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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Though the House is entering a 2-week recess, and many Members will be returning to their districts to meet with constituents, we know that work will be getting done behind the overt political scene.

While important and significant issues are being addressed, may all Members be imbued with the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, and proceed like Nathaniel, who was a man without guile.

In all, let there be more light than heat.

May all that is done be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WENSTRUP 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

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

THANK YOU, RHONDA E. FOXX

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

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank and congratulate a talented young woman who has served as my chief of staff for North Carolina's 12th District for nearly 5 years, Rhonda E. Foxx.

While her career path will be taking on a new chapter beyond my office, without question, Rhonda has been an extraordinary and extremely valued member of my leadership team.

An energetic, innovative, creative thinker, Rhonda's bold leadership and talented initiatives guided Team Adams to cultivate new possibilities in higher education, diversity, and tech; as well as signature cooperative-inclusive partnerships between students and businesses and corporate and tech sectors, and historically Black colleges.

I, along with the entire Adams team, our stakeholders and our many partners are grateful for her leadership and

her service, and extend to Rhonda E. Foxx our best wishes, and Godspeed.

Mr. Speaker, I say, well done, Rhonda. I thank her.

CONGRATULATING SWEET CHEEKS DIAPER BANK

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sweet Cheeks Diaper Bank for opening their newest warehouse location in Lower Price Hill.

Since they opened their doors in 2015, these wonderful people have been a lifeline for women and children in the greater Cincinnati and northern Kentucky area.

Over the span of 4 years, they have donated over a million diapers that have, without doubt, changed the quality of life for so many infants.

Last month alone, Sweet Cheeks distributed over 135,000 diapers through 43 community partners. They also delivered health aid kits to women and schoolgirls who otherwise couldn't afford them.

This tremendous organization gives back so much to our community and, most importantly, gives so many women and children in my district a sense of dignity.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Sweet Cheeks Diaper Bank on their newest warehouse location in Lower Price Hill and sincerely thank them for all they do for women and children in the greater Cincinnati area.

PFAS TASK FORCE

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

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in the House and on the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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PFAS Task Force who have come to the floor this week to call on our congressional leadership, House Armed Services Committee, and all the conferees tasked with conferencing the fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act to include a strong PFAS package.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH for his leadership and tireless work crafting this year's NDAA. It is a good bill, and it includes many top priorities that will care for our service-members and keep the United States well defended, but we are in the midst of a growing nationwide human health and environmental crisis.

PFAS chemicals are harmful man-made toxic substances wherever they are found.

We know that there are up to 297 military installations that have confirmed PFAS contamination. This puts our military families at risk and the communities surrounding them at risk, and it puts our national security at risk if we do not include robust PFAS provisions.

The American people are counting on us to protect them, and we must include this provision. Our military is arguing that this needs to be cleaned up. Please keep PFAS in the bill.

NATIONAL CLEAN ENERGY WEEK

(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 National Clean Energy Week, September 23 through September 27.

Clean energy throughout our world is critical in fighting climate change and making our world greener and more efficient.

Currently, only a small portion of our total energy consumption in the U.S. comes from clean energy, and we are going to need more innovation and a booming economy to continue raising the statistics for clean energy.

In this regard, Georgia has largely been leading the way. Over the past 5 years, we have been one of the top ten States in solar power, all without State tax credits or mandates. 175,000 homes are powered by solar, an increase of 13-fold over the last 5 years.

I am proud of the State of Georgia's work and hope the rest of the Nation will follow our lead. However, while we boost our clean energy, we cannot forget the importance of a consistent, reliable energy supply, as well as the importance of energy independence to our homeland security.

While I personally subscribe to an all-of-the-above energy strategy, I encourage all of my colleagues during this National Clean Energy Week to honestly discuss these issues in a bipartisan fashion.

SICKLE CELL AWARENESS MONTH

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight September as Sickle Cell Awareness Month and to call for more research on the sickle cell trait.

Today, I am introducing a resolution calling for more sickle-cell trained research and public education and awareness on the disease.

Mr. Speaker, sickle cell disease is America's most commonly inherited blood disorder and affects about 100,000 Americans. More than 3 million Americans, including 1 in 12 African Americans and 1 in 100 Latinos carry the sickle cell trait, which can lead to sickle cell disease.

For example, one is tested at birth to determine whether they have the sickle cell trait, and that is it. Later in life, there are certain tests, such as the A1C test, which some are often given to determine diabetes. Well, if you have the sickle cell trait, you could get a false positive from this test.

