINT TASK FORCE TO COUNTER OPIOIDS.

Subsection (b) of section 708 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 348) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A), by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iv) Enhancing the integration of the Department's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States.”;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (9) through (13) as paragraphs (11) through (15), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following new paragraphs:

“(9) ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of a Joint Task Force may engage with representatives from a private sector organization for the purpose of carrying out the mission of such Joint Task Force, and any such engagement shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

“(B) ASSISTANCE FROM PRIVATE SECTOR.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (b)(1), the Secretary, with the agreement of a private sector organization, may arrange for the temporary assignment of an employee of such organization to a Joint Task Force in accordance with this paragraph.

“(ii) AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall provide for a written agreement between the Department, the private sector organization concerned, and the employee concerned regarding the terms and conditions of the assignment of such employee under this paragraph.

“(C) NO FINANCIAL LIABILITY.—Any agreement under this paragraph shall require the private sector organization concerned to be responsible for all costs associated with the assignment of an employee under this paragraph.

“(D) DURATION.—An assignment under this paragraph may, at any time and for any reason, be terminated by the Secretary or the private sector organization concerned and shall be for a total period of not more than two years.

“(10) COLLABORATION WITH TASK FORCES OUTSIDE DHS.—The Secretary may enter into a memorandum of understanding by which a Joint Task Force established under this section to carry out any purpose specified in paragraph (2)(A) and any other Federal, State, local, Tribal, territorial, or international entity or task force established for a similar purpose may collaborate for the purpose of carrying out the mission of such Joint Task Force.”.

SEC. 3. NOTIFICATION; REPORTING.

(a) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(1) make a determination regarding whether to establish a Joint Task Force under section 708 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to carry out the purpose specified in clause (iv) of subsection (b)(2)(A) of such section, as added by section 2 of this Act; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate written notification of such determination, including, if such determination is in the negative, information on the basis for such negative determination.

(b) REPORTING.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security establishes a Joint Task Force under section 708 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to carry out the purpose specified in clause (iv) of subsection (b)(2)(A) of such section, as added by section 2 of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) beginning with the first report required under subsection (b)(6)(F) of such section 708, include with respect to such a Joint Task Force—

(A) a gap analysis of funding, personnel, technology, or other resources needed in order to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States; and

(B) a description of collaboration pursuant to subsection (b)(10) of such section (as added by section 2 of this Act) between such a Joint Task Force and any other Federal, State, local, Tribal, territorial, or international task force, including the United States Postal Service and the United States Postal Inspection Service; and

(2) in each review required under subsection (b)(11)(C) of section 708 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as redesignated by section 2 of this Act, an assessment of the activities of such a Joint Task Force, including an evaluation of whether such Joint Task Force has enhanced integration of the

Department's efforts, created any unique capabilities, or otherwise enhanced operational effectiveness, coordination, or information sharing to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, every day, in communities across this country, synthetic opioids kill Americans in shocking numbers. H.R. 3722 will take a step forward by addressing this epidemic, which is one of the most severe ever facing our country.

The opioid crisis, having already claimed hundreds of thousands of American lives over the past two decades, has evolved into a new and even more dangerous phase.

The first periods of the crisis were characterized by the overuse of prescription opioids and heroin. Devastating as these stages were, the current phase is even more deadly still.

Fentanyl and other synthetic opioids are coming into our country from laboratories in China and Mexico and are wreaking havoc on communities across the entire country. These extremely potent chemicals frequently cross our borders through legal channels such as international mail facilities, sometimes in small packages, and are difficult to detect or interdict. The bill now before us aims to address part of this challenge.

The Joint Task Force to Combat Opioid Trafficking Act, sponsored by Representative JIM LANGEVIN, passed through the House on a voice vote during the 115th Congress before stalling in the Senate. This Congress, the bill, once again, passed out of the Committee on Homeland Security with unanimous consent.

The core of this bill will require the Department of Homeland Security to stand up a joint task force dedicated to preventing synthetic opioids from reaching our borders. The joint task force model allows DHS to ensure that the strengths and capabilities of its various components are all leveraged to maximum effect.

Steps such as improved screening procedures, greater targeting of suspicious senders, and better information-sharing processes can all aid our

law enforcement agencies in halting the ongoing flow of synthetic opioids across our borders.

Unlike the existing authority governing DHS joint task forces, this bill will allow DHS and the private sector the opportunity to collaborate on this challenge. Private-sector partners also have strengths and capabilities that can greatly enhance joint efforts to prevent legitimate commercial activities from being exploited by bad actors.

The crisis at hand requires innovative solutions. A greater focus on increased collaboration between DHS, its components, and private-sector partners all could go a long way in addressing a major driver of this crisis.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3722.

The opioid epidemic continues to devastate communities across this Nation. Approximately 115 Americans die every single day from an opioid overdose. Opioid abuse doesn't discriminate. It touches people from every age group, race, class, gender, background, and economic status.

□ 1430

Some Americans become addicted after taking doctor-prescribed doses for an injury or a surgery, while others try them in illicit forms and become dependent.

Another disturbing trend we are seeing is illicit drugs being laced with fentanyl, which is 100 times more powerful than morphine, frequently leading to accidental overdose.

We have seen estimates concluding that more than 2 million of our fellow Americans are addicted to opioids, and, as a physician, I have seen lives devastated, families disrupted and often destroyed as the addict's behavior drives them to horrific acts.

As we work to confront this epidemic, we must prevent overprescription, stop the illicit flow into the United States, and treat those Americans who have become addicted.

This bill would authorize a joint task force within the Department of Homeland Security to organize opioid interdiction efforts across multiple components and agencies in a unity-of-effort campaign. It would also leverage domestic and international partners to provide a multifaceted approach to tackling the issue.

Most illicit opioids are produced in China and smuggled by mail, where vulnerabilities in the postal system are exploited. U.S. Customs and Border Protection is also seeing increased traffic from Mexico with opioids hidden in vehicles and cargo entering through the U.S. ports.

The joint task force approach to the opioid epidemic is effective because it fosters information sharing and exchange between all relevant stakeholders to combat the opioid epidemic.

While there are no quick or easy solutions to this epidemic, H.R. 3722 is a step in the right direction. I support this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3722, the Joint Task Force to Combat Opioid Trafficking Act of 2019.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the midst of a public health emergency that has devastated communities across the country, including in my home State of Rhode Island.

No matter your race, gender, age, or religion, Americans are suffering from the opioid overdose epidemic. In 2017, approximately 47,600 fatalities were attributed to opioid overdose.

Fentanyl is exacerbating the problem. This powerful, synthetic opioid, 25 to 50 times stronger than heroin and 50 to 100 times more powerful than morphine, caused more than 15 times more deaths in 2017 than in 2009.

The majority of opioids interdicted by the United States law enforcement agencies are seized at ports of entry. In fact, the southern border accounts for at least 75 percent of all opioids collected.

I am pleased to offer a solution with my colleagues, Mr. KING from New York, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. MCCAUL, that will strengthen the Department of Homeland Security's fight against the drug crisis.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a task force to enhance the internal integration of the Department's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, including fentanyl, from entering the United States in the first place.

Secretary Johnson was the first to use the joint task force model to achieve better unity of effort across the Department's components.

All of DHS' many agencies, from Customs and Border Protection to the United States Coast Guard, have an important role to play when it comes to combating opioid trafficking. So if the Homeland Security investigations are looking into a fentanyl distribution ring, for example, in Omaha, they need to coordinate efforts with Customs offices in El Paso so that packages en route to Nebraska are properly interdicted.

The JTF model is intended to ensure this coordination is baked into the culture of DHS so that cases don't slip through the cracks. Congress recognized the value of Secretary Johnson's pilot JTFs when we formally authorized them in 2016.

As new challenges confront the Department, we must make use of this organizational structure in innovative ways to maintain the synergies that

drove the creation of DHS in the first place.

Stopping proliferation of fentanyl is particularly well-suited to the JTF approach. Unlike many more traditional narcotics, fentanyl is often shipped directly to dealers from overseas. Fentanyl's extremely high potency allows these shipments to be small enough to go undetected unless carefully scrutinized. That is why it is essential that the joint task force on opioids collaborate with private-sector organizations and any other Federal, State, local, Tribal, territorial, or international entity to increase operational effectiveness, coordination, and information sharing.

We need to work with partners, especially the United States Postal Service and private parcel delivery services like UPS and FedEx to ensure suspicious packages are inspected. Having a single task force coordinating the Department's efforts makes it much easier for other organizations to know whom to call.

So this crisis gripping our Nation is, obviously, very complex. We cannot succeed in stemming the opioid epidemic unless the Federal Government recognizes the opportunity to integrate and collaborate—not only across agencies, but also with our private-sector partners.

So like every bill that makes its way to the floor, this legislation is a result, of course, of a collaborative effort. I have to begin by thanking former Senator Claire McCaskill, who has been a true championship in driving policy to address the opioid crisis and who first proposed applying the JTF model to this epidemic.

I must also thank my good friend, longtime colleague on the committee, and cosponsor, Congressman PETER KING, who is helping ensure that this effort is a bipartisan one; Mr. MCCAUL, who helped get this bill to the last Congress; and, of course, Mr. ROSE, who has been a real champion in helping to combat the opioid crisis and who has had an immediate impact fighting opioids since he came to Congress earlier this year.

I am grateful also to Chairman THOMPSON for his continued leadership on using all of the powers of DHS to combat this epidemic.

Like anything we do, nothing would have been possible, of course, without tireless staff work, and particularly that of Rosaline Cohen and Alex Carnes with the committee; my legislative director, Nick Leiserson; and also Elyssa Malin, a former staffer in my office.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the additional time.

As I said before, the opioid epidemic is increasingly complex, with a number of factors driving the tragic increases

in overdose. There is no silver bullet; rather, we need a whole-of-society approach. This bill will bring that unity of effort to the Department of Homeland Security so that it can be a more effective partner in turning the tide against opioid abuse.

I hope all of my colleagues will join me in supporting the creation of a joint task force on opioids and support this bill.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers for the bill. I renew my support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, our country faces a severe and ongoing crisis, with newly developed synthetic opioids causing tremendous suffering to our families, individuals, and entire communities throughout the country. The collaboration between private companies and the government that will be possible through this legislation will prove to be a crucial component in the task of stopping the flow of fentanyl across our borders.

H.R. 3722 is a bipartisan and targeted solution to address this most urgent need. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3722.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

TRAVELING PARENTS SCREENING CONSISTENCY ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3246) to require GAO review of certain TSA screening protocols, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3246

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 "Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) implementation of the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act (Public Law 114-293), as well as the effectiveness of TSA in ensuring screening protocol clarity and screening consistency relating to the screening of formula,

breast milk, purified deionized water for infants, and juice. Such review shall include the following:

(1) Consider whether TSA effectively manages consistency of screening protocol applications for formula, breastmilk, purified deionized water for infants, and juice, including the extent to which Transportation Security officers engage in screening beyond that which is prescribed through relevant policies and training.

(2) Evaluate the need for TSA to update and revise procedures for such screening.

(3) Assess whether TSA effectively tracks passenger complaints related to such screening to monitor trends and identify inconsistencies.

(4) Evaluate TSA's communications and information sharing practices for passengers, air carriers, and airports relating to screening protocols for such screening.

(5) Evaluate TSA's policies regarding the screening of passengers with nursing products, including the extent to which such passengers are more likely to receive secondary screening.

(6) Make recommendations for improving TSA's overall screening practices relating to such screening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3246, the Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act.

The stress of traveling through our airport checkpoints is very familiar to all of us. This experience can be especially burdensome on parents traveling with children. Too often, these families aren't given clear direction and guidance on how to ensure that they meet TSA guidelines while bringing baby supplies and nursing products through the screening process.

Parents across the country are often left confused and inconvenienced as they encounter different interpretations of TSA's policies at different airports. In some cases, parents have discarded expensive baby formula and other items after being instructed that such items cannot be brought through security when, in fact, they are allowed under TSA policy.

TSA must do better for these families by creating commonsense policies and clearly communicating with them to ensure parents are able to properly care for their children while traveling.

H.R. 3246, provides more certainty and protections to parents traveling with baby supplies, such as breast milk and formula. This bill will help improve traveling experiences for fami-

lies, while enforcing security standards for everyone traveling throughout our Nation's airports.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3246, the Traveling Parent Screening Consistency Act, introduced by Representative VAN TAYLOR.

As many of us can attest, the life of a parent with young or infant children can be quite stressful, particularly while traveling. Screening by the Transportation Security Administration at airports can make this even more stressful with inconsistent screening requirements for the essentials like formula, breast milk, deionized water, and juice.

This bill seeks to address any potential inconsistency in screening requirements by requiring the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review to determine if TSA needs to update or revise its protocols for screening and information sharing.

In addition to this determination, the GAO will also assess how passengers' complaints are monitored for trends and will include recommendations for how TSA can improve its practices for screening these items.

I would like commend Representative TAYLOR for his work on this legislation that addresses an issue brought to him by one of his constituents and is, likely, experienced by many new parents.

H.R. 3246 will be a tremendous benefit to the passenger experience for new families, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 3246, the Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act.

As a new Member of Congress, I endeavor to listen to my constituents. As a new Member, I have actually had over 300 individual meetings with my constituents in the last 8 months. I have had 24 Coffees with Your Congressman.

One of my constituents, a mother from Fairview, Texas, took advantage of this Coffee with Your Congressman opportunity and came and told me about her problems that she was having with TSA as a new mother trying to get her breast milk through to feed her child.

□ 1445

This I realized was a problem not just for her, but many mothers across my district and really many mothers

across this entire country. I have heard story after story, as I have worked on this legislation, telling about how the TSA is just not consistent with how they are applying their rules.

So this bill seeks to create clear and consistent rules that parents can understand as they travel our Nation's airports. This is important legislation to help streamline that very important process to both keep us safe and make it easy to travel.

I want to thank my colleague very much from across the aisle, Congresswoman RICE. I appreciate the leadership of Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member ROGERS, and I also want to thank Senator MCSALLY for carrying this piece of legislation in the other Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to, hopefully, passing this today, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3246.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on the bill. I renew my support. I recommend my colleagues support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3246 aims to ensure that families receive consistent information regarding the screening process for baby supplies and nursing products. This bill will enable parents to properly prepare the supplies necessary to care for their children when traveling while ensuring passenger security through the screening process.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. TAYLOR for this fine piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3246.

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.

COUNTER TERRORIST NETWORK ACT

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3526) to authorize certain counter terrorist networks activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3526

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 "Counter Terrorist Network Act".

SEC. 2. DUTY TO COUNTER TERRORIST NETWORKS; DETAILS AND ASSIGNMENT.

Section 411 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211) is amended—

(1) in subsection (g)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (vi), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) by redesignating clause (vii) as clause (viii); and

(iii) by inserting after clause (vi) the following new clause:

“(vii) collaborate with appropriate agencies, including Federal, State, local, Tribal, and international entities, to enhance border security through operations such as operations that seek to disrupt and dismantle networks, including foreign terrorist organizations (as such term is described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), that pose terrorist or other threats; and”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (p) through (r) as subsections (q) through (s), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (o) the following new subsection:

“(p) **ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL.**—The Commissioner may detail or otherwise assign personnel of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to other appropriate agencies, including to serve overseas in support of global information sharing partnership operations in furtherance of enhancing border security, including by preventing entry into the United States by individuals known or suspected of being associated with a network, including a foreign terrorist organization (as such term is described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), that poses terrorist or other threats.”.

SEC. 3. BRIEFINGS.

The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall biannually brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding activities, during the prior six months, in furtherance of clause (vii) of section 411(g)(4)(C) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211(g)(4)(C)), as added by section 2 of this Act. Such briefings may be provided in a classified setting if the Commissioner determines such is appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3526, the Counter Terrorist Network Act. Customs and Border Protection, or CBP, is charged with the important mission of securing our Nation's borders and ports of entries against a range of threats, including foreign terrorist networks. In pursuit of this mission, it is vital that CBP and the Department of Homeland Security collaborate with international partners to effectively prevent foreign terrorists from carrying out attacks on U.S. soil.

H.R. 3526 authorizes CBP's National Targeting Center, or NTC, to collabo-

rate with international partners to disrupt and dismantle foreign terrorist networks. The NTC uses technology and analytical tools to identify threats and share this information with domestic and international partners.

This bill seeks to solidify CBP's collaboration with international partners outside of our borders. The Counter Terrorist Network Act will authorize CBP to assign NTC personnel abroad to perform critical information-sharing operations in real time to ensure that individuals who are known or suspected of being associated with terrorist networks are prevented from entering the United States.

Even as Congress addresses the rise of domestic terrorism, we must continue to be vigilant of the threats posed by foreign terrorist organizations such as al-Qaida and the Islamic State. H.R. 3526 underscores this by authorizing CBP to counter terrorist and criminal networks from exploiting legitimate avenues to enter the United States.

Due to its border security mission, CBP is uniquely situated to combat these threats that originate from terrorist and criminal networks around the globe. This bill will allow Congress to work with CBP to ensure our borders are secure in a proven and effective manner.

I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) for introducing this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3526.

The men and women in uniform at U.S. Customs and Border Protection are tasked with an incredibly important mission. Every day they protect our Nation from transnational criminal organizations, human traffickers, and terrorists who wish to exploit vulnerabilities at our Nation's borders. To execute this critical mission, CBP has developed a cadre of subject matter experts who are well-versed in counter criminal network operations. These experts work tirelessly at our seaports, airports, and land border crossings honing their skills, stopping the flow of illicit goods and people, and creating actionable intelligence.

Given that CBP is uniquely positioned on our Nation's front line, it is alarming that the CBP does not have the authority to participate in counterterrorist network activities both domestically and internationally. CBP lacks the statutory authority to assign personnel to such specialized details and liaison assignments with a national security force.

H.R. 3526 corrects this deficiency by giving the commissioner of CBP the statutory authority to assign personnel to these specialized task forces and collaborate with appropriate Federal,

State, local, and Tribal entities to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations and foreign terrorist networks.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3526 will lead to enhanced information sharing and an increase in intelligence-driven enforcement operations. I encourage my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD).

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3526, the Counter Terrorist Network Act. I introduced the bipartisan Counter Terrorist Network Act with my colleague from New York, Representative KATKO, to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security has the tools it needs to work effectively with international partners to prevent foreign terrorist organizations from carrying out attacks on U.S. soil.

As we work to address growing threats posed by domestic terrorism, we must also remain vigilant against the threats posed by al-Qaida and its affiliates, the Islamic State, and other foreign terrorist organizations that aspire to do our Nation harm.

With the Counter Terrorist Network Act, law enforcement will have enhanced resources to help thwart threats to our country. The Counter Terrorist Network Act authorizes the National Targeting Center, which is housed within U.S. Customs and Border Protection, to collaborate with international security agencies to disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks.

Importantly, it authorizes CBP to assign National Targeting Center personnel to overseas posts to improve information sharing about terrorist networks and help prevent entry to the U.S. by travelers who are known or suspected of being associated with a terrorist network.

NTC—that is the National Targeting Center—personnel play an important role in the safety of our country, including my community in northern Illinois. We know that in fiscal year 2015, CBP was able to prevent 22,000 high-risk travelers from traveling to the U.S. through the collaboration between the NTC and other predeparture screening programs. This number represents previously unknown high-risk travelers who were found to pose a national security or terrorist threat.

The successful partnerships and programs that CBP has built with other law enforcement partners in furtherance of their antiterrorism and homeland security mission warrant congressional support. As we work to address growing threats posed by domestic terrorism, we must also remain vigilant against the threats posed by al-Qaida and its affiliates, the Islamic State, and other foreign terrorist organizations that continue to aspire to do our Nation harm.

I would note that similar language overwhelmingly passed the House in

2018, and I urge my colleagues to again support the Counter Terrorist Network Act.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman THOMPSON and his staff on the House Committee on Homeland Security for all of their invaluable work on this legislation.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no speakers on this bill. I renew my recommendation that my colleagues support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, 18 years after the most devastating terrorist attack on our country, it is imperative that DHS continue its efforts to prevent foreign terrorist organizations from carrying out attacks on our homeland. By passing H.R. 3526 today, Congress can ensure that DHS continues to address border or homeland security threats long before they are present at our borders.

I would also note that last Congress, the House overwhelmingly passed similar legislation in a bipartisan manner. It was approved by a vote of 410–2. I would hope that my colleagues would again lend their support and join me in passing this legislation today.

I want to thank Ms. UNDERWOOD for this most important and timely piece of legislation to protect our homeland from terrorists.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3526.

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.

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM DOCUMENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THREATS IN AMERICA ACT

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3106) to require a joint 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, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3106

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 “Domestic and International Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act” or the “Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(3) **DOMESTIC TERRORISM.**—The term “domestic terrorism” has the meaning given such term in section 2331 of title 18, United States Code.

(4) **HATE CRIME.**—The term “hate crime” means criminal offenses committed in violation of sections 241, 245, 247, and 249 of title 18, United States Code, and section 3631 of title 42, United States Code.

(5) **INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**—The term “international terrorism” has the meaning given such term in section 2331 of title 18, United States Code.

(6) **ONLINE PLATFORM.**—The term “online platform” means any public-facing website, web application, or digital application, including a mobile application, and includes a social network, an ad network, a search engine, or an email service.

(7) **PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.**—The term “personally identifiable information” means any information about an individual elicited, collected, stored, or maintained by an agency, including the following:

(A) Any information that can be used to distinguish or trace the identity of an individual, such as a name, a social security number, a date and place of birth, a mother’s maiden name, or biometric records.

(B) Any other information that is linked or linkable to an individual, such as medical, educational, financial, or employment information.

(8) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

TITLE I—FEDERAL EFFORTS AGAINST DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 101. JOINT DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM REPORT.

(a) **ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States and the appropriate congressional committees a joint report on domestic terrorism and international terrorism.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(A) All guidance, policy memos, and related documents regarding the following:

(i) The criteria for opening an investigation for domestic terrorism or international terrorism or another crime with a nexus to domestic terrorism or international terrorism, including any standards of proof required before opening such investigation.

(ii) Sharing of domestic terrorism or international terrorism information across law enforcement agencies.

(iii) Federal requirements and compliance with privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties policies and protections, including protections against the public release of the names or personally identifiable information of individuals involved in incidents, investiga-

tions, indictments, prosecutions, or convictions for which data is reported under this section.

(B) A description of the methodology utilized to identify domestic terrorism and international terrorism investigative classifications (including any subcategories) and to assign an investigative classification (including any subcategory) to a domestic terrorism or international terrorism incident.

(C) Threat prioritization determinations made each year by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, consistent with appropriate classification standards.

(D) The information required under paragraph (2).

(2) **INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (A), each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include information on incidents of domestic terrorism and international terrorism, including, with respect to each investigative classification (including any subcategory) of each such incident, the number and type of actual and attempted property crimes, the number and type of actual and attempted attacks on persons, the number of people injured, and the number of people killed, and—

(A) in the first such report, data on incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism and international terrorism that have occurred in the United States since April 19, 1995, disaggregated by fiscal year, including, with respect to each such incident, the number and type of property crimes, the number and type of actual and attempted attacks on persons, the number of people injured, and number of people killed; and

(B) in each subsequent report for the preceding fiscal year—

(i) data on incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism and international terrorism that occurred in the United States, including, with respect to each such incident, the number and type of actual and attempted property crimes, the number and type of actual and attempted attacks on persons, the number of people injured, and the number of people killed;

(ii) the number of—

(I) assessments, preliminary investigations, and full investigations with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories), and the number of such investigations that were initiated as a result of a hate crime investigation;

(II) indictments with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories) and component or sub-component responsible for each such indictment, and an explanation of each such indictment;

(III) prosecutions with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories) and component or sub-component responsible for each such prosecution, and an explanation of each such prosecution; and

(IV) convictions with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories) and component or sub-component responsible for each such conviction, and an explanation of each such conviction;

(iii) the number of full-time staff, including position descriptions, employed by the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice to handle matters described in subclauses (I) through (IV) of clause (ii), disaggregated by domestic terrorism and international terrorism; and

(iv) the number of referrals to State authorities with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories) and component or sub-component responsible for each such referral, and an explanation of each such referral.

(3) **BREAKDOWN OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.**—The information provided under paragraph (2) related to the number of people killed or injured shall include a breakdown of law enforcement, first responders, military personnel, and other government officials.

(c) **FORMAT.**—The information required pursuant to subclauses (I) through (IV) of subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii) may be provided in a format that uses the marking associated with the Central Records System or any successor system.

(d) **INFORMATION QUALITY.**—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall comply with the guidelines issued by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to section 515 of title V of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-554; 114 Stat. 2763A-154) (commonly referred to as the “Data Quality Act”).

(e) **CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.**—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall be—

(1) unclassified with a classified annex only if necessary; and

(2) in the case of the unclassified portion of each such report, posted on the public websites of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SEC. 102. ANNUAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL AUDIT OF JOINT REPORT ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) **REVIEWS REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after each submission of a joint report on domestic terrorism and international terrorism under section 101(a) and for five years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an audit of each such report.

(b) **ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.**—In conducting each audit under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) use standard methodology and reporting formats in order to identify, demonstrate, and display any changes over time, including relating to the number of investigations, indictments, prosecutions, convictions, and full-time staff between report submissions;

(2) evaluate adherence to such standard methodology and the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties policies and protections set forth in section 101(b)(1)(A)(iii) and 101(b)(1)(B);

(3) evaluate all guidance, policy memos, and related documents utilized to decide to initiate investigations with a domestic terrorism nexus; and

(4) include any other subject matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(c) **ACCESS TO RELEVANT DATA.**—The Attorney General, the Director, and the Secretary shall ensure that the Comptroller General of the United States has access to all data necessary to conduct each audit under subsection (a), consistent with section 716(a) of title 31, United States Code.

TITLE II—HOMELAND SECURITY RESEARCH ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 201. RESEARCH ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland

Security, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on international terrorism with a nexus, including an ideological or other relationship, with a current trend in domestic terrorism in the United States. Each such report shall take into consideration acts that resulted in indictment, prosecution, or conviction, and any patterns among such terrorist acts.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Information on international terrorism with ideological, financial, logistical, or other connections to domestic terrorism.

(2) Information on trends in the use of on-line platforms for such terrorism.

(3) Strategies that foreign governments have undertaken to counter such terrorism.

(4) The potential benefits and risks of implementing such strategies in the United States, including any potential harm to local communities, privacy, civil rights, civil liberties, and safety.

(c) **FORM.**—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified format but may contain a classified annex only if the Secretary determines such is necessary. Each such unclassified report shall be posted on the public website of the Department of Homeland Security.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2026 to carry out this Act, of which \$1,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of such fiscal years for the completion of the joint reports on domestic terrorism and international terrorism under section 101, and \$1,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of such fiscal years to carry out section 201.

SEC. 302. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) **PII.**—No report or database created pursuant to this Act may contain the personally identifiable information of any person except persons indicted or convicted of a crime with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus.

(b) **DISCOURSE.**—No report or database created pursuant to this Act may contain the name or other identifiable information of any organization engaged in lawful political or public discourse in the United States protected under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

(c) **PROTECTION.**—Nothing in this Act abrogates, diminishes, or weakens the provisions of any Federal or State law that prevents or protects against the unauthorized collection or release of personal records or personally identifiable information.

(d) **DOMESTIC TERRORISM RELATED INFORMATION.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed as authorizing the submission of the joint report required under section 101 of this Act in a form that does not include information required with respect to domestic terrorism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3106, the Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act.

El Paso. Poway. Pittsburgh. Charlottesville. Charleston. Oak Creek.

In the last 7 years, these great American cities have found themselves involuntarily linked by the horror of domestic terrorism.

□ 1500

Just last year, in 2018, there were 50 extremist killings in the United States. Every single one had links to rightwing extremism, mostly white supremacist extremism.

Between 2009 and 2018, there were 427 deaths linked to extremism in America. Nearly three-fourths of those were linked to domestic rightwing extremists, as compared to the less than one-fourth linked to Islamist extremists.

The Committee on Homeland Security has tackled the challenge of understanding and preventing domestic terrorism head-on. In May of this year, the committee held its first-ever hearing on domestic terrorism while we took testimony from the FBI, DHS, and the Justice Department on white supremacist and other domestic terrorism movements.

Since then, the committee has broadened its oversight of domestic terrorism by not only weaving it into our traditional work with respect to foreign terrorist groups but also by focusing on how social media platforms are exploited to recruit, plan, and carry out terrorist attacks.

All along, the committee has given special attention to the challenges associated with keeping places of worship and other public spaces secure in a current terrorism climate by, among other things, holding roundtables in Jackson, Mississippi, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be here to present H.R. 3106, a bill that was approved by the committee on a bipartisan basis to improve the Federal response to domestic terrorism.

Today, Americans have a sense that domestic terrorism threats are significant but have not been presented with the full-threat picture. There is some information available to the public, but it is limited. Americans have learned, for example, there were more arrests tied to domestic terrorism than to international terrorism in 2017 and 2018.

In May, the FBI revealed that it had around 850 active domestic terrorism investigations across the country. As of July, according to the FBI, the number of domestic terrorism arrests in 2019 is on par with the number of international terrorism arrests.

In the absence of complete and reliable information from the Federal Government, groups like the Anti-Defamation League have done this Nation a great service by collecting and publishing data on the threat of extremist violence in the United States.

My bill would require the FBI, the Justice Department, and the Department of Homeland Security to publish an annual report on terrorism. Enactment of this legislation would help Americans understand, over time, the nature of the terrorism threat and how it is evolving.

Importantly, the legislation also requires Federal agencies to share information on how the government is keeping us safe. We need to know how many staff are on the job and how many terrorism-related investigations, indictments, prosecutions, and convictions there have been.

The bill has been endorsed by the Anti-Defamation League, the Arab American Institute, the Jewish Federations of North America, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, the Muslim Advocates, the NAACP, the National Action Network, and the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD endorsement letters from the following organizations: the Anti-Defamation League, the NAACP, the Arab American Institute, the Jewish Federations of North America; the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and the Southern Poverty Law Center.

JULY 12, 2019.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: We are writing to urge you to support H.R. 3106, the Domestic Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act, or the Domestic Terrorism DATA Act, which we have endorsed.

The ADL (Anti-Defamation League) is a leading anti-hate organization and has been working to secure justice and fair treatment to all since its founding in 1913. As part of our mandate, we have been compiling and analyzing comprehensive domestic terrorism data for years. We use this data to investigate the threat of extremist groups and domestic terrorism, work with law enforcement to help keep our communities safe from those threats, and inform debates about how to shape policy. ADL has long found that data collection is essential to effectively counter hate and extremism in all forms. Without transparency, collective efforts, and comprehensive data collection, advocacy and solutions are not possible.

Our data show that threats against Jews, Muslims, and other minorities in the United States are at disturbingly high levels, and a key reason for that is the resurgence of white supremacist ideologies. ADL's latest report on extremist-related murders, *Murder and Extremism in the United States in 2018*, found that 78% of the 50 murders committed by extremists in 2018 were tied specifically to white supremacy. The ten-year overview tells a similar story: Of the 313 people killed by right-wing extremists between 2009 to 2018, 76% were killed by white supremacists, making white supremacists the deadliest extremist movement in the United States over the past decade.

The proliferation of hate and the dangerous ideology of white supremacy puts our

communities at risk. From Charlottesville to Pittsburgh to Poway, American communities are under attack. In a time of crisis such as this, one might expect a complete overhaul of the priorities, policies, and resources that the U.S. government brings to bear to counter and prevent this ideology from claiming its next victims. Instead, Americans have been met with an abdication of that duty, while the government, in fact, has reduced resources to counter domestic terrorism, leaving our communities more vulnerable to the next inevitable tragedy.

The Domestic Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act focuses on increasing the coordination, accountability, and transparency of the federal government in collecting and recording data on domestic terrorism. H.R. 3106 would require FBI, DOJ, and DHS to produce an annual, unclassified joint report that provides the following: data on domestic terrorist incidents; assessments, investigations, indictments, prosecutions, and convictions with a domestic terrorism nexus; the number of full-time staff working on domestic terrorism employed by DOJ and DHS, as well as a new requirement for the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to audit the annual joint reports.

Data drives policy; we cannot address what we are not measuring. Collecting accurate and transparent data on domestic terrorism is an essential way to ensure this threat to American democracy receives the attention it deserves. That is why we urge you to support the Domestic Terrorism DATA Act.

Sincerely,

ERIKA MORITSUGU,
Vice President,
Government Relations, Advocacy and
Community Engagement.

NAACP

June 27, 2019.

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

Re: NAACP Strong Support for H.R. 3106, the "Domestic Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act"

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: On behalf of the NAACP, our nation's oldest, largest and most widely-recognized grassroots-based civil rights organization, I would like to thank you for your leadership and courage in introducing H.R. 3106, the Domestic Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America (the "Domestic Terrorism DATA") Act. Upon enactment, your bill would foster crucial transparency and facilitate informed policymaking on domestic terrorism.

Today, federal efforts to address domestic terrorism are largely outside of public view. Furthermore, genuine threats to the American people are misunderstood, or driven by limited information. Yet according to the Washington Post, right-wing domestic terrorism is on the rise, and currently presents a more dangerous threat to our nation and her people than terrorism that has international origins. There is a need for centralized, reliable, publically accessible information on domestic terrorism to inform effective counter-terrorism policymaking. By requiring an annual, unclassified joint report produced by the FBI and US Department of Homeland Security and the US Department of Justice that provides, among other things, an assessment of domestic threats, H.R. 3106 will help to advance Congressional and public understanding of trends in domestic terrorism.

It is through this informed understanding of the extent to which these genuine threats to our well-being as a nation that we will be

able to effectively address this challenge. H.R. 3106 will not only help us measure this threat, but also manage the programmatic solutions.

Thank you again for your visionary leadership in introducing H.R. 3106, the "Domestic Terrorism DATA" Act. The NAACP is pleased to endorse this crucial legislation and we will work with you and other, like-minded Members of Congress to pass it into law. Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at my office.

Sincerely,

HILARY O. SHELTON,
Director, NAACP
Washington Bureau
& Senior Vice President
for Policy and
Advocacy.

ARAB AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

July 17, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE THOMPSON,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: We write in support of the Domestic and International Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act (H.R. 3106). Your bill would provide Congress and the general public with more information about federal counterterrorism activities related to acts that meet the definitions of domestic terrorism and international terrorism codified in federal criminal law. In addition to promoting increased transparency, accountability, and oversight of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Justice (DOJ), and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act would also promote a better understanding of the nature and extent of acts that meet the definitions of domestic terrorism and international terrorism.

Members of Congress and the general public lack sufficient understanding of how the federal government utilizes existing authorities and resources to investigate and prosecute acts that meet either definition of terrorism. As demonstrated in recent congressional hearings, there is a general desire among lawmakers for more information about the federal government's approach to counterterrorism, particularly when it comes to white supremacist violence. Many communities, including Arab Americans, are concerned about the increased threat of white supremacist violence. However, many of these same communities are also concerned about the impact of federal counterterrorism policies on civil rights and civil liberties. The Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act is responsive to both concerns, as the data collection and reporting required of the federal government would produce statistics on different threats facing communities, including that of white supremacist violence, while also creating opportunities for transparency, accountability, and oversight of federal counterterrorism activities.

This legislation comes at a time when many are questioning the adequacy of the federal government's response to the threat of white supremacist violence, and whether additional authorities or resources are needed. Research from AAI and other organization indicates that while the federal government's response to white supremacist violence is inadequate, the problem is one of priorities and not a lack of tools. The federal government already has the requisite authorities and resources to effectively respond to threats of white supremacist violence. Critically, the Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act does not provide additional tools, but simply requires the federal

government to demonstrate how it is using its existing authorities and resources to effectively report and respond to white supremacist violence.

In addition to providing critical information about the federal government's approach to acts that fall within the definition of domestic terrorism, the Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act will provide information about federal efforts under the "international terrorism" label as well. Congress and the general public will benefit from increased oversight of the federal approach to counterterrorism activities, regardless of whether those activities are initiated under the heading of "domestic terrorism" or "international terrorism."

Your staff may follow up with our Policy Counsel.

Respectfully,

MAYA BERRY,
Executive Director.

THE JEWISH FEDERATIONS
OF NORTH AMERICA,
June 6, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE THOMPSON,
Chairman, House Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: On behalf of The Jewish Federations, I want to convey our support for the "Domestic Terrorism DATA Act."

Over the past three months, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) have issued no less than 6 Joint Intelligence Bulletins (JIBs) on threats to synagogues, churches, and mosques, cultural community centers, and other establishments or individuals associated with various faiths.

According to these JIBs, the FBI has investigated more than 100 threats to religious institutions over the past year, and the FBI, DHS, and NCTC assess "domestic actors will continue to pose a lethal threat to faith-based communities in the Homeland and remain concerned about the difficulty of detecting US-based threat actors and HVEs, especially lone offenders, and the individualized nature of radicalization to violence." The JIBs highlight a number of incidents, including:

The Chabad of Poway attack in San Diego, CA, April 2019;

The Tree of Life synagogue massacre in Pittsburgh, PA, October 2018—the most deadly attack on the US Jewish community ever recorded;

The killing of two African-American patrons at a Kruger's grocery store after failing to gain entrance to the predominantly African-American First Baptist Church of Jeffersonton, KY, October 2018;

The surveillance of the physical security measures by alleged agents of the Government of Iran at the Chabad House (synagogue), August 2018; and

The Bombing attack at the Dar Al-Farooq Islamic Center in Bloomington, MN August 2017, among others.

Together, the FBI, DHS, and NCTC warn that the country must remain vigilant in light of the enduring threat to faith-based communities posed by domestic extremists, homegrown violent extremists, and international terrorist organizations. Unfortunately, the threat to Jewish communal security emanates from across the entire ideological spectrum.

For these reasons, The Jewish Federations of North America endorses the "Domestic Terrorism DATA Act," as an important measure to assist policy makers, federal, state, and local counterterrorism and law enforcement officials, and private sector secu-

rity partners to better and more effectively deter, prevent, preempt, and respond to hate crime incidents and domestic and international terrorist threats in the United States. JFNA looks forward to working with you and your staff to build bipartisan support for the bill.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. GOLDBERG,
Senior Director, Legislative Affairs.

THE JEWISH FEDERATIONS
OF NORTH AMERICA,
July 12, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON AND RANKING MEMBER ROGERS: The Jewish Federations of North America endorses H.R. 3106, the "Domestic Terrorism DATA Act."

The markup of H.R. 3106 coincides with the United States Secret Service's National Threat Assessment Center's release of its second annual report on mass attacks in public spaces. The Secret Service studied 27 incidents where a total of 91 people were killed and 107 more injured in public spaces in 2018. Among the incidents: the fatal attack at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh.

In introducing the report, Secret Service Director James M. Murray wrote that each new tragedy, including the attack on a synagogue in Poway, CA, "serves as a reminder that we must continue to research and provide robust training and awareness to help prevent these tragic outcomes." The report's findings underscore that research and information sharing, communitywide, are essential to preventing attacks directed at houses of worship, workplaces, schools, and other public spaces, and concludes that threat assessment, supported by leadership, collaboration, and information sharing, are required to facilitate effective prevention.

In this context, the "Domestic Terrorism DATA Act," is an important and timely measure to assist policy makers, federal, state, and local counterterrorism and law enforcement officials, and private sector partners, such as The Jewish Federations, to better and more effectively deter, prevent, preempt, and respond to Domestic Terrorism. Through the DATA Act, communitywide stakeholders will gain a better understanding of the domestic terrorism threat landscape and how best to allocate resources.

For these reasons, we urge bipartisan support for H.R. 3106, and respectfully urge the Committee to favorably report the bill by voice vote and without objection.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. GOLDBERG,
Senior Director, Legislative Affairs.

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR
CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW,
June 19, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: On behalf of the National Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Lawyers' Committee), I write to express our support for The Domestic Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America (Domestic Terrorism DATA) Act.

Diverse communities across the country are targeted for hate crimes and acts of mass violence. As the Lawyers' Committee works to confront hate targeting communities, we are faced with challenges from the federal

government, including the underreporting of hate crimes, and little publicly available data on crimes that meet the definition of domestic terrorism.

The Lawyers' Committee supports efforts to improve data collection around hate crimes and domestic terrorism investigations. During a time when communities have experienced an increase in white supremacist violence, and a time when the Federal Bureau of Investigation created the "Black Identity Extremist" designation, it is imperative that our policies are data driven, and that communities, advocates, and lawmakers have access to data on domestic terrorism investigations. The Domestic Terrorism DATA Act would assist in fostering transparency and would facilitate informed policy making.

As Kristen Clarke, President and Executive Director of the National Lawyers' Committee testified at a House Judiciary Committee Hearing on April 9th, we encourage the use of existing laws to investigate and prosecute acts of hate violence to the full extent of law, and to oppose efforts to create new legislation that risk the further criminalization of communities of color.

Chairman Thompson, your important efforts to improve data collection around white supremacist violence is a necessary step to address the crisis of violence targeting impacted communities. The Domestic Terrorism DATA Act does so in a manner that would improve data collection without risking the further criminalization of communities of color, many of whom have been targeted by counterterrorism policies in the past.

We applaud your leadership and look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

NADIA N. AZIZ,
Interim Co-Director and Policy Counsel,
Stop Hate Project.

SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER,
Montgomery, AL, June 10, 2019.

Chairman BENNIE THOMPSON,
Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I write to extend the Southern Poverty Law Center's full support for the chairman's recently introduced H.R. 3106, the Domestic Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act (also known as the Domestic Terrorism DATA Act). We believe the bill's goals of fostering transparency surrounding domestic terrorism data and increasing research on the issue are of paramount importance. In testimony on June 4, 2019, before the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, my colleague Lecia Brooks included specific support for this legislative effort in her remarks.