So it is very important that we figure out a way in terms of awareness, education, and to dedicate our resources to making sure that there are strategies to provide the information for adults so that they know that they have the sickle cell trait. Right now, millions of people have it and they don't know it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan resolution.

RECOGNIZING MARTY BRENNAMAN

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

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career and retirement of the Cincinnati Reds legendary Hall of Fame broadcaster, Marty Brennaman.

Yesterday, Marty signed off for the last game of his famed career. He has been part of our lives and the voice of our beloved Reds for 46 years.

Marty was with us for his very first broadcast when Hank Aaron tied Babe Ruth for the most home runs hit ever.

He was with us when Pete Rose broke Ty Cobb's longstanding record for most career hits.

He was with us through three World Series titles.

Marty Brennaman is an institution in Cincinnati. He feels like family. Marty helped make both Riverfront Stadium and the Great American Ball Park feel like a second home to so many.

I know we will all miss hearing his play-by-play, his insights, and his stories.

Although I never saw Marty swing a bat, I will be glad to replay his greatest hits for the rest of my life.

I know I join Reds fans across Cincinnati and the country in a collective good-bye to one of our greatest, and this one belongs to Marty.

TREASON

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, well, I saw an extraordinary clip of President Trump at a fundraising event where he is accusing the intelligence agents who rightly reported his conduct of committing treason.

Let's see. Russia has invaded Ukraine, Ukraine is dependent upon the United States for military assistance to defend itself, Trump is withholding the aid, at the same time asking them for dirt on his political opponent.

He is jeopardizing the national security interests of the United States.

If anybody is committing treason, and I believe that is an impeachable offense, it is the President of the United States, Donald Trump.

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

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Hispanic Heritage Month and the contributions of Hispanic Americans in my congressional district in central Washington State.

Growing up in Sunnyside, Washington, I have witnessed firsthand how Hispanic Americans contribute to our communities through entrepreneurship, military service, and cultural diversity. They are our friends, our family, our neighbors, and our coworkers. They are small businessowners, doctors, police officers, and soldiers.

While we may take 1 month out of the year to recognize the historical and cultural contributions of our Hispanic American friends, we should do more to support and highlight our appreciation. That is why I am an original cosponsor of the National Museum of the American Latino Act, to finally create a Smithsonian museum to recognize and celebrate Hispanic American and Latino history in our country.

As Americans, we share a common heritage as a Nation of immigrants, and the people of central Washington cherish our diverse culture and history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating National Hispanic Heritage Month.

□ 0915

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, as we well know, the rules of the House admonish speakers from including personalities. I would suggest that my colleague opposite crossed that line. I will remove my point of order if the Speaker cautions my colleague opposite that such violation will not be tolerated in the future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has already reminded Members from engaging in personalities against the President.

RECOGNIZING INTERNATIONAL AUTOMAKERS IN U.S.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the positive impact international automakers' investments have made in the United States and, specifically, in my home State of Tennessee.

Today, international automakers operate 30 manufacturing facilities across 12 States and build more than 60 different vehicle models in America. Volkswagen is a huge part of that presence in the Third District of Tennessee.

Tennessee is also home to the Infiniti Decherd Powertrain Plant; the Nissan Decherd Powertrain Plant; the Nissan Smyrna Vehicle Assembly Plant; the Nissan Smyrna Battery Plant; Toyota-Bodine Aluminum, Inc.; and the headquarters of both INFINITI Americas and Nissan North America.

In January, Volkswagen announced an additional investment of \$800 million for its Chattanooga facility to build two electric vehicles, with the groundbreaking taking place in November.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the important role of international automakers in the United States.

TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 591, I call up the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 54) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 591, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 54

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622), the national emergency declared by the finding of the President on February 15, 2019, in Proclamation 9844 (84 Fed. Reg. 4949) is hereby terminated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S.J. Res. 54.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the President has declared a national emergency so that he can divert funds from the Pentagon and other agencies to deal with the national emergency on the border. The largest diversion of funds is going into a wall.

The President says the emergency is mostly about the smuggling of drugs. Interesting.

As we know from testimony when Carlos Guzman was tried and convicted in New York, a big drug lord from Mexico, his hench-people and others testified that the cartels don't use people with backpacks through remote areas of the desert. That is too inefficient for a multibillion-dollar business.

What they do is send trucks, which they have modified, semis, through our border control points, where we only inspect 6 percent of the trucks, so they lose one every once in a while. So what? With tens of millions of dollars, it doesn't matter to them. It is just the cost of doing business, kind of like taxes.