We fully agree with your comment that, "There's an urgent need for robust, centralized, and transparent Federal data to inform counterterrorism policymaking—and Americans deserve to know exactly how their government is allocating resources to understanding and confronting the scourge of domestic terrorism. At this critical time, Congress needs to lead on the issue of domestic terrorism and direct Federal agencies to prioritize efforts to counter these homeland security threats."

We believe this proposed legislation is an important step toward countering the growing problem of white supremacist terrorism in the United States and abroad. We thank

the chairman for taking this legislative initiative and offer our assistance in this effort if it can be helpful in any way.

Cordially,

HEIDI BEIRICH, PH.D.,
*Director, Intelligence Project,
Southern Poverty Law Center.*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, put simply, H.R. 3106 is a commonsense bill that will improve transparency into a growing homeland security threat.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, September 19, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE THOMPSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 3106, the "Domestic Terrorism DATA Act," that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the resolution for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 2106, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, September 18, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3106, the "Domestic Terrorism DATA Act." The Committee on Homeland Security recognizes that the Committee on the Judiciary has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 3106, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on the Judiciary with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 3106 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 3106, the Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act, introduced by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON). I almost got up, Mr. Speaker, when you said, "the gentleman from Mississippi," because I happen to be in a small town just a few miles away from where the chairman lives.

H.R. 3106, as amended, passed with bipartisan support during the Committee on Homeland Security markup in July. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) for developing the amendment in the nature of a substitute, which passed unanimously, and broadened the scope of the bill to cover all forms of terrorism.

A central lesson from the September 11, 2001, terror attacks is that government cannot have a siloed approach to homeland security threats. The importance of a broad ideological focus was stressed again during a Committee on Homeland Security hearing on global terror threats held on September 10, 2019.

There is bipartisan agreement on the need for more reliable public reporting on both domestic and international terror threats to the homeland.

The report mandated in the legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Justice to produce an annual report for 6 years on a number of investigative aspects of domestic and international terrorism. Access to reliable data will help policymakers and the public assess trends, emerging threats, and available resources.

The threat from international terrorism also remains high. Hundreds of U.S. citizens were radicalized by ISIS and sought to travel to the battlefield to carry out attacks in the homeland.

Mr. Speaker, 18 years after the horrific 9/11 terror attacks, both al-Qaida and ISIS remain intent on targeting the United States. We were also recently reminded by the direct threat posed by Iran when a Hezbollah operative was arrested last week in New Jersey for allegedly plotting attacks against the United States.

The broad range of ideologically based hatred and societal obsession with violence has left scars across the country. Obtaining a comprehensive threat picture and reliable data is essential for developing legislation and determining what additional resources may be necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) for his willingness to work with us to ensure that the reporting requirements in the bill track all forms of terrorism. I strongly recommend that my colleagues support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3106, the Domes-

tic and International DATA Act. I am proud to join the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON), the chairman, my colleague and friend, in support of this most important legislation.

This bill improves our understanding of the Federal Government's response to the threat of domestic terrorism at a time that extremist-related attacks in the United States are on the rise.

In May 2017, the Department of Homeland Security and the FBI released a joint intelligence bulletin that predicted that the number of white supremacist movement attacks were likely to continue to present a lethal threat in the future.

Tragically, that prediction has proven to be true. After the horrific acts of domestic terrorism committed in Charlottesville and the Tree of Life shooting in Pittsburgh, I urged my congressional colleagues to take action to counter hate crimes and domestic terrorism.

Chairman THOMPSON's H.R. 3106 helps increase transparency and research on domestic terrorism. By requiring the Homeland Security and Justice Departments to publish an annual public report on terrorism, this bill will provide information that will help policymakers develop and execute evidence-based counterterrorism strategies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 3106.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I reiterate my support for the bill. I ask my colleagues to support it, and I thank, again, the chairman and the ranking member for great collaboration that made this an excellent bill.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3106, the Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act was approved unanimously by the Committee on Homeland Security. This show of unity demonstrates that there is bipartisan support for ensuring that the American public has data on domestic terrorism and Federal efforts to counter this threat.

Congress and the American people need transparency from the government. We need to know about the domestic terrorism threats we face and how the government is allocating resources to confront them.

Importantly, in addition to ensuring that such critical data is made available, H.R. 3106 requires DHS to research the transnational aspect of domestic terrorism. Increasingly, there is an awareness that white supremacist extremists rarely act in a vacuum. From the United States to New Zealand to Norway, networks of extremists inspire each other to violence.

Further, the committee recently received testimony about the similarities and the recruitment tactics utilized by white supremacist extremists and ISIS. Both groups engaged in tactics that focused on victimization and distrust of political leaders and public institutions and heavily on propaganda that

emphasized themes of purity and militancy.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank the staff of our committee who worked on this. Sandeep Prasanna, Jenna Hopkins, Charles Carithers, and Nicole Tisdale made a yeoman's effort toward getting us to where we are today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3106 to ensure greater transparency on this pressing and growing issue, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3106, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to require a joint domestic and international terrorism report, authorize research within the Department of Homeland Security on current trends in domestic terrorism, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

U.S. BORDER PATROL MEDICAL SCREENING STANDARDS ACT

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 577, I call up the bill (H.R. 3525) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish uniform processes for medical screening of individuals interdicted between ports of entry, 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 577, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Homeland Security printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-33 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3525

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 "U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act".

SEC. 2. RESEARCH REGARDING PROVISION OF MEDICAL SCREENING OF INDIVIDUALS INTERDICTED BY U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Chief Med-

ical Officer of the Department, shall research innovative approaches to address capability gaps regarding the provision of comprehensive medical screening of individuals, particularly children, pregnant women, the elderly, and other vulnerable populations, interdicted by U.S. Customs and Border Protection between ports of entry and issue to the Secretary recommendations for any necessary corrective actions.

(b) *CONSULTATION.*—In carrying out the research required under subsection (a), the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security shall consult with appropriate national professional associations with expertise and non-governmental experts in emergency, nursing, and other medical care, including pediatric care.

(c) *REPORT.*—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report containing the recommendations referred to in subsection (a), together with information relating to what actions, if any, the Secretary plans to take in response to such recommendations.

SEC. 3. ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Chief Medical Officer of the Department, shall establish within the Department an electronic health record system that can be accessed by all departmental components operating along the borders of the United States for individuals in the custody of such components.

(b) *ASSESSMENT.*—Not later than 120 days after the implementation of the electronic health records system, the Chief Information Officer, in coordination with the Chief Medical Officer, shall conduct an assessment of such system to determine system capacity for improvement and interoperability.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3525, the U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act, as amended, seeks to build on legislation passed by the House in July to strengthen the medical care and attention provided to migrants who cross our borders.

In July, in response to reports of inhumane conditions at our southern border and the death of six children who had been in CBP custody, the

House approved a bill to require in-person medical screening by licensed medical professionals for apprehended individuals.

H.R. 3525 builds upon that measure by focusing on improving health screening processes and recordkeeping within DHS. The bill authored by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) takes a two-pronged approach.

First, it requires DHS to research innovative solutions for deficiencies in the medical screening it conducts at the border. This research is to be carried out in consultation with national medical professional associations that have expertise in emergency medicine, nursing, and pediatric care.

Importantly, in carrying out the research, DHS is directed to pay particular attention to the screening of children, pregnant women, the elderly, and other vulnerable populations.

Once completed, DHS is required to transmit to Congress information on what actions the Department plans to take in response to the research findings.

□ 1515

The second prong of H.R. 3525 is focused on driving DHS to improve interoperability among components responsible for the care of apprehended individuals. It does so by requiring DHS to set up an electronic health records system to track health screening and care of individuals in DHS custody. This system would create records that could be accessed by all the relevant DHS components.

The benefits of such a system are unmistakable:

A migrant's medical information cannot get lost.

There will be a clear system to track when any followup medication or medical attention is needed, ensuring cases will not fall through the cracks.

It will also avoid duplication of medical services and time delays due to lost or incomplete medical records.

As important, all the information gained from the initial medical screening will follow the children and adults as they are transferred to other DHS components.

Even though apprehension numbers have recently declined, we must take the lessons learned from the poor handling of the recent migrant crisis to heart and drive performance improvement within DHS.

H.R. 3525 represents a step in the right direction, and, as such, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, here we go again. Yesterday, the majority passed a partisan messaging bill to provide illegal immigrants with an additional complaint line at the Department of Homeland Security. It has no chance of becoming law. Today, they are back at it with

another partisan messaging bill that will never become law. This time, it is a bill to provide illegal immigrants with electronic health records.

This bill before us today requires the Department of Homeland Security to set up an interoperable electronic health records system to track the medical history of millions of illegal immigrants. The bill requires the system to be up and running in 90 days.

Implementing an electronic health records system is a complicated, labor-intensive undertaking. They begin with a configuration process to tailor the commercial software to a client's needs and then proceed to a site-by-site installation process, followed by workforce training.

It typically takes a year or more to get new electronic health records up and running at a hospital with just one location. Making these systems interoperable across government agencies only creates more complexity, extending implementation by years.

If you need a real-world example of just how unachievable this is, look no further than the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard spent 7 years trying to get an interoperable health records system in place for its 50,000 employees. But, after all that time, the system didn't work. Coast Guard servicemembers are still forced to rely on paper medical records.

The Coast Guard is not alone. The Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration won't have fully interoperable health records systems in place for another 5 to 9 years, respectively.

H.R. 3525 also requires DHS to research innovative ways to conduct medical screenings on illegal immigrants. DHS already conducts thousands of medical screenings on migrants on a daily basis. Finding new ways to deliver health screenings more effectively could save time and money, but researching innovations in health-care delivery is not the mission of DHS.

The research mandated by this bill is the responsibility of the Department of Health and Human Services. DHS research is properly focused on preventing drugs, criminals, and terrorists from entering our borders. We should not force DHS to lose its focus on these critical Homeland Security priorities.

Finally, the bill before us today fails to provide DHS with any funding to achieve the illegal immigrant medical screening research and interoperable health records mandates. We have no idea how much this bill will cost because the majority failed to file a cost estimate from CBO.

However, we do know from the experience of the VA, DOD, and Coast Guard that interoperable electronic health records systems are extremely expensive undertakings. The DOD and VA are on track to spend over \$25 billion on their systems. The Coast Guard's failed system to track just 50,000 people cost \$67 million.

Using the Coast Guard as a baseline, it would cost over \$2.5 billion to track the medical history of just the illegal immigrants that have come into our country over the last 2 years. In other words, without any funding provided for the mandates in this bill, billions in critical DHS funding used to counter terrorist plots, equip first responders, and respond to natural disasters would be diverted to pay for a benefit for millions of illegal migrants.

Mr. Speaker, what is truly disappointing about this bill that we have considered over the last 2 days is that they did nothing to prevent another humanitarian crisis at our border. We should be working together on legislation that reforms our broken immigration system, protects vulnerable families and children from human smugglers, reduces the asylum backlog, and expands migrant processing and long-term housing.

When this partisan messaging bill fails to move in the Senate, I hope Democrats will finally choose policy over politics and agree to work with Republicans on solutions to our border security problems.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD), sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I introduced the U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act in response to the conditions I witnessed firsthand on our border this year: first in April, then in July, and then again in August.

The humanitarian crisis at our border is a problem that we should be working together to solve with an evidence-based approach. This legislation is evidence-based, and I am incredibly proud that it was able to be forwarded by the Committee on Homeland Security with a voice vote.

I also appreciated Ranking Member ROGERS' willingness to engage with us on this bill, and I am committed to continuing to look for ways to work together on these issues going forward.

As introduced, my bill had three sections, two of which are included in the legislation we are debating today.

First, my bill ensures implementation of an integrated electronic health records system, or EHR, to be used by those caring for migrants at the border. This is a direct ask from medical officers at the Department of Homeland Security who have identified it as a high-priority barrier to providing care.

We know that migrants may be transferred between different sites and components multiple times while in custody, and an interoperable EHR is essential to their health records remaining accessible.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement has an EHR. The Office of Refugee Resettlement has an EHR. But Customs and Border Protection, which

includes the U.S. Border Patrol, doesn't.

When I was at the border, I saw busy, overworked Border Patrol officials having to keep health records on paper. I also saw how these records don't always follow migrants between facilities and transfers of custody.

As DHS works to improve its medical screening of children and migrants at the border to ensure there is a minimum standard of care, the need for proper recordkeeping on those screenings will only increase.

Furthermore, children can spend days or weeks in CBP custody before being transferred to another component. There must be a transferrable record of the medical care those kids receive and the medical conditions that they report. That is why DHS has already begun independently taking steps toward an electronic health records system, hiring staff, and soliciting individual component requirements.

This legislation formalizes and directs that process, setting an aggressive but achievable timeline that reflects the urgency of the humanitarian situation at our southern border.

Second, this bill directs DHS to research innovative approaches to address any capability gaps in providing medical screening, particularly for children, pregnant women, the elderly, and other vulnerable populations.

As a nurse, I believe in data-driven, evidence-based policymaking. Data shows that, in recent years, the migrant population arriving at our southern border has shifted from primarily adult, economic migrants to a large number of families and unaccompanied children seeking asylum.

DHS must be better prepared to respond to these shifts, and barriers to providing basic medical care to migrants in U.S. custody will persist as our country continues its national conversation around immigration policy. The research required by this legislation will ensure that we have robust data on DHS' capabilities in order to inform our response.

My bill also ensures that, in conducting this research, DHS collaborates with medical professionals who have expertise in pediatric care so that DHS is addressing both the physical and the mental health needs of migrant children at the border. By proactively focusing on children, this research is intended to prevent the care gaps we have seen in other Federal facilities caring for migrant children.

Lastly, I am proud that the third section of this bill, as introduced, was incorporated into my colleague Dr. RUIZ' legislation that was passed by the House in July. This section set consistent minimum standards for medical screening of migrants at the border.

Proactive, consistent, and timely medical screening is essential to a public health response to the humanitarian crisis on our border, but effective medical protocols are not in practice right now.

By training border personnel in medical screening, the legislation provides law enforcement and staff at the border the support that they need so that they aren't being forced to deal with medical situations that we haven't equipped them for. That is why I am pleased that this screening language passed the House in July.

In addition to these medical screening standards, we need to ensure DHS has an electronic health record and close those research gaps. That is what this legislation on the floor right now would do: build on the legislation we passed in July and implement the remaining two components of the U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act.

Anyone who has been to the border, including many of my colleagues on the Committee on Homeland Security, has seen how overwhelming the humanitarian situation there is. This committee and this Congress have consistently been willing to provide the Department of Homeland Security with the resources it needs, but with those resources comes accountability and oversight. This legislation is an important and a sensible step forward to make sure that both migrants and border officials are not placed in situations that are unsafe.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to recognize and thank Chairman THOMPSON and his staff on the Committee on Homeland Security—including Rosaline Cohen, Alexandra Carnes, Wendy Clerinx, Ethan McClelland, and Brittany Lynch—for their months of hard work on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I am curious about the announcement that the administration is in support of this and is working toward this, because they have already issued an announcement that they oppose this piece of legislation. So, if it did pass, it would be vetoed by the President.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), an outstanding member of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 3525.

Yet again, I fear that this partisan legislation is a missed opportunity to seriously address the humanitarian and security crisis that exists today on our southern border.

All of us here today can agree that every human being is worthy of dignity and respect.

As a physician, I understand the importance of efficient and compassionate healthcare. At the same time, I understand firsthand how difficult it would be to achieve the requirements that are outlined in this bill.

Establishing an electronic health records system in any medical system takes at least a year, in the best case scenario. In the bureaucratic web of the Federal Government, this tedious task becomes nearly impossible.

For years, Members of this House have been working to help the Department of Veterans Affairs implement its electronic health records system, yet the VA won't have this completed for another 9 years.

Quite frankly, requiring the Department of Homeland Security to implement an interoperable electronic health records system for illegal immigrants in 90 days—it is simply unrealistic.

Adding to the problem, this costly project would distract from other pressing needs on the border. Our Customs and Border Protection law enforcement agents are hardworking Americans who have been tasked with an incredibly difficult job.

□ 1530

While protecting our country on the southern border, they are also providing humanitarian aid to an unprecedented number of immigrants. They need our help. They do not need Congress to add unnecessary and unachievable burdens to their duties.

It is disappointing, but it is not surprising that House Democrats have chosen this approach. Time and time again, we return to the floor to debate partisan bills that will do nothing to address the underlying cause of this crisis.

Rather than continuing to grandstand on the House floor, I encourage my colleagues to, once again, return to the Committee on Homeland Security to work on solutions that will secure the border, end asylum loopholes, and protect our country.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the chairwoman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3525, and I commend my colleague, LAUREN UNDERWOOD, for introducing this important legislation.

When migrants are in U.S. Federal custody, it is our moral responsibility to ensure they are treated humanely and receive appropriate medical screenings and care.

Earlier this year, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security, which I chair, appropriated significant additional resources to CBP to improve medical care and screening.

H.R. 3525 will help ensure this care is standardized across the Border Patrol by requiring it to formalize the medical screening process and to come up with innovative approaches to fill medical screening gaps.

The bill also requires the Border Patrol to have a singular electronic health record system, accessible to other DHS components, to ensure continuity of care for migrants.

These are smart, simple steps that can save the lives of migrants who left tragic situations in their home country to seek refuge in the United States. I

strongly urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS), an outstanding leader in the Republican Conference.

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

I oppose H.R. 3525 because it is poorly conceived, erroneously drafted, and extremely risky.

This bill would require the Border Patrol to divert resources from its core mission of protecting our Nation's borders and create a new medical screening system for those who illegally cross and enter the country between ports of entry. I believe every part of that is wrongheaded.

However, even if you agree with the policy, this is not the way to do it. Handing DHS and CBP a 30-day mandate to put an electronic health records system in place has no basis in reality.

VA is currently in the second year of a 10-year, \$16 billion EHR overhaul. I spend much of my time in Congress overseeing it on the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

The EHR implementation is a tall order for the VA, which has tens of thousands of doctors and nurses, a huge health IT budget, and healthcare as its core mission.

The DHS Chief Information Officer and CBP have none of those things. All available evidence indicates giving them that mandate is deeply unwise.

There is no score or cost estimate whatsoever. The score that was filed is from the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, which is completely unrelated.

We are being asked to vote on this legislation blindly. Based on the experience of institutions similar in size to CBP that have implemented EHRs, the price tag could easily run into the billions. Five to 10 years is a realistic timeline, not 30 days.

Altogether, I think this is a mistake, even if well-intentioned.

We should be devoting our resources to reducing border crossings between ports of entry. We should prioritize getting detainees out of Border Patrol custody and into ICE and HHS custody, which already have mandates and capabilities to provide medical care.

I strongly oppose H.R. 3525 for these reasons, and I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE), the chair of the Homeland Security, Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations Subcommittee.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, six children have died in DHS custody over the past year.

On Christmas Day in 2018, 8-year old Felipe Alonzo Gomez died in the custody of U.S. Customs and Border Protection. He was the second child that month to die in CBP custody. And after

his death, CBP implemented a new medical screening process for young children in their care.

However, as we soon learned, this process was not adequate, because four more children died in CBP custody from preventable illnesses and substandard living conditions.

Even after these new screening processes were put in place, both CBP personnel and their facilities along the southern border remained completely ill-equipped for months. That is why this past July, the House passed H.R. 3239, the Humanitarian Standards for Individuals in Customs and Border Protection Custody Act.

This bill would require DHS to improve screening processes and utilize professional medical staff. And it allocated other necessary resources to conduct effective initial medical screenings for all people in CBP custody.

Today, I am proud to support Congresswoman UNDERWOOD's effort to build on that legislation.

I was honored that, in her first few months in office, Congresswoman UNDERWOOD joined me on two separate trips to the southern border. She drafted this bill as a direct result of what she witnessed on those trips.

H.R. 3525 directs DHS to consult with medical experts to improve its medical screening process and to finally establish an electronic health record system for people in CBP custody.

DHS has always been on the cutting edge of innovation, leveraging the latest in technological advances to fulfill its critical mission of protecting our homeland. And I believe it is now vital that DHS use that same approach when caring for the individuals and families in its custody.

The Department has a long, successful history of working with the private sector to achieve its counterterrorism, emergency response, and cybersecurity goals.

This bill would require DHS to consult with national and medical professional associations who have the expertise in emergency medicine, nursing, pediatric care, and other relevant medical skills to make sure that DHS is providing appropriate medical care to migrants in its custody.

It specifically instructs DHS to research innovative approaches for screening vulnerable populations, including pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

CBP is long overdue for an electronic health records system. In 2019, there is no good reason why an agency under as much strain as CBP is still using paper records. An electronic health record system would improve CBP's internal operations and expedite coordination when children and adults are transferred to other agencies.

I would hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle agree that not one more child should die in the custody of the Federal Government.

This bill should not be controversial. It is bipartisan; it offers commonsense solutions; and it will help save lives.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3525 today.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE), the ranking member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and a physician.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 3525, the U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act.

Before coming to Congress, I was a practicing physician for over 31 years. I also served in the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea in the 2nd Medical Battalion where, at that time, we trained, we spent a lot of time in the field training for mass casualties and big events.

I went to the border; I spent four days down there on two separate occasions. The last time was in June of this year, with the Medical Director of the Department of Homeland Security, as chief medical adviser, and five other members of the Doctors Caucus at the McAllen, Texas, Rio Grande Valley sector to see for myself what was going on.

At that time, Mr. Speaker, there were 1,000 to 1,500 or more people a day who came across. As we stood there by the Rio Grande River, 15 people walked up and turned themselves in while we weren't there more than 15 or 20 minutes.

And we looked at the facilities they had; about how they tried to screen those folks; and then how they tried to sort them afterwards. And, Congress, it was a shame on us for not providing ICE more beds so you could move those folks off of the border more quickly.

With these folks, they have made—many of them have made long and terrible journeys to get to where they are.

There is some good news, and I want to share this with you now. We just had a meeting today that the ranking member on the committee was there with the Acting Director of Homeland Security; and daily arrivals are now down 64 percent. Attainee numbers are way down, from 20,000 in custody at the border, to an average of 3,500 to 4,500 per day. And the best news, I think, are unaccompanied children have been reduced from over 2,700 to fewer than 150.

So there have been great improvements, which will actually improve the health outcomes when you have time enough to go through and screen those folks.

Can you imagine in a facility that is set for 1,000 people, and you have 1,500 or 1,800 people, you have nowhere to send them, and a flu epidemic breaks out? It is a very difficult thing to deal with.

So the folks at Customs and Border Patrol I think were doing a yeoman's job based on the situation they were put in.

The problem we face isn't the lack of adequate care or screening. It is due to the previously lax enforcement of our immigration laws, and our Border Patrol agents just really being overrun

with people illegally crossing the border.

Really, without adding new and impossible-to-meet guidelines for our Border Patrol agents, we should look for other ways to intervene with illegal crossings, and I have mentioned that.

These people are often, as I said, escaping unimaginable problems in their home country. But once they reach our border, the CBP is doing the absolute best they can to help them.

Now, the bill would accomplish very little but overburdening our already-taxed DHS staff with their limited resources. This bill would require the DHS to purchase and implement an electronic health record within 30 days in order to coordinate care for illegal border crossers.

Mr. Speaker, I think I may be one of the only people in the U.S. Congress that has actually implemented an electronic health record in my own practice. It took us a year to do it in our medical practice, to put 80,000 charts in.

Can you imagine putting over a million? And the U.S. military, the Department of Defense, right now is spending about \$5-plus-billion for a million and a half soldiers.

The Veterans' Affairs Committee, which I am very aware of, and I will be going to Seattle, Washington, Madigan Army Medical Center on Sunday night and Monday of next week to evaluate their system. We are spending \$16 billion to implement this.

Let me say this: The DOD and VA spent a billion dollars trying to implement a system where the electronic health record at DOD and VA could talk to each other, and they failed. So it is a very difficult, complex situation to put an electronic health record in.

I think it is a noble goal, and it should be looked at. But it is just something not doable in 30 days. I absolutely guarantee you it will fail. These are labor-intensive, and many of them fail.

I know, as I was saying a little bit ago, that the Department of Defense and VA are currently implementing this program which will—the total cost of that will be \$25 billion.

And this legislation gives DHS a colossal, unfunded mandate and it has no expertise or capacity to handle this, and would consume all of the supplemental that we have sent them.

Further, implementing a new health record at a hospital takes a year or more, not 30 days. So it is absolute folly to think that DHS could do this, contract it, figure it out, train the people at all these ports of entry, and do that in 30 days. It can't be done.

The Coast Guard, a DHS component, had a disastrous experience trying to implement an EHR in about 40 clinics between 2010 and 2015, and they spent \$67 million and gave up.

So if we can't deliver a modern healthcare record system to our men and women who put their lives on the line without spending billions of dollars and the better part of a decade,

why would we rush to develop one that is doomed to failure for people who are knowingly breaking our laws?

Until the VA and DOD have secured a fully interoperable record for our servicemembers, we should not divert scarce resources and time creating one for illegal immigrants.

I do want to say that I am willing to work with the other side in any way, in all ways, to improve the health care of the people who come here. We are Americans. That is what we do, and we are the best in the world at it.

So if you want to sit down and work out an issue and a problem with me, I am more than happy to do that.

□ 1545

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, thank you very much for the leadership of the chairman, and I appreciate the ranking member on the floor.

I have had the privilege of traveling with Congresswoman UNDERWOOD to the border in some very challenging circumstances, and I appreciated, as a nurse, as a trained nurse, as she is a trained nurse, I appreciated the astuteness with which she viewed this matter.

Let me say to my good friend, the doctor, we are always looking forward to trying to work with our colleagues on the basic humanity of every person, recognizing that this is not about healthcare for undocumented immigrants. It is about individuals who are in the custody of the United States.

Just picture for a moment, having gone to the border now for almost two decades as a resident of Texas, just imagine that there are moments when there is an influx of individuals fleeing for their lives. It happened under President Obama's administration in 2014, and we managed it. There was no hysteria. There were facilities that were built. There was medical care that we were able to access.

In this instance, it did not happen. And the glaring reality of children who died and those who were working hard, the law enforcement personnel, I saw them trying to do as much as they could, but without a structure, we lost lives. So the importance of this legislation is particularly one that I think is important.

Picture for a moment, when we were in the midst of the crisis, Coast Guard medical personnel, doctors with a table, some medicine on the corner, their medical paraphernalia out in the open where files were, no place to deal with the medical needs of anyone. That is not American.

We are not asking to provide healthcare. This is not Medicare or Medicaid. It is a basic dignity of protecting the American people by ensur-

ing that these people are treated for whatever might be necessary.

So the e-record process is powerful because it allows the accessing of medical care by having a record system and also by having that system being accessed by all DHS components operating on the border. It is just a simple case of protecting those of us in the United States, protecting those who are in our custody.

Why not? Why not be proactive and positive for dealing with fellow human beings?

Let's get away from this undocumented and realize this is a land of laws and immigrants. We all, collectively, together, want to abide by that.

But we also realize that, when 9-month-old Roger is in my hands, and he crossed the border in the arms of his sister, that 9-month-old Roger, even though I saw him in one of the HHS centers, probably needed care.

Or the woman who had given birth 45 days earlier and holding in her hands a 45-day-old baby who had not seen a doctor, she had not been to the hospital. This might help give aid to those individuals.

So let me be very clear: This is an important initiative. It is an initiative that I think most Americans will support.

I rise to support the gentlewoman's legislation and thank her for her courage and astuteness in bringing this to our attention.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGÁN).

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3525, the U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have been to the southern border a number of times. I have seen the cold concrete holding cell where Felipe Gomez Alonzo, an 8-year-old boy, spent his last days. He was apprehended on December 18, 2018, and did not receive proper medical testing, screenings, and care.

Six days later, on Christmas Eve, while Americans were celebrating family and a holiday, Felipe would go on to suffer from a 103-degree fever. Felipe would also start vomiting and become weak, then die while in custody of the U.S. Government.

I wish I could say that he was the last child that died in U.S. custody, but he wasn't. In the 17 months since the Trump administration implemented their zero-tolerance policy at the southern border, inhumanely jailing migrant children and cruelly separating children from their parents, six—let me repeat that, six—migrant children have tragically fallen ill and died in Federal custody:

Darlyn Cristabel Cordova-Valle was 10 years old;

Jakelin Caal Maquin was 7;
Felipe Gomez Alonzo was 8;
Juan de Leon Gutierrez was 16;
Carlos Hernandez Vasquez was 16; and
Wilmer Josue Ramirez Vasquez was a 2½-year-old baby.

The death of these children demonstrates the dangers faced by migrants at the hands of the very government they hoped would save them. The inadequate medical recordkeeping is dangerous and is a huge gap that we must fix.

How many more kids will have to die before DHS makes effective changes in the way they improve medical screenings and track medical records? How many?

Ms. UNDERWOOD, a nurse and the author of the bill, has been to the southern border with me to see the problem firsthand. It is her medical training and background that led to this bill so that we could research ways to improve medical screenings and improve the tracking of medical records, something that is not happening right now.

Mr. Speaker, this body and this Nation has a moral obligation to make sure that no more children needlessly die in detention at our southern border and, in doing so, to perhaps bring some measure of meaning to the tragic deaths of those six children.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3525.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I note several Members across the aisle have talked about the need to improve our health screenings. This bill does nothing to deal with that. It is about requiring the installation of electronic medical records.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN).

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for yielding, and I want to thank my colleague, Ms. UNDERWOOD, for her work on this very important issue.

For nearly a year now, we have watched with growing horror and outrage as the cruel and inhumane combination of xenophobia, malicious policy from the White House, and indifference to people in need has built into a crisis at our southern border.

We have let this come to a point where children have died, children fleeing violence and persecution and horrors in their home countries seeking to come here, the land of opportunity and promise, children we separated from their parents and loved ones, children that we failed entirely here on our soil and in our custody.

We cannot allow that to continue, and this measure that we are taking up today will take important steps to address gaps in medical screening at the border so that we don't fail any more children. It pushes us to find new ways to handle the unique needs of health screening at the border, with special emphasis on children and vulnerable groups.

Just as importantly, it mandates implementation of an e-record system so that we are not letting anyone slip through the cracks.

An e-record system is not something we have never heard of before. What has happened at the border thus far, including the tragic deaths of the children, those mentioned by my colleague like Jakelin Caal Maquin and Felipe Gomez Alonzo, is proof that we are not doing enough, and that is not because we can't.

I am grateful to Ms. UNDERWOOD for stepping up to ensure we do more, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this important bill and its passage.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, here we have another bill that demonstrates just how disingenuous Democrats are about securing our borders and fixing our broken immigration system. But in a new twist, today's bill shockingly prioritizes illegal immigrants over servicemembers and veterans. They are going to send another partisan messaging bill to the Senate, where it will promptly die.

When Democrats are ready to legislate real solutions to the problem that this country faces, Republicans stand ready to work with them. In the meantime, I urge all Members to oppose this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in the last year, six children have died after being in CBP custody. This disheartening statistic demands our attention, especially when you stop to think that, in the entire decade preceding these deaths, not one child died in CBP custody.

Processes for the treatment of migrants crossing the border clearly need to be improved. H.R. 3525 does that by forcing DHS to look at its medical screening process and come up with ways to improve it and address any performance gaps. It also helps move the Department's recordkeeping into the 21st century.

H.R. 3525 is one step we can take to ensure that the money that DHS is already spending on screening and caring for apprehended families and children is done wisely.

And I might add, Mr. Speaker, all of us saw the conditions that children were kept in along the border. You can't put children in fences. You can't give people inadequate healthcare. You can't do those things.

Most of us in this body are either parents or grandparents or we have relatives who are. For us not to care about children is something that America should never be proud of. We are a nation of values. Our values have to say that children matter.

Ms. UNDERWOOD's bill clearly says that children in the custody of the United States Government matter. Not only do they matter, but we have to keep up with them; we should not lose

them. If they are sick, we need to have copies of their records accessible so that our professionals who are tasked with the responsibility of taking care of them actually know what is going on.

So I am clear about the bill. If my colleagues on the other side are not interested in helping children and solving this problem that we have along our borders, then that is too bad. Democrats are prepared to work with them if they want to. If not, children do matter.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3525, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 577, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 3525 is postponed.

□ 1600

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 591; and

Adoption of House Resolution 591, if ordered.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S.J. RES. 54, TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 591) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 54) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019, 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 230, nays 187, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 549]

YEAS—230

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

NAYS—187

Aderholt	Bishop (UT)	Chabot
Allen	Bost	Cline
Amodei	Brady	Cloud
Armstrong	Brooks (AL)	Cole
Arrington	Brooks (IN)	Collins (GA)
Babin	Buchanan	Collins (NY)
Bacon	Buck	Comer
Baird	Bucshon	Conaway
Balderson	Budd	Cook
Banks	Burchett	Crenshaw
Barr	Burgess	Curtis
Bergman	Byrne	Davidson (OH)
Biggs	Calvert	Davis, Rodney
Bilirakis	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais
Bishop (NC)	Carter (TX)	Diaz-Balart

Duncan	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer	Cartwright	Hoyer	Peterson	Hudson	Miller	Smith (NJ)
Dunn	King (IA)	Roy	Case	Huffman	Phillips	Huizenga	Mitchell	Smucker
Emmer	King (NY)	Rutherford	Casten (IL)	Jackson Lee	Pingree	Hunter	Moolenaar	Spano
Estes	Kinzinger	Scalise	Castor (FL)	Jayapal	Pocan	Johnson (OH)	Mooney (WV)	Stauber
Ferguson	Kustoff (TN)	Schweikert	Castro (TX)	Jeffries	Porter	Johnson (SD)	Mullin	Stefanik
Fitzpatrick	LaHood	Scott, Austin	Chu, Judy	Johnson (GA)	Pressley	Jordan	Murphy (NC)	Steil
Fleischmann	LaMalfa	Sensenbrenner	Cioccilino	Johnson (TX)	Price (NC)	Joyce (OH)	Newhouse	Steube
Flores	Lamborn	Shimkus	Cisneros	Kaptur	Quigley	Joyce (PA)	Nunes	Stewart
Fortenberry	Latta	Simpson	Clark (MA)	Keating	Raskin	Katko	Olson	Stivers
Foxx (NC)	Lesko	Smith (MO)	Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Rice (NY)	Keller	Palazzo	Taylor
Fulcher	Long	Smith (NE)	Clay	Kennedy	Richmond	Kelly (MS)	Palmer	Thompson (PA)
Gaetz	Loudermilk	Smith (NJ)	Cleaver	Khanna	Rose (NY)	Kelly (PA)	Pence	Thornberry
Gallagher	Lucas	Smucker	Clyburn	Kildee	Rouda	King (IA)	Perry	Timmons
Gianforte	Luetkemeyer	Spano	Cohen	Kilmer	Roybal-Allard	King (NY)	Posey	Tipton
Gibbs	Marchant	Stauber	Connolly	Kim	Ruiz	Kinzinger	Reed	Turner
Gohmert	Marshall	Stefanik	Cooper	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger	Kustoff (TN)	Reschenthaler	Upton
Gonzalez (OH)	Massie	Steil	Correa	Krishnamoorthi	Rush	LaHood	Rice (SC)	Wagner
Gooden	Mast	Steube	Costa	Kuster (NH)	Ryan	LaMalfa	Riggleman	Walberg
Gosar	McCarthy	Stewart	Courtney	Lamb	Sánchez	Lamborn	Roby	Walden
Granger	McCaul	Stivers	Cox (CA)	Langevin	Sarbanes	Latta	Rodgers (WA)	Walorski
Graves (GA)	McClintock	Taylor	Craig	Larsen (WA)	Scanlon	Lesko	Roe, David P.	Waltz
Graves (LA)	McKinley	Thompson (PA)	Crist	Larson (CT)	Schakowsky	Long	Rogers (AL)	Watkins
Graves (MO)	Meadows	Thornberry	Crow	Lawrence	Schiff	Loudermilk	Rogers (KY)	Weber (TX)
Green (TN)	Meuser	Timmons	Cuellar	Lawson (FL)	Schneider	Lucas	Rose, John W.	Webster (FL)
Griffith	Miller	Tipton	Cunningham	Lee (CA)	Schrader	Luetkemeyer	Rouzer	Wenstrup
Grothman	Mitchell	Turner	Davids (KS)	Lee (NV)	Schrier	Marchant	Roy	Westerman
Guest	Moolenaar	Upton	Davis (CA)	Levin (CA)	Scott (VA)	Marshall	Rutherford	Williams
Guthrie	Mooney (WV)	Wagner	Davis, Danny K.	Levin (MI)	Scott, David	Massie	Scalise	Wilson (SC)
Hagedorn	Mullin	Walberg	Dean	Lewis	Serrano	Mast	Schweikert	Wittman
Harris	Murphy (NC)	Walden	DeFazio	Lieu, Ted	Sewell (AL)	McCarthy	Scott, Austin	Womack
Hartzler	Newhouse	Walorski	DeGette	Lipinski	Shalala	McCaul	Sensenbrenner	Woodall
Hern, Kevin	Nunes	Waltz	DeLauro	Loeb sack	Sherman	McClintock	Shimkus	Wright
Herrera Beutler	Olson	Watkins	DelBene	Lofgren	Sherrill	McKinley	Simpson	Yoho
Hice (GA)	Palazzo	Weber (TX)	Delgado	Lowenthal	Sires	Meadows	Smith (MO)	Young
Hill (AR)	Palmer	Webster (FL)	Demings	Lowe y	Slotkin	Meuser	Smith (NE)	Zeldin
Holding	Pence	Westerman	DeSaulnier	Luján	Smith (WA)	NOT VOTING—18		
Hollingsworth	Perry	Williams	Deutch	Luria	Soto	Abraham	Garamendi	McEachin
Hudson	Posey	Wilson (SC)	Dingell	Lynch	Spanberger	Babin	Higgins (LA)	McHenry
Huizenga	Reed	Wittman	Doggett	Malinowski	Speier	Cheney	Himes	Norman
Hunter	Reschenthaler	Womack	Doyle, Michael F.	Maloney,	Stanton	Crawford	Hurd (TX)	Ratcliffe
Johnson (OH)	Rice (SC)	Woodall	Engel	Carolyn B.	Stevens	Cummings	Johnson (LA)	Rooney (FL)
Johnson (SD)	Riggleman	Wright	Eshoo	Maloney, Sean	Suo zui	Escobar	Kind	Walker
Jordan	Roby	Yoho	Españat	Matsui	Swalwell (CA)	□ 1652		
Joyce (OH)	Rodgers (WA)	Zeldin	Evans	McAdams	Takano	So the resolution was agreed to.		
Joyce (PA)	Roe, David P.		Finkenauer	McBath	Thompson (CA)	The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.		
Katko	Rogers (AL)		Fletcher	McCollum	Thompson (MS)			
Keller	Rogers (KY)		Foster	McGovern	Titus			
Kelly (MS)	Rose, John W.			McNerney	Tlaib			

NOT VOTING—16

Abraham	Himes	Norman
Cheney	Hurd (TX)	Ratcliffe
Crawford	Johnson (LA)	Rooney (FL)
Cummings	Kind	Walker
Escobar	McEachin	
Higgins (LA)	McHenry	

□ 1643

Messrs. SENSENBRENNER, COMER, and YOH0 changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. WILD changed their 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 will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 186, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 550]

YEAS—229

Adams	Bera	Brindisi
Aguilar	Beyer	Brown (MD)
Allred	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Amash	Blumenauer	Bustos
Axne	Blunt Rochester	Butterfield
Barragán	Bonamici	Carbajal
Bass	Boyle, Brendan	Cárdenas
Beatty	F.	Carson (IN)

U.S. BORDER PATROL MEDICAL SCREENING STANDARDS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3525) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish uniform processes for medical screening of individuals interdicted between ports of entry, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. I am in its present form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Green of Tennessee moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 3525, to the Committee on Homeland Security with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Add at the end of section 3 the following: (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on September 30, 2027.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, many of us made the trip this summer to Normandy to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the D-Day landings. It was an amazing opportunity.

Standing among the rows of crosses and Stars of David in the U.S. cemetery, I was reminded of the sacrifices of our incredible American warriors.

Standing there ignited my memory of 24 years of wearing the uniform. I was reminded of my driver when I was a young second lieutenant. He was 4 foot 11 and had a heart the size of his home State of New York. I recalled my radio telephone operators, both from California. When I was a commander in the 82nd Airborne Division, they stuck to me like glue and would try so often to sneak food in so that we could eat while we were all rigged up in our airborne gear before an airborne operation.

Of course, my friends from the war flashed into my mind. I will never forget watching the flag-draped coffin of a fellow Army Ranger carried into the back of a C-17 in Bagram, Afghanistan for his last trip home.

Our veterans deserve everything that we can give them. However, in the past few years, despite improvements in the VA electronic health records system, problems and delays still remain. For example, the very benefits that Congresswoman UNDERWOOD in this bill advances for illegal aliens flooding across our southern border, our veterans don't have those benefits. Let me say that again: This bill, without the amendment I am asking this body to consider, advances healthcare services to illegal aliens before it does to our American heroes.

The VA Secretary testified before Congress that it will take his department 10 years to fully deploy this new system.

Mr. Speaker, I have the deployment schedule for the VA from their website, and I will include this in the RECORD at a later date.

Mr. Speaker, this timeline states that our veterans will not get an interoperable electronic health record at all VA healthcare facilities until September 20 of 2027.

VA medical facilities serving veterans in Virginia won't get it until 2024. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and New England won't be fully operational until 2026. It won't be until 2027 that VA medical facilities in Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois are fully operational. Veterans in my home State of Tennessee won't benefit from interoperable electronic health records until 2023.

Yet, without this amendment, without my amendment, we are going to give it to illegal aliens within 90 days.

Mr. Speaker, these are the same men and women who, when they raised their right hand and took that oath, wrote a

blank check for America, for every person in this room, that was cashable, redeemable, all the way up until their life, their very life.

I think our constituents across this great country would find it appalling that we are about to give this health record system to illegal immigrants before our veterans receive it.

All this amendment does is ensure that our veterans get this service first. If you vote against this motion to recommit, you are giving an electronic health medical record to illegal aliens before our veterans.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in this body, medical experts, and our neighbors and constituents all agree the humanitarian and medical situation at our southern border has reached crisis levels.

During my conversations with health officials at the border, including with the Department of Homeland Security, they told me that one of the most urgent solutions they need is an electronic health record that can be used by everyone providing medical care at the border.

DHS recognizes this, too, and has already taken steps toward implementation, but it is not moving fast enough. So this legislation directs that process, setting an aggressive but achievable timeline that reflects the urgency of the humanitarian situation. The children and families in our care can't afford any further delays.

Now, let me be clear: As a nurse, and a member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, providing world-class care to our veterans is a top priority. I have introduced a number of proposals to improve healthcare delivery to our veterans, and I am working on a slate of others.

I welcome the input of my colleagues from across the aisle who want to work with me on modernizing the VA to better serve women veterans, improving mental healthcare access and quality, ending the veteran suicide epidemic, or any other way to serve our country's heroic veterans.

But where I am from, in northern Illinois, we can walk and chew gum at the same time because we also have a moral duty to ensure that children in our government's custody receive the basic medical screenings and services needed to ensure lives are not lost on our watch.

It is simple, and we can do both. That is what we are debating here today.

Children are dying of preventable causes in our care for the first time in a decade. We all agree that the humanitarian situation at our southern border presents a complex set of challenges. Congress has a duty to address

those challenges by providing, as appropriate, both resources and oversight.

Oversight is ongoing through the excellent work of our committees, in addition to inspectors general. We have repeatedly met requests for additional humanitarian funding as needed, most recently with the approval of almost \$5 billion in supplemental funding this summer.

But this Congress is choosing, rightly, to provide that funding along with additional guardrails and directions for how to spend it in a way that is consistent with American values because the status quo is unacceptable. Children are dying of preventable causes in our care for the first time in a decade. My bill, along with Congressman RUIZ's and Congresswoman ESCOBAR's, provides the guardrails and direction to reverse course.

Let's be clear: This is not some gold-plated package. What these policies do is establish minimum, consistent standards that ensure that we can effectively provide the most basic medical screenings and care. What we are doing is making sure that children and families in our care are asked questions like, "Do you have a fever? Do you have your inhaler? Could you be pregnant?" and that their answers are recorded and used to make sure that they are provided basic care.

These changes are urgently needed. Children are dying of preventable causes in our care for the first time in a decade, children like Darlyn, Jakelin, Felipe, Juan, Wilmer, and Carlos.

Medical care for these children has huge, unacceptable gaps. We have a responsibility to implement common-sense, effective policies that we know will fix that because children should never die from a preventable cause in our care.

We have a responsibility to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security is better prepared for future challenges to ensure the failures that contributed to these deaths are never repeated.

Children in our care have been separated from their families. They have been denied toothbrushes and blankets. They have been saddled with trauma that can affect them for their entire lives.

We must make sure that these children and their families have access to basic medical care and screening while in custody. That is why we have to reject this procedural gimmick, which could delay essential tools and resources from getting to officials at the border who need them.

I urge all my colleagues, vote "no" on the motion to recommit and vote "yes" to pass this bill.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, read the bill, read the amendment that they offered.

Eric Cantor called MTRs a gimmick. This is the gimmick of gimmicks. It

does nothing for veterans' healthcare, not a single thing. You know it. I know it. Everybody in this House knows it. All it does is try to delay this bill for 10 years, and they are going to all vote against the bill.

Mr. Speaker, this does nothing for veterans' care. If the gentleman cared about veterans' care, he would have offered it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. 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 XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 213, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 551]

YEAS—202

Aderholt	Finkenauer	Latta
Allen	Fitzpatrick	Lesko
Amodei	Fleischmann	Long
Armstrong	Flores	Loudermilk
Arrington	Fortenberry	Lucas
Axne	Fox (NC)	Luetkemeyer
Babin	Fulcher	Marchant
Bacon	Gaetz	Marshall
Baird	Gianforte	Massie
Balderson	Gibbs	Mast
Banks	Gohmert	McAdams
Barr	Golden	McCarthy
Bergman	Gonzalez (OH)	McCaul
Biggs	Gooden	McClintock
Bilirakis	Gosar	McKinley
Bishop (NC)	Gottheimer	Meadows
Bishop (UT)	Granger	Meuser
Bost	Graves (GA)	Miller
Brady	Graves (LA)	Mitchell
Brindisi	Graves (MO)	Moolenaar
Brooks (AL)	Green (TN)	Mooney (WV)
Brooks (IN)	Griffith	Mullin
Buchanan	Grothman	Murphy (FL)
Buck	Guest	Murphy (NC)
Bucshon	Guthrie	Newhouse
Budd	Hagedorn	Nunes
Burchett	Harris	Olson
Burgess	Hartzler	Palazzo
Byrne	Hern, Kevin	Palmer
Calvert	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Carter (GA)	Hice (GA)	Perry
Carter (TX)	Hill (AR)	Peterson
Chabot	Holding	Posey
Cline	Hollingsworth	Reed
Cloud	Horn, Kendra S.	Reschenthaler
Cole	Hudson	Rice (SC)
Collins (GA)	Huizenga	Riggleman
Collins (NY)	Hunter	Roby
Comer	Johnson (OH)	Rodgers (WA)
Conaway	Johnson (SD)	Roe, David P.
Cook	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
Crenshaw	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Cunningham	Joyce (PA)	Rose, John W.
Curtis	Katko	Rouzer
Davidson (OH)	Keller	Roy
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (MS)	Rutherford
Delgado	Kelly (PA)	Scalise
DesJarlais	King (IA)	Schrader
Diaz-Balart	King (NY)	Schweikert
Duncan	Kinzing	Scott, Austin
Dunn	Kustoff (TN)	Sensenbrenner
Emmer	LaHood	Sherrill
Estes	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Ferguson	Lamborn	Simpson

Smith (MO)	Thornberry	Weber (TX)
Smith (NE)	Timmons	Webster (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Tipton	Wenstrup
Smucker	Torres Small	Westerman
Spanberger	(NM)	Williams
Spano	Turner	Wilson (SC)
Stauber	Upton	Wittman
Stefanik	Van Drew	Womack
Steil	Wagner	Woodall
Steube	Walberg	Wright
Stewart	Walden	Yoho
Stivers	Walorski	Young
Taylor	Waltz	Zeldin
Thompson (PA)	Watkins	

NAYS—213

Adams	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Gonzalez (TX)	Omar
Allred	Green, Al (TX)	Pallone
Amash	Grijalva	Panetta
Barragán	Haaland	Pappas
Bass	Harder (CA)	Pascrell
Beatty	Hastings	Payne
Bera	Hayes	Perlmutter
Beyer	Heck	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Phillips
Blumenauer	Hill (CA)	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Horsford	Pocan
Bonamici	Houlihan	Porter
Brown (MD)	Hoyer	Pressley
Brownley (CA)	Huffman	Price (NC)
Bustos	Jackson Lee	Quigley
Butterfield	Jayapal	Raskin
Carbajal	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Carson (IN)	Johnson (TX)	Rose (NY)
Cartwright	Kaptur	Rouda
Case	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Casten (IL)	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
Castro (TX)	Khanna	Rush
Chu, Judy	Kildee	Ryan
Cicilline	Kilmer	Sánchez
Cisneros	Kim	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kirkpatrick	Scanlon
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Clay	Kuster (NH)	Schiff
Cleaver	Lamb	Schneider
Clyburn	Langevin	Schrier
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Cooper	Lawrence	Serrano
Correa	Lawson (FL)	Sewell (AL)
Costa	Lee (CA)	Shalala
Courtney	Lee (NV)	Sherman
Cox (CA)	Levin (CA)	Sires
Craig	Levin (MI)	Slotkin
Crist	Lewis	Smith (WA)
Crow	Lieu, Ted	Soto
Cuellar	Lipinski	Speier
DeFazio	Loeb sack	Stanton
DeGette	Lofgren	Stevens
DeLauro	Lowenthal	Suozzi
DelBene	Lowey	Swalwell (CA)
Demings	Lujan	Takano
DeSaulnier	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (CA)
Deutsch	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)
Dingell	Matsui	Titus
Doggett	McBath	Tlaib
Doyle, Michael	McCollum	Tonko
F.	McGovern	Torres (CA)
Engel	McNerney	Trahan
Eshoo	Meeks	Trone
Espallat	Meng	Underwood
Evans	Moore	Vargas
Fletcher	Morelle	Veasey
Foster	Moulton	Vela
Frankel	Mucarsel-Powell	Velázquez
Fudge	Nadler	Visclosky
Gabbard	Napolitano	Wasserman
Gallago	Neal	Schultz
Garamendi	Neguse	Waters
García (IL)	Norcross	Watson Coleman
García (TX)	O'Halleran	Welch
		Wexton
		Wild
		Wilson (FL)
		Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham	Gallagher
Boyle, Brendan	Higgins (LA)
F.	Himes
Cheney	Hurd (TX)
Crawford	Johnson (LA)
Cummings	Kind
Escobar	McEachin

McHenry
Norman
Ratcliffe
Rooney (FL)
Walker

□ 1712

Mr. MAST changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. 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 230, nays 184, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 552]

YEAS—230

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

Thompson (MS)	Underwood	Waters
Titus	Upton	Watson Coleman
Tlaib	Vargas	Welch
Tonko	Veasey	Wexton
Torres (CA)	Vela	Wild
Torres Small	Velázquez	Wilson (FL)
(NM)	Visclosky	Yarmuth
Trahan	Wasserman	
Trone	Schultz	

NAYS—184

Allen	Graves (LA)	Pence
Amodei	Graves (MO)	Perry
Armstrong	Green (TN)	Peterson
Arrington	Griffith	Posey
Babin	Grothman	Reed
Bacon	Gust	Reschenthaler
Baird	Guthrie	Rice (SC)
Balderson	Hagedorn	Riggleman
Banks	Harris	Roby
Barr	Hartzler	Rodgers (WA)
Bergman	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Biggs	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bilirakis	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Bishop (NC)	Hill (AR)	Rose, John W.
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Rouzer
Bost	Hollingsworth	Roy
Brooks (AL)	Hudson	Rutherford
Brooks (IN)	Huizenga	Scalise
Buchanan	Hunter	Schweikert
Buck	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Bucshon	Johnson (SD)	Sensenbrenner
Budd	Jordan	Shimkus
Burchett	Joyce (OH)	Simpson
Burgess	Joyce (PA)	Smith (MO)
Byrne	Katko	Smith (NE)
Calvert	Keller	Smith (NJ)
Carter (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Smucker
Carter (TX)	Kelly (PA)	Spano
Chabot	King (IA)	Staubert
Cline	King (NY)	Stefanik
Cloud	Kinziger	Steil
Cole	Kustoff (TN)	Steube
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Stewart
Collins (NY)	LaMalfa	Stivers
Comer	Lamborn	Taylor
Conaway	Latta	Thompson (PA)
Cook	Lesko	Thornberry
Crenshaw	Long	Timmons
Curtis	Loudermilk	Tipton
Davidson (OH)	Lucas	Turner
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
DesJarlais	Marchant	Wagner
Diaz-Balart	Marshall	Walberg
Duncan	Massie	Walden
Dunn	Mast	Walorski
Emmer	McCarthy	Waltz
Estes	McCaul	Watkins
Ferguson	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	McKinley	Webster (FL)
Flores	Meadows	Wenstrup
Fortenberry	Meuser	Westerman
Fox (NC)	Miller	Williams
Fulcher	Mitchell	Wilson (SC)
Gaetz	Moolenaar	Wittman
Gianforte	Mooney (WV)	Womack
Gibbs	Mullin	Woodall
Gohmert	Murphy (NC)	Wright
Gonzalez (OH)	Newhouse	Yoho
Gooden	Nunes	Young
Gosar	Olson	Zeldin
Granger	Palazzo	
Graves (GA)	Palmer	

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham	Gallagher	McHenry
Aderholt	Higgins (LA)	Norman
Brady	Himes	Ratcliffe
Cheney	Hurd (TX)	Rooney (FL)
Crawford	Johnson (LA)	Walker
Cummings	Kind	
Escobar	McEachin	

□ 1721

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 550, "yea" on rollcall No. 551, and "nay" on rollcall No. 552.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, due to a family obligation, I unfortunately missed today's vote series. Listed below is how I would have voted had I been in attendance: Previous Question—"Nay"; Adoption of the Rule Providing for Consideration of S.J. Res. 54—"Nay"; Republican Motion to Recommit—"Yea"; and Passage of H.R. 3525—"Nay".

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 596

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—Mr. Murphy of North Carolina.

(2) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—Mr. Timmons.

(3) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—Mr. Bishop of North Carolina.

(4) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—Mr. Murphy of North Carolina.

(5) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—Mr. Bishop of North Carolina.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1406

Mr. LAWSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove Representative BILL FOSTER as a cosponsor of H.R. 1406.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2723

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2723.

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

There was no objection.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER S. 820, DEBBIE SMITH REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 820 to bring justice to victims of sexual assault, the Debbie Smith Reauthorization Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRINDISI). Under guidelines consist-

ently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman will state her parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, this has not been consistently. This is the first time this has been Uced.

I understand the guidelines just cited, Mr. Speaker; however, seeing no objection from leadership or committee members on either side of the aisle, does that constitute clearance and allow the Chair to entertain my motion under the rules of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A unanimous consent request for the consideration of that measure would have to receive clearance by the majority and minority floor and committee leaderships. The Chair is unaware of such clearance. Therefore, the Chair cannot entertain that request at this time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman will state her parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. WAGNER. Again, seeing no objection on either side of the aisle, and since this is dealing with grants for DNA testing and rape kits, can the Chair advise what is required pursuant to section 956 of the House rules to allow my motion to be considered to protect victims of sexual assault.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge that the Speaker and the majority leader schedule the bill on the floor immediately to protect victims of sexual assault.

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

TRUMP BEHAVIOR THREATENING SANCTITY OF ELECTIONS

(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 am disgusted and appalled with the latest news about President Trump's behavior. He has repeatedly threatened the sanctity of our elections with his behavior. His latest call to the President of Ukraine is just par for the course with this administration.

This is not the country I grew up in where the rules and law have to apply to everyone. No one man is above the law.

This is not the way our elected officials should behave. The institutions of our country are meant for the people of this country, not for personal gain.

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

END PARTISAN POLITICS

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, just 2 weeks ago, I spoke on the floor and said we needed to end partisan politics and deliver results for the American people, but just this week, Speaker PELOSI and my Democrat colleagues announced their plan to move forward with an impeachment inquiry into President Trump.

Their agenda to constantly undermine President Trump comes at a serious cost to the American people: ignoring the pressing issues at hand.

One of the best examples is Congress' lack of action to tackle the undeniable crisis at our southern border. Both Democrats and Republicans agree this crisis must be addressed, which should make this a bipartisan issue.

But, once again, Democrats continue to put forward partisan bills. This week, they brought to the floor the illegal immigrant customer service act, and we just voted on the improving healthcare for every illegal immigrant act.

These bills will do nothing to solve the problems at our southern border and would only obstruct border enforcement and impede law enforcement's ability to protect this country.

Why are Democrats prioritizing illegal immigrants over American citizens?

Let's end this partisan political game and get to work for the American people.

□ 1730

HONORING BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

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

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bruce Springsteen, the New Jersey legend who turned 70 years old this week.

There is so much that this Jersey girl could say to honor Bruce Springsteen on his birthday. I could remind you of his 19-plus albums, 15 world tours, sold-out Broadway shows, best-selling autobiography, countless GRAMMYS, an Oscar, Kennedy Center Honors, Presidential Medal of Freedom, and membership in the New Jersey Hall of Fame.

I could recount his lyrics that are poetic stories of everyday people just trying to get by. I could tell you of his epic concerts and the way he connects with each audience member in sold-out stadiums, and how he makes them feel as though he is singing directly to them.

If you are lucky enough to experience it, as I have, a live Springsteen show is not something you watch, but nearly 4 hours of power, raw beauty, and sweat that you actively participate in.

Or maybe, to best honor him for his 70th birthday, I should proudly say that Bruce Springsteen is the unofficial spokesperson and ambassador of our great State.

He sings for the underdog, for the quiet hero, and for every New Jerseyan who has dared to dream of a better life for themselves.

CONGRATULATING DR. LUCY GREENE, RECIPIENT OF THE W. PARKER GREENE LEGACY AWARD

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Lucy Greene, who was awarded the W. Parker Greene Legacy Award on September 16, 2019.

Dr. Greene, along with her late husband, Parker Greene, were staunch advocates for Moody Air Force Base for the last 40 years. During this time, the pair and their advocacy could not have been more important to the First Congressional District of Georgia.

They have been referred to as our region's civilian secret weapons in keeping Moody Air Force Base open and viable. Making relationships with generals at the Department of Defense, they kept Moody Air Force Base off the list for base closures. In turn, they kept the Valdosta community churning.

But on her own, Dr. Lucy Greene was critical in supporting the airmen at the base. She taught courses for airmen who had children with developmental disorders. She even handed out fabric softener sheets so the airmen could keep the sand gnats away.

Congratulations on your award, Dr. Greene. You deserve it.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES TECHNICAL CENTER

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, the William Hughes Technical Center in south Jersey is the FAA's national scientific test base for R&D, and the evaluation of transportation systems. It is the Nation's premier air transportation system laboratory.

I was disappointed to see that the FAA, earlier this year, proposed funding cuts for critical research programs at the tech center that ultimately improve the safety of all Americans. That is why I am grateful to Chairman PRICE of the Transportation Subcommittee for working with me to restore funding for the tech center.

I have also heard troubling rumors about a potential realignment at the tech center. For those who seek to eliminate, shift jobs, or reporting duties away from the tech center, I say this: You will have a fight on your hands, like a fight you have never seen before.

I am proud to have this incredible facility in south Jersey, and I thank all of the hardworking men and women of the tech center for continuing to keep our skies safe.

FLEXIBILITY THROUGH LOWER EXPENSES HEALTH CARE ACT

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, a physician, a father, and a grandfather, it has become clear to me that certain provisions under the Affordable Care Act, aka ObamaCare, have proven to be completely unaffordable and unsustainable. These stifling regulations have simultaneously forced an increase in insurance premiums and a decrease in patient choice.

That is why Representative BUDD and I introduced H.R. 4484 yesterday, the Flexibility Through Lower Expenses Healthcare, or FLEX Act. This bill will codify into law the Trump administration's rules on short-term limited duration insurance and association health plans.

It will allow small businesses and self-employed workers the opportunity to secure more affordable health insurance by banding together to act as one large employer, and it will open the door for individuals to purchase temporary affordable health insurance for up to 1 year.

The FLEX Act will provide the necessary flexibility and affordability that Americans have been seeking in their healthcare, free of the strain and expense that have, unfortunately, become the new normal under ObamaCare.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF MIKE MCINTURFF

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Sergeant Mike McInturff who passed away September 10. I was honored to have known Mike, and I want to extend my deepest condolences to his family, especially his wife of 34 years, Debbie Nelson McInturff.

From the time he was a child, Mike dreamed of being a fireman. It takes a selfless determination to take on the challenges first responders face every day, and Mike served faithfully as a volunteer and a professional firefighter for 39 years. I am grateful for Mike's work in this role, where he touched countless lives in Northeast Tennessee.

I am especially thankful for him being one of the heroic boots-on-the-ground firefighters in my hometown of Johnson City, Tennessee, when it experienced its worst-ever disaster on Christmas Eve 1989. For 5 hours, fire crews worked tirelessly as the fire spread throughout the city's tallest building, the John Sevier apartment building.

Our community mourned the 16 lives claimed by that tragedy. And my church, Munsey Memorial United Methodist Church, served as a morgue that Christmas Eve night.

It is my honor to recognize the life of Sergeant Mike McInturff and commend him for his 39 faithful years of service. My prayers are with his family and friends during this difficult time.

FARM STRESS AND OPIOIDS IN MISSISSIPPI

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, September is National Recovery Month, a time to look for ways to support recovery strategies for mental health and substance use disorders.

Mississippi State University's Extension Service is working to reduce opioid misuse by farmers and ranchers across our State.

Farmers have to face changing markets, weather events, financial hardships, leading to farm stress while operating in one of the most hazardous occupations. A valid opioid prescription given to a farmer can lead to opioid misuse. Three out of four farmers have reported that they have been affected by opioid misuse, and that opioids can be easily accessed.

Through support from the USDA and SAMHSA, Mississippi State University is training extension service agents to deliver mental health first aid to farmers, as well as working with pharmacists and medical personnel to better recognize misuse. This program is already demonstrating incredible results as farmers are utilizing extension agents to seek care.

I applaud the work of Mississippi State University and other organizations in Mississippi that recognize needs in our community and are finding creative ways to reach Mississippians with care.

WORLD HEART DAY

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to one of the most important issues facing our Nation and world.

This weekend is World Heart Day, a time for individuals around the globe to annually be informed about the issues surrounding cardiovascular dis-

ease, which includes heart disease and stroke, and to highlight the actions that individuals can take to prevent and control the disease.

You see, cardiovascular disease is the world's leading cause of death. Each year it claims the lives of almost 18 million people, while devastating many more families.

You see, I have cardiovascular disease; and as someone with a heart condition, I humbly stand before the House and I say that we can do better.

World Heart Day is about families, communities, and governments around the globe coming together, regardless of affiliation, to combat a shared enemy that affects the lives of far too many.

With controlling our diets, sticking to an exercise regimen, and avoiding the use of tobacco products, 80 percent of premature deaths from cardiovascular disease can be avoided.

Please join me in taking control of your health before it is too late.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF JOHNNY MAGIC

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

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the award-winning host of XL 106.7's morning show, Johnny Magic, with his show, Johnny's House, for the great work he has done for the Central Florida community.

Johnny was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, but has called Orlando home for the last 30 years, while working for XL 106.7. He uses his voice, talents, and resources to work with our community. During times of need, after natural disasters, and times of crisis in our community, he has gone out of his way to help those in need. He genuinely cares for this community, and it shows through all of his hard work.

Johnny Magic has witnessed firsthand the struggles that many families in our community experience. These experiences inspired him to develop a program that would make it possible for disadvantaged families to provide a wonderful holiday experience for their children. This is how the Baby DJ, Inc. program came to fruition.

Over the last 25 years, this program has worked and collaborated with local churches, nonprofit organizations, and community partners to fulfill this mission. With the help of volunteers, the Baby DJ program has been able to provide resources to assist families in need and, in recent years, has expanded their operation to serve other charitable efforts that take place throughout the year.

The program has provided backpacks and school supplies to countless schools in need in central Florida. These supplies provide a welcome relief to the families and students, as well as

to teachers who routinely pay for school supplies for students and for their classrooms.

Johnny Magic, and his team, and the Baby DJ program, are not only inspiring, but it is also what makes central Florida so wonderful.

So I want to thank Johnny Magic, I want to thank the good folks at Johnny's House, the Baby DJ, Inc. program for their contributions and for his contribution to central Florida.

HONORING DR. YARISA BONET

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Dr. Yarisa Bonet.

Dr. Bonet is a professional dedicated to education. Her mission is to provide tools to individuals to achieve a productive work-life balance and adopt healthy lifestyles.

Dr. Bonet is active in many community organizations. She is the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Northeast Polk Chamber of Commerce, and the chair of the adult leadership class. She is a Haines City Rotarian and an active member of the Hispanic Professional and Business Women Association.

Dr. Bonet is a community-centric individual who has counseled, trained, mentored and educated her community for over 16 years.

In 2014, she founded Fibrofit Wellness & Yoga, a wellness and yoga center with offices in Orlando and Davenport.

□ 1745

She has also developed wellness-related education programs, such as "Kill Stress in 3 Steps."

Last summer, Dr. Bonet launched the YLove Project, a free yoga, meditation, and emotional intelligence program for kids.

She also has over 14 years of experience in healthcare management and has been the keynote speaker for hospitals and medical organizations in the areas of teaching about emotional intelligence and patient-centered care.

Dr. Bonet holds a doctor of education from Nova Southeastern University. She has a master's degree in mental health and rehabilitation counseling from the University of North Florida, a graduate certification in psychiatric vocational rehabilitation from Boston University, and a bachelor's degree in sciences from the University of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Bonet is a certified emotional intelligence facilitator, a registered yoga teacher, and a certified meditation teacher. Yarisa also holds a certification in executive and talent coaching by Peoples Advantage.

Dr. Bonet has been married for 17 years and has three boys. I would be remiss if I didn't mention she is a fellow Boricua.

For that, we honor Dr. Yarisa Bonet.

HONORING CLAUDIA CAMACHO

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Claudia Camacho.

Claudia Camacho is a bilingual professional and experienced administrator in the areas of admissions, academic affairs, faculty supervision, and training at Ana G. Mendez University.

Claudia has over 20 years of a strong background in customer service. In 2002, she started working at Walt Disney World, providing orientation and mentorship to new cast members in all aspects of merchandise operations in the park and assisting managers.

In 2005, she started working as an integrated services officer at Ana G. Mendez University, Metro Orlando Campus.

Through her 14 years of experience working in various positions at the university, she has championed the admissions and academic affairs departments. Along with recruitment and personnel training, she has continuously succeeded in the development of program initiatives and special projects.

As an associate director, she has participated in various events across central Florida in support of the Hispanic community. In addition, she has served as a liaison between the university and different organizations across central Florida, providing assistance and resources to the community.

Claudia has been a member of the Academic and Student Affairs Commission; the Academic Leadership Team; and the Discipline, Curriculum Development, and the Commencement Coordination Committees of the university.

Ms. Camacho earned a bachelor's degree in industrial chemistry from the Universidad de Puerto Rico, Humacao campus in 1991. In 2005, she graduated from the Universidad Metropolitana at Ana G. Mendez University with a master's degree in business administration.

Claudia also promotes a respectful, inclusive environment that embraces diversity. As a leader, one of her top priorities is to serve and support the Hispanic community and other fellow Boricuas from central Florida.

For that, we honor Ms. Claudia Camacho.

HONORING YANIDSI VELEZ QUILES

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Yanidsi Velez Quiles.

Yanidsi Velez Quiles was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and raised in the municipality of Carolina known as La Tierra de Gigantes, the land of the giants.

Yanidsi is the granddaughter of two veterans who served in the 65th infantry division of the United States Army, also known as The Borinqueneers, which served in World War II.

Yanidsi is the daughter of two self-driven entrepreneurs and a first-generation college student. She is also the wife of a loving and supportive Ponceno, someone from Ponce, and a devoted foster and adoptive mother.

Yanidsi has been a leading advocate for Hispanic grassroots organizations and pro-Latino legislation at the local

and statewide level. Her public service and nonprofit career spans more than a decade.

Yanidsi's leadership and community expertise, developed from doing work on the ground through community organizing, capacity-building, and advocacy work, has helped improve our way of life. She has led multiple civic engagement initiatives, issue-based campaigns, and programs that resulted in empowering over 800,000 Latinx individuals.

In recent years, she has been a strong advocate for the thousands of displaced Puerto Rican families who have sought to rebuild their lives in Florida, as well as those who continue to work to rebuild on the island.

Currently, Yanidsi is a senior State director for the Hispanic Federation. Yanidsi manages Hispanic Federation's Florida operations overall, with a primary focus on strategic planning, program development, public policy advocacy, and resource development.

Yanidsi is most known as a woman of faith, passion, and compassion. She embodies the courage and strength within our community.

For that, we honor Ms. Yanidsi Velez Quiles.

HONORING HENRY CORDERO

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Henry Cordero.

Henry was born and raised in the beautiful island of Puerto Rico. He was raised by his parents, Felix Cordero and Norma Melendez.

During Henry's school years, he was elected president of the 4-H Puerto Rico chapter. He won the National Citizen award, representing Puerto Rico, and was nominated and elected the president of the Puerto Rico Council Youth Office.

Henry is a natural artist, playing instruments without taking any music lessons. He has been the singer of several music groups, such as Juventud 78, The Caps Band, and Henry's Combo Show.

Henry worked at Cordero Studios as a photographer with his brother, Felix Cordero, for over 20 years. Henry learned all about photography, lights, illumination, setup, portraits, and other techniques from his brother, Felix Cordero.

Since Henry moved to Florida in 1996, he has not stopped working to reach the American Dream. As an entrepreneur, he developed his own business, Cordero Studio Productions, which offers services for all your needs, such as photography, videography, photo booths, sound, music, pipe and drape, video projectors, video screens, event coordinator, t-shirt printing, and more.

Henry is very involved in the community. With his talent, he provides services to local schools, nonprofit agencies, churches, and other local groups.

Henry lives in Orlando, Florida, with his wife of 33 years and his three children, Mariangelix, Henry, Jr., and Erik. At this time, Henry has one

grandchild, Soleil. He is also supportive of his wife, Maribel, who has been elected as Orange County Commissioner in central Florida.

Henry continues to be an asset within our community, with all his talents and dedication.

For that, we honor Mr. Henry Cordero.

HONORING KELLY QUINTERO

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Kelly Quintero.

Kelly Quintero is a first-generation American born to Colombian immigrants, Juan Carlos and Julieta Quintero, in New Jersey.

As a student at the University of Central Florida, Kelly was actively involved in a number of student organizations on campus while earning her bachelor's in international relations.

Kelly interned for my office as a then-State senator in Tallahassee during the State legislative session. Since then, Kelly knew that being part of politics and the political process was her calling.

Soon after graduating, in 2013, Kelly worked for the Orange County government, overseeing bilingual communications. She then transitioned to central Florida political director for Hillary Rodham Clinton's Presidential campaign. Kelly's involvement with the campaign introduced her to community leaders who inspired her to use her skills, knowledge, and relationships to advocate for communities in need.

In 2017, Kelly was the State legislative advocate for the League of Women Voters of Florida, where she worked with allies and elected officials to advocate on issues like gun control, voter rights, and funding for public education. Kelly successfully raised awareness on these issues with the help of statewide members.

Soon after, Kelly began a new challenge as the director of advocacy and government relations for Second Harvest Food Bank of central Florida, the largest hunger-relief organization in the region. In this role, she has increased community engagement on advocacy efforts, including the farm bill, the intersection of health, hunger, and education of food insecurity and other issues at all levels of government. This has resulted in receiving Feeding America's Advocacy Hall of Fame Award every year.

Kelly is also a 2018 recipient of the Orlando Business Journal's 40 Under 40 award. Kelly resides in Orlando, Florida, with her husband, Eddie Johnstone, and their two cats.

For that, we honor Ms. Kelly Quintero.

HONORING SORAYA MARQUEZ

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Soraya Marquez.

Soraya Marquez is a Venezuelan leader in central Florida. During the last 20 years, Soraya Marquez has organized local communities within different Latin communities in Orlando, Florida.

Soraya has also conducted electoral campaigns, motivating citizens to register and exercise the right to vote in each election, having led the registration of 100,000 new voters in Orange, Seminole, Osceola, and Hillsborough Counties in elections since 2012.

Soraya's work has transcended to local high school projects, where she has encouraged students to become an active part of the electoral process. Soraya has promoted conferences with elected officials about the operation of cities and counties, as well as incorporating the importance of climate change. Soraya keeps the immigrant community on her daily agenda through meetings, informational sessions, and clinics in the face of immigration reform.

Another priority for Soraya in the community has been free citizenship workshops, promoting the change and the perception of permanent legal residents by taking the important step of being a citizen of the United States.

Soraya Marquez and her husband, Gustavo Marquez, are the founders of the C-Ciudadano organization. Soraya is also the state director of Mi Familia Vota in Florida.

One of Soraya's most important awards includes the recognition of the Government of Mexico with the Ohtli Award for community leaders.

For that, we honor Ms. Soraya Marquez.

HONORING JENNIFER A. MARCIAL OCASIO

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Jennifer Marcial Ocasio.

Jennifer A. Marcial Ocasio is the senior content editor of *El Sentinel* Orlando. Jennifer manages the team covering all news related to the central Florida Hispanic community and focuses mainly on *El Sentinel's* digital platforms and the production and editing of the Spanish weekly.

Jennifer has been working in the media business for over a decade. Before joining *El Sentinel*, Jennifer launched and managed the online web page for Univision Puerto Rico, where she served as a team leader for nearly 5 years. Jennifer is driven by breaking news, human interest stories, and social media.

Jennifer is a proud, born-and-raised Puerto Rican and feels honored representing her culture in the continental United States.

Jennifer has a bachelor's degree in journalism with a second concentration in political science from the University of Puerto Rico and a master's degree in communications from Florida International University.

Since she moved to Orlando, Jennifer has become a key role model and leader for the Hispanic community. She has given a voice to the underserved communities and works tirelessly to have their stories and achievements heard.

Jennifer serves as the current president of the central Florida chapter of the National Association of Hispanic

Journalists and works to promote the work and opportunities of #MoreLatinosInNews.

For that, we honor Ms. Jennifer A. Marcial Ocasio.

HONORING HOMAN MACHUCA

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Homan Machuca.

At the age of 16, Homan Machuca began a career in broadcasting as a recording assistant at Nuevo Continente of Bogota, the first evangelical Christian radio station founded in Colombia, where he later advanced to general manager. Homan also worked at Todelar, one of the largest radio networks in Colombia.

Homan studied at Colegio Superior of Telecommunications and the University of America in Bogota, where he received his degree in journalism and communications.

□ 1800

Homan relocated to the United States in 1984, where he was employed as a journalist for *La Magica* 1220 news. He then worked as the news director for *Noticias 11Q* radio; *Cosmos 1270* radio; *Cadena Fantastica* radio; *Viva 1160 AM* radio; and *Univision* television channel 63, in Orlando, Florida, as well.

Homan was the first Latino to transmit via satellite for the NASA space shuttle launches with *United Latin Television* to stations in Latin America and Europe.

Homan Machuca won an Emmy Award for his work in television arts & science.

Machuca is a five-time Paoli Award recipient. In 2008, he was awarded the Don Quijote award. He was awarded the Reportaje del Año with *United Press International* for the Space Shuttle Challenger disaster that deeply affected our State and the Nation. Before the Challenger disaster, he was on the list of journalists to be able to travel to space.

Machuca is currently working as a senior reporter for *Telemundo 31 NBC Station* in Orlando and is the host of *ENFOQUE*, a program that explores social, economic, political, and community analysis. Homan continues to report and perform voiceovers for organizations such as *National Geographic*, *Discovery*, and others.

Machuca serves with different organizations as a volunteer in the Hispanic community, including *COAMED*, a group of doctors from Orlando who travel to different countries helping people with medical necessities. He also is part of *Whipping Childhood Cancer*, an organization dedicated to helping kids diagnosed with cancer. He has served as a board of director there for 4 years.

Machuca married his wife, Dawn Dodge Machuca, in Colombia in 1975. They currently reside in Florida with their children, Elaine, Timothy, and Nathalie.

Mr. Speaker, for that, we honor Mr. Homan Machuca.

HONORING JACKIE COLON

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Jackie Colon.

Jackie Colon was born in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and came to the United States at the age of 7. After Jackie lost her father, Julio Jaime, at the age of 11, her mom, Maria, was determined to carry on her husband's legacy for her family.

Jackie attended Fairleigh Dickinson University and received her MBA from Florida Christian University. Ms. Colon married her high school sweetheart, Charles Colon, who later became a U.S. Navy officer. They have two children, Jasmine and Charles Jovani. Before moving to Florida, Ms. Colon worked for several Fortune 500 companies on Wall Street.

Jackie Colon is now the southeast regional director for the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials Educational Fund, known as NALEO. She is also CEO and President of JC Consulting, LLC.

Jackie became the first Hispanic elected to the Palm Bay city council. She was the youngest deputy mayor in the history of the city of Palm Bay, Florida. She was the first elected Hispanic elected to the Brevard County Commission and served as chairman of the board of the County Commissioners of Brevard County, Florida.

Jackie served as a gubernatorial appointment to Governor Jeb Bush as Florida Commissioner on the Status of Women; gubernatorial appointment to the East Central Florida Planning Council by Governor CHARLIE CRIST; Space Coast delegation liaison to U.S. Senator Bill Nelson; senatorial appointment to U.S. Senator Mel Martinez to the Armed Forces Service Academy Selection Committee.

Ms. Colon was a board member of the Association of the United States Army and chairman of the Juvenile Justice Council as well.

She has received the Legislator of the Year Award by the Children's Advocacy Council; Woman of the Year Government Award by the Central Florida Citrus Council; Leadership Award by the 45th Space Wing, Patrick Air Force Base; Patriot Award by the National Coalition of Homeless Veterans; named one of the 25 Most Influential Hispanics in Central Florida by *Vision Magazine* as well.

Ms. Jackie Colon has served at the local, State, and national level. She has represented companies in North and South America as well. Ms. Colon has been a keynote speaker in International Business Summits in Brazil. She is a life coach, motivational speaker, and continues to inspire thousands across North and South America.

Mr. Speaker, for those reasons, we honor Jackie Colon.

HONORING ALIBETH SUAREZ

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize Alibeth Suarez.

Alibeth Suarez is a journalist, originally from Venezuela, with a passion to

communicate and to support humanitarian causes.

She graduated from high school with the best school rating average and obtained a bachelor's degree in communications from Central University of Venezuela. Her graduation project was the creation of a community digital newspaper, which received a distinguished mention.

In 2015, Alibeth moved to the U.S. She started attending English classes with the Orange County Library System. Today, she is bilingual and works as a Questline Reference Assistant and has been with the libraries for 4 years.

She is a Library Ambassador, promoting different classes, events, and programs. In the last 2 years, she has spoken to around 20,000 people about library resources and created the idea of a radio show called Portada in Mas 100.7 FM to express in English and Spanish the different options the library offers, especially to the Hispanic community.

Currently, with about 50 shows aired and 31 guests interviewed, Alibeth continues to open new bridges for the community to learn, grow, and connect.

She is planning a project for Hispanics to help better understand the need to save the planet and be grateful about how the U.S. is a land of opportunities.

She acts as media coordinator for Casa de Venezuela Orlando, where she is helping in the process of collecting and shipping medical supplies to Venezuela in the cause for freedom and restoring democracy, as well as assisting fellow immigrants, especially lobbying for a bipartisan bill to approve temporary protective status for Venezuelans, a bill that I had the honor of passing through this Chamber last month.

At present, Alibeth lives in Orange County, Florida, and is a proud constituent of Florida's Ninth Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, for that, we honor Alibeth Suarez.

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

UNITED STATES-ISRAEL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone for joining me tonight on this Special Order.

In August, my colleagues and I traveled to Israel with the United States-Israel Education Association, and tonight we wanted to share with you about our trip. I am joined by BRADLEY BYRNE from Alabama, ANN WAGNER from Missouri, and Dr. PHIL ROE from Tennessee.

Through the years, the USIEA has led Members of Congress behind the

Green Line, so into the West Bank, in Judea and Samaria.

Tonight we wanted to share with you some of what we saw, what we learned, witnessing the economic cooperation and integrated businesses between Palestinian and Israeli business leaders. It is really an untold story. It is an untold story, one that includes the story of hope and opportunity.

For me, it was my first trip to Israel since being named the United States Representative to the U.N., and it renewed my strong commitment to ensure that America remains a bipartisan, steadfast, and staunch supporter of Israel.

Tonight we are going to get started with my friend and colleague from Alabama, BRADLEY BYRNE, to share about the trip.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE).

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) both for giving me this time, but also for her leadership on this and other issues.

Mr. Speaker, beside me is a photograph of myself; Avi Zimmerman, who is the head of the Judea and Samaria Chamber of Commerce, an Israeli Jew; Sheik Ashraf Jabari, a Palestinian businessman; the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS); the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER); and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE).

Mrs. WAGNER and Dr. ROE joined Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS and me on this incredible trip. We are standing in the Sheik's home in Hebron. The Sheik is a former security adviser to the Palestinian Authority, an incredible businessman.

Now, before I get back to that meeting, I want to make sure that we begin to make clear to everybody in America that much of what we have learned or believed we have learned about what is going on in Israel between Israelis and Palestinians is not true.

What we learned, both from Sheik Jabari and from others, is that something new and exciting is happening between the Israelis and the Palestinians in Israel.

There is this idea out there that the Israelis and the Palestinians have been fighting one another for years. That is not true.

The truth of the matter is, after the Romans expelled most of the Jews from Israel in the first and second century AD, there remained a small number of Jews in what was known as Israel and then later on as the Province of Palestine. Then over the years, some would creep back in, but there was a relatively small number of Jews in that land, and they lived in peace with their Arab neighbors.

It wasn't until the 20th century, when large numbers of Jews began to move into that area from Europe and the U.S. and other places, that we began to see some clashes between the Arabs that lived in that area and the Jews that were moving there.

In 1948, when Israel proclaimed itself to be a State, there was an unfortunate war between them, their Arab neighbors, and many of the Arab countries that surrounded them.

As a result of that, a State was formed with true territories, but there was a problem between Israel and Jordan, which was one of the countries that they fought, and in order to decide who lived where, they took a green pen and wrote on a map a line, and it was called the Green Line. Jordan existed, or had control, on the east side of that Green Line, Israel on the west.

A second unfortunate war occurred in 1967, the Six-Day War, which many of us remember. As a result of that war, Israel was able to take control of all of the area that is now within Israel on the east side of the Green Line.

Those two wars and what came out of them is where a lot of the problems between the Palestinians and the Israelis started. It is not ancient, it is not built into their genes. It is not something that can't be overcome.

So let me go back to this picture. Avi Zimmerman, as I said, is an Israeli Jew, and Sheik Jabari is a Palestinian Muslim standing next to one another in his home in Hebron.

We actually heard from them and other Israelis and other Palestinians about their desires and their efforts to work together in business and industry and economics. It is bringing people together.

The day before we visited the Sheik, we were in a town in the northern part of Israel—in what Israel calls Samaria—called Ariel. In Ariel, there are two parts, two industrial parts, that have 209 different manufacturing companies in them. Most of the people working in those manufacturing factories are Palestinians, and they make on average four times as much as they could make if they were working somewhere else in what we, unfortunately, call the West Bank, but is really not the West Bank.

It is good for those Palestinians to make that much money. It is good for them to be able to take advantage of the miracle of the Israeli economy. Giving them that opportunity so that they can have a better life for themselves and their families is hope.

Sheik Jabari and what he is trying to do is hope.

What the people in Israel need more than anything else is hope.

Perhaps our struggles over the last 20 years to create a two-state solution there has blinded us from the fact that this is really about people. It is not about lines drawn on a piece of paper that we can't seem to get a resolution to.

□ 1815

Those people, if they are allowed to live and work together as they want to, maybe they will find peace on their own without some push from the rest of us, which seems to be getting us nowhere.

At any rate, I hope that we, in this country, and we, in this Congress, can do everything in our power to help these good people grow economically in their businesses, but also find that peace that only people-to-people actions can find for us all.

I thank the gentlewoman, and I am looking forward to hearing the rest of this Special Order.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my very dear friend and colleague, CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS from the great State of Washington, for leading our delegation, for putting this Special Order together this evening, and for including all of us—Dr. PHIL ROE from Tennessee, my good friend BRADLEY BYRNE from Alabama, and there have been others—who have made this journey with the U.S. Israel Education Association from both the Senate and the U.S. House.

It is just so marvelous to stand in support of the U.S.-Israel relationship, a decades-long partnership that underpins security in the Middle East and promotes democratic flourishing throughout the entire region at a time, sadly, of heightened anti-Semitism that we are seeing across the globe. It is more important than ever that we maintain this strong connection to this very, very key ally of ours in Israel.

Israel is deeply invested in achieving peace in the Middle East, and so is the United States of America. We will always, all of us, stand collectively with Israel as they work toward the achievement of this goal.

As my good friend BRADLEY BYRNE from the great State of Alabama expressed, in August, we traveled as a delegation and had the opportunity to go to Israel with the U.S. Israel Education Association and my colleagues. We saw firsthand Israelis and Palestinians working together to promote peace and harmony.

We visited the capital of Samaria, which BRADLEY BYRNE talked about, which was Ariel, a town where we saw Palestinians and Israelis working together in a true, integrated business fashion. We spoke to both Jews and Arabs who yearn for peace and prosperity for the region.

We explored an industrial park that has upwards of 200 businesses where Palestinians were, indeed, working alongside Israelis. We spoke with those employees. Many of the Palestinians told us that they were making somewhere between three and four times what they would otherwise earn if they didn't have this opportunity to have the integrated business that we saw going on in Ariel.

To provide for their families, and live in peace and harmony, they were standing up to what I would call strong, divisive forces that seek to vilify Israel and undermine its credibility as a force for peace.

Yet, it is clear that both sides want to find a solution to the bloodshed and

to the hate. People-to-people connections—and my friend Congressman BYRNE said it so clearly and eloquently—between the Israelis and Palestinians are building blocks of the entire peace process. I am confident that both communities are working together to improve a mutual understanding and expand economic prospects for all citizens.

We did so many things in the area of defense, our common defense with Israel, getting to see some of the amazing work that the Israeli defense organization, working in conjunction with the United States of America, was able to do, especially when it came to the Arrow-3 test that we saw, which was just so fantastic. It just happened this last July. That would take out a long-range ballistic missile and keep us all safe.

We also got to meet with Prime Minister Netanyahu. We had a long discussion about the West Bank and about the time that we spent there inside the West Bank, watching Israelis and Palestinians working together in this integrated fashion. I asked the Prime Minister: Wow, so many of the myths have been debunked. I want to go back with this information, talk to my colleagues, and talk to my constituents. What should we say?

The Prime Minister said: Tell their truth.

I will also say this: With Iran working to destabilize the region and threaten Israel through dangerous terrorist proxies that we have seen in Hezbollah and Hamas, it is essential that we stand together with our ally. I am committed, and I know that we all are, to protecting our critical relationship and strengthening the ties between the United States and Israel.

I also find it especially concerning that anti-Israeli actors are seeking to delegitimize and isolate the State of Israel through the Boycott Divestment and Sanctions, or BDS. I was very proud to introduce legislation, H. Res. 246, with Representatives SCHNEIDER, ZELDIN, and NADLER, a true bipartisan effort that expresses Congress' strong support for Israel and condemns the BDS movement.

I am happy to say that H. Res. 246 has been agreed to in the House with a vote of 398 in support. I hope this sends a clear message of support to the people of Israel and also to those who would maybe seek to undermine it.

We, in Congress, stand with Israel. We will continue to work to strengthen and deepen ties between our nations.

I am just so pleased that I had this incredible opportunity to see business, peace, prosperity, hope, and real people who found their humanity and want to live together in peace and harmony. To be with these good people and to be on this journey that was one of policy, one of defense, it was also a spiritual journey that I think lifted us all up, heartened us, and strengthened us.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington State, my

dear friend, CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, for leading us in this journey and for her continued leadership in the work that we are going to do to promote integrated business.

I look forward to her comments and those of Dr. PHIL ROE. I am so grateful to USIEA for this tremendous opportunity.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri. I thought she said it so well. It really is an untold story. It is a story of opportunity, and it is a story of hope that, unfortunately, isn't being told right now.

This needs to be part of the peace plan. We need to have and encourage that economic cooperation between the Israelis and the Palestinian business leaders. We saw it, the Judea and Samaria Chamber of Commerce coming together and, in the last 2 years, creating jobs, creating opportunities, and giving people hope.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE).

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

It was, indeed, a privilege to be on the trip with the group. It was a great group.

I also thank our leader, CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, for keeping a stiff upper lip when her clothes didn't get there for a few days.

I was in Israel 10 years ago, so this was my first trip back in 10 years. I saw a dramatic change in that country.

I grew up on a farm, so I am very, very interested in the agriculture in that country. One of the things that I saw that had changed in that country was they had developed the ability to desalinate seawater. Sixty percent of the water that they get in that country now is desalinated seawater. They are able to take a desert and actually sustain a fairly substantial population on it.

When we visited the Sea of Galilee in Tiberias, I also noticed that the Sea of Galilee was up since the last time I was there. It had actually come up. It had a wet winter.

Up on the Golan, which overlooks the Sea of Galilee, which the Israelis captured in the 1967 war, that is one of the best agricultural areas in the Middle East, probably. Let us not forget that it is still a very dangerous piece of real estate.

Most people don't realize how small that country actually is. There are places in Israel from the Green Line. That is the fence separating the Palestinian Authority and Israel. It is 9 miles. One of the officials there laughingly said that when President George Bush was there, he said: We have drive-ways in Texas longer than that.

He is almost right. You don't appreciate how small that country is and what they have been able to accomplish.

From an economic standpoint, I am a former mayor, and one of the things as

a mayor that you do is try to develop and sell your city and develop businesses in that city. What I saw was the Judea and Samaria Chamber of Commerce did not exist when I was there 10 years ago. It is very new, 18 months old. I am going to introduce them to our Chamber of Commerce in the U.S. so that they can get together.

You saw people—not nations, but people—working together to make life better for their community. This is their home, and they want their home to be as safe and good as it can be.

I want to say this about Mr. Jaber. He is a very brave man. I told him that not everybody agrees with what he is doing in this, and he did not care. He represented a large family in that region, in Hebron, where he is and where his family resides.

What they want is they want freedom. They want the ability to work. They want the ability to worship like anybody else wants. They want the same things you and I do.

In this piece of real estate, there are a lot of bad actors there. If you go down to the Gaza Strip, it is the poverty that is there.

By the way, we know that in southern Lebanon, where Hezbollah and Islamic Jihad and other terrorist groups live, Iran is funding those. Israel has to deal with that.

We made a trip to Golan Heights. We looked and could see a very green Israel where it had been farmed and irrigated, and we saw a very desolate looking Syria, where there has been a war for over 10 years. Five hundred thousand people, the population of Washington, D.C., had been killed there during that civil war. It is really incredibly sad.

I think one of the things I looked at was how you defend them. I am an old second infantry guy in the Army, so how do you defend this real estate?

We had an opportunity to meet with some of the Israeli officials, and they showed us their defense systems. Every new home in that country built since 1998, I believe, has to have a safe room, so a room that has reinforced concrete, rebar, that you can get your family in almost immediately.

We take these liberties and freedoms that we have for granted in this country, where we are safe to go wherever we want to go and drive where we want to. We saw roads in areas that are marked A, B, and C. In A area, a Jew cannot go there. You are not allowed to go there.

We have, in this country, been free for a third century, and we don't appreciate that as much as when you go to a place like that and realize you can't go exactly where you want to. There is always a worry when you are on the beach or out at dinner or at a restaurant with your family: Is this going to be the night that a terrorist attack occurs?

There was much improvement from 10 years ago.

With the gentlewoman from Missouri, who I hope to get to see next

week in Missouri when I visit there, we visited with her family and got to see some of the most amazing sights. From my standpoint as a Christian, it was incredibly uplifting to me to walk on the steps where Jesus walked, to be able to see where Abraham, perhaps, almost sacrificed Jacob.

We saw a lot of those areas that we read about but had never really seen them. It really brought the Bible to life for me. That was really good.

Meeting with the Prime Minister, he spent an enormous amount of time, considering what was on his plate—an election. He had that on his plate, but he was very generous with his time.

□ 1830

He spent a lot of time considering what was on his plate: an election. He had that on his plate, but he was very generous with his time. I remember asking him, I said: What keeps you up at night? What wakes you up?

And it didn't take him 2 seconds. He said: The red phone, because there is almost not a night that he is not dealing with something incredibly serious in that small country.

So I wish them well, and I certainly would encourage others to study this part of the country. It is an amazing country.

I will say this: There for thousands of years. And we saw artifacts and buildings that were thousands of years old. We think of our country being 300 years old or 400 years old, and this area is thousands of years old. So anything that you dig in Jerusalem, especially, you are going to find something when you dig under the ground that has been there for many years.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. That was great to hear.

I often tell people, everyone should go to Israel. There really is no other place like it in all of the world. And it is at the center of history from a Biblical perspective, the history, but today, so much of what is happening in the world is centered on what is going on in Israel. So it was great to be able to return to Israel for me.

I have traveled with the U.S. Israel Education Association before, and I am grateful for them leading these trips, especially behind the Green Line into Judea and Samaria, and taking Members of Congress, House and Senate, Republicans and Democrats, to be able to see it for themselves. It really is important.

We spent a couple of days beyond the Green Line, so that is in the West Bank, and we were witnessing amazing cooperation between the Palestinians and the Israelis. I feel like, for me, it is the untold story, and it is a story about opportunity. It doesn't always make the headlines or the news, the cable news. It is a story of hope at a time when too many despair.

So I think the gentlewoman mentioned we went to the city of Ariel. Ariel is the capital of Samaria. It is a

city right now that is booming with housing, shopping centers, more jobs. We went to Ariel University. It is the newest university in Israel. It is a leader in science and technology.

I was especially impressed with the program that they had for those with autism, giving those with autism an opportunity to earn a degree. They are also building a new medical school.

Ariel University is a leading model, where Jews, Arabs, and diverse students from across Israel come to study and to learn together, to build that opportunity for a better life.

Down the road from Ariel University, we toured the business park. There was a large business park. We toured one factory that is processing 50 tons of tahini a day, and they want to double that very soon.

In that town is where we saw the Israelis and the Palestinians working together. We saw neighborhoods where they are living together with equal opportunities, equal pay, equal benefits.

The waiting list to get a job is over 1,000 people long. And why is that? Because they are going to make three to four times what they could make anywhere else that is controlled by the Palestinian Authority.

Now, everything that comes out of that business park is considered BDS. So why would Palestinians want to risk working at a place that everything is going to be stamped "BDS"—and that is actually against the law. It is because they want to be able to provide for their families and live a full life.

So one Palestinian employee in Ariel said this: "All the people I know in the factory or outside it, they believe that the commercial progress will bring stability, a comfortable life."

"Why not work together in peace? You can see good examples of friendship and peace here."

"In the territories that are under the control of the Palestinian Authorities in the West Bank, we don't have factories like this factory. If you want to work in a factory over there, you will not get the salary we get here. It's not enough for the necessity of life."

"Here, we get a comfortable and respectable salary."

That is the reality on the ground in the West Bank. Jews and Arabs from Israel and Palestine are working and living together today in peace.

I was reminded again that it is the opportunity: It is the opportunity for a good-paying job. It is the chance for your children to get a good education.

It is the desire for hope, peace, and security that drives all of us. It really is foundational for every person, no matter their background or their walk of life.

I was also reminded of this in Hebron. And in Hebron, we did make history. That picture was the first time that a group of Members of Congress had traveled to a Palestinian business leader's home, Ashraf Jabari, and he warmly invited us into his home. He told us that he wants to be a partner

for peace with America in the Middle East.

Mrs. WAGNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, we hope that he would be coming along with the Judea and Samaria Chamber of Commerce to the United States to also tell their story to Congress and to our other colleagues. Mr. Jabari welcomed us into his home, and we can't wait to welcome the sheikh here to tell this great story of partnership and integrated business and working together.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman.

This picture is a picture of the leaders of the Judea and Samaria Chamber of Commerce. There are 150 Israeli business leaders and 150 Palestinian business leaders coming together. They formed the Judea and Samaria Chamber of Commerce 2 years ago, and, yes, we want to invite them to come to Capitol Hill, to visit with Members of Congress, to tell their story, because it is an untold story, and it needs to be told.

They believe that this has to be part of the peace solution. It is the bottom-up grassroots movement where people are living together, working together, and they are doing it. And that is the way that we are going to build peace. So it was really encouraging to see that economic activity.

One of the things that I remember Ashraf saying was:

Our truth and our reality is that the Palestinians and the Israelis work together. We want to show the world that reality.

So that is why we are excited about them coming and being able to host them here in Congress and being able to introduce them and have them tell their story.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, "tell their truth" is what the Prime Minister said. That is so important. We look forward to it.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, another aspect of this does deal with the BDS movement, the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement that we see right now. It has a goal of delegitimizing Israel.

We heard from the factory workers, the business leaders like Ashraf, and the Judea and Samaria Chamber of Commerce. We saw a different story where they are really working together in peace, and that economic relationship must be foundational to peace.

For the Palestinians and the Israelis, though, BDS is going to threaten it. Both the Palestinian business leaders as well as the Palestinian workers told us that BDS actually hurts them more than the Israelis because, for the first time, they have an opportunity for a really good-paying job, to be able to provide for their families, to be able to make sure that their kids are getting a good education. That is their dream. That is what gives them hope.

So it hurts them. It hurts their ability to work, to provide for their fami-

lies. They want economic freedom, not boycotts. And this desire is overwhelming.

That is why I am proud of the leadership of my colleague, the gentlewoman from Missouri, ANN WAGNER, in leading the resolution that passed here on the House floor, overwhelmingly, a statement that we do not stand for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions, BDS, that this is actually going to work against peace.

What we saw, what we witnessed, that is the foundation for peace and must be a part of any of the peace plan moving forward.

So I believe that, as America continues to influence and encourage this kind of grassroots movement, we are going to see growing economic opportunity that is foundational, that is vital for Israel's future, but also for the Palestinian people.

Israel is our greatest ally, our greatest friend in the Middle East. They are also vital for America. So I am going to be encouraging, and I know my fellow colleagues who traveled with me, we are going to be talking to the administration and Jared Kushner about the peace plan that is being developed right now and urging them to include, in any kind of a peace plan, this economic cooperation and America standing in support of this bottom-up grassroots approach that really makes a difference in people's lives.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, if I could add one thing while we are having this colloquy in this terrific Special Order, we were all grateful for the opportunity that USIEA gave us.

I want to thank—I think we all want to thank—Heather Johnston for her leadership. Thanks to General Krulak for his leadership and their entire team that made this experience possible, that has worked so diligently and so fervently to bring peace to Israel, to put forward the peace process through things like integrated business, to recognize the strong defense ally and partnership that we have with Israel, and that some \$3.3 million of U.S. taxpayer funds that we share jointly with Israel in order to lift up their defense system so that we are all safe in this world and, certainly, in this delicate part of the Middle East.

So I want to thank those leaders of USIEA and, again, the gentlewoman from Washington for bringing us on this tremendous journey. We hope to share it with many others.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I completely agree. That is a good point. A big thank-you to Heather Johnston, who led, and General Krulak, former Commandant of the Marine Corps, Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is helping encourage this economic, integrated business approach.

We also got to, as the gentlewoman said, see Arrow 3. Also traveling with us was Ari Sacher, who led the whole Iron Dome.

I always take pleasure in noting that, under his leadership, Israel was

able to develop Iron Dome in less than 3 years, under budget. That is something we could take note of. And it is working, and they are using it today and every day.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, just to continue with Mr. Jabari, to put this in perspective for people. He worked for the Palestinian Authority for over 10 years as one of their security people. He saw it was not working.

He pointed out, when we were in his home: We had a 4-year election 15 years ago. This term of the leadership was supposed to be for 4 years, and that was 15 years ago.

So they knew they had no power. They had elected these folks, and he saw his people were not improving; their plight was not improving. So he thought: I am going to do something different.

And that is exactly what he struck out. And as I said, this gentleman right here on this photo is a very brave man, and I wish him nothing but the absolute best.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jabari had courage and bravery.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I think he had his people at heart and his family at heart and the Palestinians at heart, and I see nothing but good things if peace can break out.

Another thing we did that I think was extremely important was go to the training center and visit there. This is a leadership training center. Some 60,000 people have been through it in Israel.

The day we were there, there were a group of Palestinian Girl Scouts there team building, and it was fun to kind of watch them.

I was actually much happier watching them on the ground. They were climbing up on these ropes and everything.

But they were there with their Scout leader going through the leadership training. This is building bonds and friendship that will, hopefully, last for generations.

I think the other thing that the Palestinian Authority, that Mr. Jabari pointed out, he said that, of all the money that the United States has given the Palestinian Authority, they have not built one school or one hospital for the people.

So where did the money go?

We heard that day when we were there that there is actually a bounty from the Palestine Authority if you kill a Jew, if you kill another human being, that your family that is left is given money each month.

□ 1845

That is very difficult to get to a peaceful situation, and that is why I am so respectful of Mr. Jabari, because he put himself in harm's way to try to make the plight of his people better. And he is doing it.

A couple of other things that I think we learned on this trip was how many

businesses are thriving in Israel. So the next time you get in your car, Mr. Speaker, and you start driving down the road, and your car automatically brakes, your steering wheel shakes when you get out of the lane as you look at your cellphone—and you shouldn't—this driverless car technology was developed in Israel. I think Intel has now bought the company. So when you see a car driving without anybody in it, that technology began in Israel.

Another thing that really surprised me that is a difference, it is a game changer in that country, was the fact that they discovered natural gas. They are now a net exporter of energy. They actually export to Egypt. So it really stabilized them from an energy standpoint where they are not so dependent. America's independence also contributes to their safety.

Let me go over why that is important. Forty-plus years ago, we had an oil embargo by OPEC in this country. We had lines. Every other day we had to get in a line to get gas. I happened to be a young Army officer 11 miles south of the DMZ in Korea during the winter. We got heat 3 hours a day because of this embargo. We had to use our fuel for our tanks, Cobra gunships, Huey helicopters, and other equipment that we had. So we didn't have any to heat the place we were in, and it was incredibly miserable there.

I saw oil used as a political weapon back then. The fact is that this country is now energy independent. We had three huge tankers get diverted by Iran. We had an attack that took out almost 6 million barrels of oil a day. Because of the energy policies in this country, there was hardly a hiccup. I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, if we had been in the same situation 40 years ago, gas would have been two or three times what it is. It would have created great hardships in this country.

So the fact is that Israel is there helping. They are making friends. They have a great partnership. I give President Carter a shout-out. Anwar Sadat died because of that partnership that occurred, and peace has broken out between the Israelis, the Egyptians, and the Jordanians.

Do they still have differences?

Yes. But they are civil to each other, and they are working those differences out. Saudi Arabia—who would have ever thought—I remember Prime Minister Netanyahu said: Who would have ever thought Israeli airplanes would be flying over Saudi Arabia?

They are now. So you can see a change that has occurred in the last 10 years that I found astonishing.

Mrs. WAGNER. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, the economic summit that was pulled together where so many Arabs came and participated was all a lead-up to a peace proc-

ess and the kind of work that we are seeing that is happening in the West Bank. We hope that it will continue to flourish. The peace process is something that I know that Jared Kushner, our White House, USIEA, the Israeli Government, the Palestinians, and others are working on. It is something that I think will be the basis and the underpinning of the peace process.

As we have all expressed, we see people find the humanity, find that all they want is what we all want: to be safe and secure, to take care of our families, to give back to society, to be productive, to be able to worship in the fashion that we choose, and to have some freedom. That is what we hope for Israel long-term.

It was just wonderful to be a part of this journey. I look forward to the future, what this administration is going to bring to the table, and to those who will be coming to, I hope, educate our colleagues on the important work that is being done.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, we should also recognize the extraordinary leadership of Ambassador David Friedman. We had the opportunity to have lunch with him. We had the opportunity to visit the United States Embassy in Jerusalem.

Mrs. WAGNER. A first. A promise that was made and kept, finally, by an American President, President Trump. It is great.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. It was a beautiful day when we were there. It was just great to be able to spend some time with him. He really has led the way within the administration with integrated business. Also he sees the vision, and he sees the potential of what that means as far as helping really forge peace from a bottom-up approach. So it was great to be with him.

I appreciated Dr. ROE talking about the national training center which is leading with training, leadership, and teamwork that we all can benefit from. They have contracted with the IDF. They have contracts now with the Department of Education. We saw the young people—the Israelis and the Arabs—going through this training together—thousands.

Mrs. WAGNER. Tens of thousands. It was amazing.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. It was so encouraging to see that during our time there.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, one of the young ladies took a lot of encouragement. I do remember that. She was having a hard time, but she made it across finally.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. I remember that, too.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. WAGNER mentioned that I hope that the Palestinians find peace and prosperity. They have long suffered, and many in Gaza still do. In Hebron where Mr. Jabari was, peace and prosperity is breaking out there.

I wish them nothing but the best, and I hope they are successful in their endeavor.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, when you think about Israel, it is a very young country. It is just over 70 years old. It is very impressive from a defense perspective, from a technology perspective, and from an agriculture perspective leading the world in so many different fields.

I also believe it is always important to highlight they are the only democracy in the Middle East. They are our best friend. Its history and its culture are the center of our civilization. Israel faces threats every single day against its survival and against the universal values of peace, security, opportunity, and, of course, freedom.

Those values unite us in America and in Israel on both sides of the Green Line. I am excited that my colleagues are here to share with everyone our experience. We returned home with a strong conviction that this story needs to be told and that more of our colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, need to see it for themselves. That was the biggest takeaway we heard after listening to the people whom we met. They asked us to go home and share their reality and their desires to promote peace and economic security in Israel. That is our mission today.

Mrs. WAGNER. As I said, Mr. Speaker, I just thank the gentlewoman from Washington so much for her leadership and that of the USIEA. To go on this journey is wonderful, and we look forward to the future.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I say God bless the Palestinians and Israelis. We wish them nothing but the best.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Well said.

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

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4378. An act making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 27, 2019, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2310. A letter from the Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, Commodity Credit Corporation/Farm Service

Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage Programs [Docket ID: FSA-2019-0008] (RIN: 0650-A145) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2311. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Industrial Security Program [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0059] (RIN: 0790-A171) received September 12, 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.

2312. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program [DOD-2008-OS-0124] (RIN: 0790-AJ40) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2313. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2019-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8591] received September 16, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2314. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2019-0003; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8593] received September 16, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2315. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final priority and requirements — Technical Assistance on State Data Collection Program—National Technical Assistance Center to Improve State Capacity to Collect, Report, Analyze, and Use Accurate IDEA Part B Data [Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.373Y] [Docket ID: ED-2019-OSERS-0001] received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2316. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Revisions to NOX SIP Call and CAIR Rules [EPA-R05-OAR-2018-0125; FRL-9999-47-Region 5] received September 11, 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.

2317. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Findings of Failure to Submit State Implementation Plans Required for Attainment of the 2010 1-Hour Primary Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) [EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0452; FRL-9999-85-OAR] received September 11, 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.

2318. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Relaxation of the Federal Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) Gasoline Volatility Standard for the Atlanta RVP Area

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0836; FRL-9999-87-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU43) received September 11, 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.

2319. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's withdrawal of direct final rule — Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0851; FRL-9999-86-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU27) received September 11, 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.

2320. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; South Coast Air Quality Management District; Stationary Source Permits [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0272; FRL-9997-16-Region 9] received September 11, 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.

2321. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Implementation Of Section 621(a)(1) of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 as Amended by the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 [MB Docket No.: 05-311] received September 16, 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.

2322. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Promoting Telehealth in Rural America [WC Docket No.: 17-310] received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2323. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Mitigation of Beyond-Design-Basis Events [Docket Nos.: PRM-50-96, PRM-50-97, PRM-50-98, PRM-50-100, PRM-50-101, and PRM-50-102; NRC-2011-0069, NRC-2011-0189, and NRC-2014-0240] (RIN: 3150-AJ49) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2324. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Competition Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Establishing the Digital Opportunity Data Collection [WC Docket No.: 19-195]; Modernizing the FCC Form 477 Data Program [WC Docket No.: 11-10] received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2325. A letter from the Chief, Army Privacy Office, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — The Army Privacy Program [Docket ID: USA-2019-HQ-0021] (RIN: 0702-AB03) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2326. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notification of a designation of acting officer and a change in previously submitted reported information, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b);

(112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2327. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's proposed rule — Prevailing Rate Systems; Redefinition of Certain Appropriated Fund Federal Wage System Wage Areas (RIN: 3206-AN87) received September 12, 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.

2328. A letter from the DAA for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Alaska Fisheries Science Center Fisheries Research [Docket No.: 170127128-9394-02] (RIN: 0648-BG64) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2329. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's modification of fishing seasons — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of West Coast Recreational and Commercial Salmon Fishers; Inseason Actions #1 Through #5 [Docket No.: 170831849-8404-01] (RIN: 0648-XG904) received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2330. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish; 2019 River Herring and Shad Catch Cap Reached for the Directed Atlantic Mackerel Commercial Fishery [Docket No.: 151110999-5999-01] (RIN: 0648-XG866) received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2331. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 60 Feet (18.3 Meters) Length Overall Using Jig or Hook-and-Line Gear in the Bogoslof Pacific Cod Exemption Area in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG000) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2332. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG885) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2333. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Commercial Aggregated Large Coastal Shark and Hammerhead Shark Management Group Retention Limit Adjustment [Docket No.: 150413357-5999-02] (RIN: 0648-XG582) received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2334. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Common Pool Measures for Fishing Year 2019; Correction [Docket No.: 151211999-6343-02] (RIN: 0648-XG900) received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2335. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG884) received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2336. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2019 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish [Docket No.: 120404257-3325-02] (RIN: 0648-XG850) received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2337. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0320; Product Identifier 2019-NM-017-AD; Amendment 39-19725; AD 2019-17-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2338. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0656; Product Identifier 2019-SW-039-AD; Amendment 39-19722; AD 2019-17-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2339. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0641; Product Identifier 2019-SW-020-AD; Amendment 39-19720; AD 2019-16-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2340. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0057; Product Identifier 2017-SW-119-AD; Amendment 39-19729; AD 2019-18-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2341. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D

and E Airspace; Wichita, KS [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0890; Airspace Docket No.: 16-ACE-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2342. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Ashland, KY [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0450; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-12] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2343. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lander, WY [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0390; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ANM-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2344. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31270; Amdt. No.: 3868] received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2345. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31268; Amdt. No.: 3866] received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2346. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31267; Amdt. No.: 3865] received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2347. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31269; Amdt. No.: 3867] received September 12, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2348. A letter from the Regulation Policy Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — VA Acquisition Regulation: Contracting by Negotiation; Service Contracting (RIN: 2900-AQ20) received September 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

2349. A letter from the Senior Policy Analyst, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Army Cemeteries [Docket No.: USA-2018-HQ-0001] (RIN: 0702-AA80) received September 17, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. LEWIS):

H.R. 4499. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide that the authority of the Director of the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities to make certain research endowments applies with respect to both current and former centers of excellence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana):

H.R. 4500. A bill to direct the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information to take certain actions to enhance the representation of the United States and promote United States leadership in communications standards-setting bodies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign 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. WILLIAMS (for himself and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 4501. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide that the consumer transaction account deposits of an insured depository institution are not considered to be funds obtained by or through a deposit broker, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CASTEN of Illinois (for himself, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 4502. A bill to eliminate the time limitations on federally subsidized student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DUNN (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 4503. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from entering into a collective bargaining agreement with a labor union that offers financial incentives to prospective members; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 4504. A bill to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to require grant recipients to comply with all applicable State and local laws requiring notification or reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, incest, intimate partner violence, or human trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 4505. A bill to direct the Drug Enforcement Administration to provide information on best practices and strategies for responding in the event of a robbery of a pharmacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4506. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and update the credit for nonbusiness energy property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 4507. A bill to protect Saudi dissidents in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. JEFFRIES (for himself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 4508. A bill to expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEWIS (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. ESTES, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. FERGUSON):

H.R. 4509. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the limitation on downward attribution of stock ownership in applying the constructive ownership rules to controlled foreign corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee (for himself and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 4510. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to prohibit the knowing possession of a pill press mold with intent to manufacture in violation of such Act a counterfeit substance in schedule I or II in a capsule, tablet, and other form intended for distribution, for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 4511. A bill to extend authorization for the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 through fiscal year 2025, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Science, Space, and Technology, Natural Resources, Education and Labor, Financial Services, Foreign Affairs, 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 Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 4512. A bill to provide grants for projects to acquire land and water for parks and other outdoor recreation purposes and to develop new or renovate existing outdoor recreation facilities; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 4513. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to designate the Illinois Air National Guard 126th Air Refueling Wing at Scott Air Force Base as a Center of Excellence for KC-135R maintenance operations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRADY:

H.R. 4514. A bill to amend subpart 2 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to extend State court funding for child welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4515. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions for the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4516. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions for the Social Security Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 4517. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to carry out an apprenticeship loan forgiveness program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. MARCHANT):

H.R. 4518. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strike the provision of the American Opportunity Tax Credit that denies the credit to students with felony drug convictions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 4519. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institutes of Health to make awards to outstanding scientists, including physician-scientists, to support researchers focusing on pediatric research, including basic, clinical, translational, or pediatric pharmacological research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 4520. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate certain fuel excise taxes and impose a tax on greenhouse gas emissions to provide revenue for maintaining and building American infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, Education and Labor, Transportation and Infrastructure, Science, Space, and Technology, and Agriculture, 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. FOXX of North Carolina (for herself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. KIND, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LATTA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. BANKS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4521. A bill to reform the Federal sugar program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 4522. A bill to authorize an additional district judge for the district of Puerto Rico and to convert to permanent status the temporary office of bankruptcy judge for the district of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. PANETTA,

Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. CLAY):

H.R. 4523. A bill to amend the Liability Risk Retention Act of 1986 to expand the types of commercial insurance authorized for risk retention groups serving nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. THORNBERRY):

H.R. 4524. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transport individuals to and from facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs in connection with rehabilitation, counseling, examination, treatment, and care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. RYAN, and Ms. WEXTON):

H.R. 4525. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to States for assistance in hiring additional school-based mental health and student service providers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 4526. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide certain notice to a person filing a claim against the Department of Veterans Affairs for damage, injury, or death on Standard Form 95; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Mr.

ROUDA, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. KIM):
H.R. 4527. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide an option for first responders age 50 to 64 who are separated from service due to retirement or disability to buy into Medicare; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 4528. A bill to increase the participation of historically underrepresented demographic groups in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education and industry; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 4529. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a program to make grants to States to inform Medicaid enrollees and SNAP participants of potential eligibility for the Lifeline program of the Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 4530. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit individuals eligible for Indian Health Service assistance to qualify for health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 4531. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify the permitted uses of grant funds for certain grants, to allow States to reallocate certain funds provided for national priority safety programs, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to award grants to improve interoperability among State and national traffic data systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mr. COLE, and Mr. GALLEGOS):

H.R. 4532. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make certain grants to assist nursing homes for veterans located on tribal lands; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 4533. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve behavioral health outcomes for American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself and Mr. PAL-LONE):

H.R. 4534. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the public health system in tribal communities and increase the number of American Indians and Alaska Natives pursuing health careers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 4535. A bill to modernize the authority of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to conduct research, development, demonstration, and information programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SHERILL, and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico):

H.R. 4536. A bill to protect the right of the American public under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to receive news and information from disparate sources by regulating the use of automated software programs intended to impersonate or replicate human activity on social media; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 4537. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the provision of mobile medical health care services to certain underserved areas and populations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 4538. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to limit the orphan drug exclusion under the drug discount program under section 340B of such title; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WILD, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. OMAR, Mr. TRONE, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CASE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CLAY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. PORTER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MENG, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. WELCH):

H.J. Res. 76. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Borrower Defense Institutional Accountability"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution urging all nations to outlaw the dog and cat meat trade and to enforce existing laws against such trade; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. LEWIS:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution recognizing the International Day of Peace; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BARR, Mr. BERA, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BUCHON, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COLE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COX of California, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOLDING, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIND, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LONG, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MAST, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. TURNER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. WILD, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. COSTA, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CORREA, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. PANETTA):

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint hearing of the Committees on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate to receive a presentation from the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the audited financial statement of the executive branch; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H. Res. 596. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. WRIGHT):

H. Res. 597. A resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should support, and not limit access to, all domestic energy sources in an effort to achieve full energy security; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 598. A resolution expressing support for addressing diaper need by donating generously to diaper banks, diaper drives, and organizations that distribute diapers to families in need; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi (for himself and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas):

H. Res. 599. A resolution expressing support of independence and further development of the strategic partnership between the United States and Uzbekistan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 600. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 2019 as National Campus Sexual Assault Awareness Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. SOTO):

H. Res. 601. A resolution supporting the designation of October 5, 2019, as National Ostomy Awareness Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H. Res. 602. A resolution commending the cooperative business model and the businesses, employees, and practitioners nationally and internationally who use it for their contributions to the economy and social impacts they make on their communities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. CASTRO of Texas introduced a bill (H.R. 4539) for the relief of Alirio Palacios Gamez, Hilda Veronica Ramirez Mendez, and Jayro Ivan Juarez Ramirez; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 4499.

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

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

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 4500.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 states that Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several States, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 4501.

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

Article 1, section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CASTEN of Illinois:

H.R. 4502.

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

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1

By Mr. DUNN:

H.R. 4503.

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

"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." Article I, Section 8, U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 4504.

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

Clause 3 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 4505.

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

Clause 3 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. GOMEZ:

H.R. 4506.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 4507.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 4508.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H.R. 4509.

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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee:

H.R. 4510.

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

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 4511.

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

Article I Section 8

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 4512.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 4513.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 15

By Mr. BRADY:

H.R. 4514.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution: 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 Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4515.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4516.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 4517.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 4518.

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

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 4519.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3—commerce clause

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 4520.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina:

H.R. 4521.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 4522.

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

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

"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

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

"The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office."

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 4523.

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

General Welfare Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 1)

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 4524.

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

Article 1, Section 1—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 4525.

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

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

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 4526.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 4527.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 4528.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: the Commerce Clause

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 4529.

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

Article I, Sec. 8

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 4530.

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

Article 1, Section 8 which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 4531.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 4532.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 4533.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 4534.

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

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 4535.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 4536.

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

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the 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 any Department or Officer thereof”

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 4537.

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. WELCH:

H.R. 4538.

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

Article 1, 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. CASTRO:

H.R. Res. 4839.

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

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 Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.J. Res. 76.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to “lay & collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts & Excises” in order to “provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States.”

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 3: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. HILL of California.

H.R. 141: Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 309: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 333: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 435: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 510: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 594: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 647: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 724: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LONG, Mr. REED, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 737: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 763: Mr. CORREA and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 777: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 827: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 864: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 871: Mr. KEATING and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 925: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 943: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 949: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 961: Mr. NEAL, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. DEMINGS, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 1002: Mr. TRONE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. PAL-LONE.

H.R. 1035: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1042: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 1043: Mr. SIRS, Mr. BUDD, and Mrs. MILLER.

H.R. 1092: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1137: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PALLONE, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 1171: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 1225: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 1254: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1255: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1266: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1272: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1309: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 1350: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1379: Mr. SPANO and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 1380: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1398: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1406: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1456: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1497: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 1511: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1521: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1530: Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 1549: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1553: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 1570: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 1597: Mr. NADLER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CASE, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1643: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1646: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1652: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1673: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 1692: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1705: Mr. EVANS and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1730: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 1754: Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 1766: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 1794: Mr. STIVERS, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 1846: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1869: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 1878: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 1903: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 1939: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 1948: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1954: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 1982: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 2013: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 2085: Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 2094: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 2147: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY of Pennsyl-

vania, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. LOEBSSACK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BUCK, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. BARR, Mr. BURCHETT, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 2148: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2150: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. LOEBSSACK.

H.R. 2153: Mr. GOODEN and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2168: Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. MILLER, and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 2169: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2184: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2208: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 2245: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 2250: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 2258: Mr. BARR and Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 2271: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 2301: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2313: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 2315: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 2319: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 2339: Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 2382: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 2405: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 2420: Mr. POCAN and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 2423: Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. TRONE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TURNER, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. BERA, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. KELLER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SPANO, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. COOK, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CURTIS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COMER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MAST, Mr. GOODEN, and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 2426: Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 2442: Mr. TRONE and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2453: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 2468: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 2474: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 2478: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 2491: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 2548: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. HECK, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. VELA.

H.R. 2552: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 2581: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 2602: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 2645: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 2653: Mr. KEATING and Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H.R. 2719: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2749: Mr. SIRS and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 2752: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 2754: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 2771: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 2831: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 2867: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 2905: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 2924: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 2986: Mr. CASE and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3036: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 3077: Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 3078: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
 H.R. 3107: Mr. WATKINS, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. MEADOWS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. WILD, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. MENG, and Mr. GOODEN.
 H.R. 3114: Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 3115: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
 H.R. 3116: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 3125: Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 3162: Mr. KELLER and Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 3212: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 3242: Mr. SABLAN.
 H.R. 3316: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. UPTON.
 H.R. 3350: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
 H.R. 3368: Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 3446: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 3451: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 3452: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 3463: Mr. COX of California.
 H.R. 3466: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3467: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3497: Mr. MITCHELL.
 H.R. 3549: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3555: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 3584: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 3588: Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 3632: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. PORTER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 3654: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 3712: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3742: Mr. WALBERG.
 H.R. 3762: Ms. MENG, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. BIGGS.
 H.R. 3801: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 3815: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 3830: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 3851: Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. KINZINGER.
 H.R. 3862: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3872: Mr. HASTINGS.
 H.R. 3876: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 3930: Mr. GOODEN and Mr. RATCLIFFE.
 H.R. 3932: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mrs. DEMINGS.
 H.R. 3937: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
 H.R. 3948: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 3956: Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 3968: Mr. BABIN and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.
 H.R. 4078: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 4091: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CROW, and Mr. ALLRED.
 H.R. 4096: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 4102: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 4107: Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 4138: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 4144: Mr. ROUDA.
 H.R. 4172: Mr. MAST and Mr. KATKO.
 H.R. 4219: Mr. MAST.
 H.R. 4220: Mr. ROSE of New York.
 H.R. 4228: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
 H.R. 4272: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 4283: Mr. STAUBER and Mr. BRINDISI.
 H.R. 4292: Mr. LAMBORN.
 H.R. 4294: Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
 H.R. 4295: Ms. SLOTKIN.
 H.R. 4296: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 4305: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 4308: Ms. NORTON and Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 4347: Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 4348: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Ms. MOORE.
 H.R. 4355: Mr. LUCAS.
 H.R. 4372: Mr. TONKO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, and Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 4373: Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 4374: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 4382: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 4388: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 4394: Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 4397: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 4399: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BANKS, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 4402: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
 H.R. 4436: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 4457: Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 4493: Mr. BEYER.
 H.J. Res. 4: Mr. GALLAGHER.
 H.J. Res. 35: Mrs. FLETCHER.
 H. Con. Res. 20: Mrs. MILLER and Mr. SABLAN.
 H. Con. Res. 25: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
 H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H. Res. 34: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Mr. CALVERT.
 H. Res. 107: Mr. SPANO.
 H. Res. 146: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
 H. Res. 259: Mr. ROSE of New York and Mr. TIPTON.
 H. Res. 371: Mr. HORSFORD.
 H. Res. 478: Mr. ZELDIN.
 H. Res. 493: Mr. PALMER.
 H. Res. 512: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H. Res. 513: Ms. CRAIG.
 H. Res. 517: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. NEAL, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H. Res. 556: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. BEYER.
 H. Res. 565: Mr. KATKO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIND, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. COHEN.
 H. Res. 578: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H. Res. 587: Ms. HILL of California.
 H. Res. 589: Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. FOSTER.
 DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
 Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:
 H.R. 1406: Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 2723: Mr. MEADOWS.