What is the President doing about the border control points? Nothing. We are not buying the new technology we need and reconfiguring them so that we can inspect every truck that comes across the border.

They have another way of getting the drugs in, which they are using more and more and more. That is that they use semi-submersibles and other boats and ships to smuggle the drugs around, on the coasts of the United States.

The Coast Guard is our prime line of defense against this. The retired last Commandant of the Coast Guard said that we have actionable intelligence on 80 percent of the drug shipments coming into the United States, but the Coast Guard only has resources to intercept 20 percent.

Just last week, the Coast Guard intercepted a semi-submersible that had 12,000 pounds of cocaine on it. That would be a heck of a lot of people with backpacks coming across the border, as the President alleges—no, that is not

the way they do it—worth over \$165 million.

What is the President doing? He is diverting money from the Coast Guard to the physical, land-based border and saying that somehow this is going to help us stop the drug shipments.

Here is the Coast Guard with a prior drug shipment that they intercepted. Now, they just intercepted another.

We have all seen the videos of them jumping onto these semi-submersibles out in the middle of the Pacific, with 6- to 8-foot swells, jumping on there and stopping and arresting these people.

What is the President doing? He is cutting the Coast Guard's capability of doing this.

Back to the border. Again, there are a few things we could be doing.

Oh, look, there is something just like what the President wants, a big, tall fence with slats. People seem to be climbing over it.

Here is the border control point. Six percent of these vehicles will be inspected.

Here is a tunnel under it.

There is a drone over it.

Some of these people are really ingenious. They even are imitating the Middle Ages, using catapults to throw drugs over where there is an existing wall.

Here we are, cutting \$6 billion from the Pentagon for critical needs of the Pentagon for housing where troops are living in mold-infested barracks, for training facilities for the National Guard, for firefighting facilities on our military bases, and from daycare centers for our troops' kids. And we don't pay these troops a heck of a lot of money; they can't afford to send their kids off base to daycare.

The President says all that stuff is going to be cut because we have to build his stupid wall, which isn't even targeting the way drugs are really brought into the United States of America. This is just an abysmally stupid waste of money, but he is delivering on a campaign promise.

Oh, wait a minute. Mexico is going to pay. Who is going to pay? Mexico. Who is going to pay? Mexico.

Then he had a phone call with the President of Mexico saying: I know you are not going to pay it—we have this transcript, too—but you can't say publicly you are not going to pay for it. We are going to pay for it.

The taxpayers of the United States are going to pay for his stupid, useless wall, cutting essential things from the Coast Guard, which does real, dangerous work every day intercepting drugs; cutting funds from the military, which needs these facilities for their troops, troop morale, and the safety and security of our troops. All for a stupid wall.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this has nothing to do with the Coast Guard. This has everything to do with politics.

Mr. Speaker, when they get up and have this faux outrage over this, it is about this President and their opposition to a secure border.

Now, I would point out to the gentleman opposite, when President Barack Obama requested \$3.7 billion in emergency funding, there was not a peep from the other side of the aisle, and all of a sudden, there is this outrage. The gentleman knows all too well, Mr. Speaker, that this is not even going to cut the funding.

I see over there that we have the chairwoman of the Appropriations Committee. She knows that this President, under his leadership, is funding the military and our Coast Guard at levels that we have never seen.

For my friend opposite to suggest that this is all about the Coast Guard, this is all about politics, making sure that there is an open border.

When he had the chance, Mr. Speaker, to vote to make sure that we limit any of these funds going to this, what did he do? He looked the other way. He voted for a CR just the other day. He voted to allow this money to continue to flow.

This is a show vote, Mr. Speaker. This has nothing to do with really legislating.

If they want to legislate, let's figure out how we work on those separations at the border. Let's look at the Flores decision. Let's make sure that we are constructive.

I have had, Mr. Speaker, conversations with some on the other side of the aisle. I am willing. But what we are seeing today is nothing more than political theater.

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the chair of the Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, the President's fake national emergency is an end run around this Congress' power of the purse and an offense to the Constitution.

As the Committee on Appropriations chair, I am outraged that this President has canceled \$3.6 billion in military construction projects to pay for a wasteful wall.

I want to repeat: \$3.6 billion in military construction projects to pay for a wasteful wall.

The President chose his wall over our national security and the needs of our servicemembers and their families.

Congressional Democrats have repeatedly made clear, including in our appropriations bills, that we will not give this President a blank check by backfilling these projects.

Terminating the President's fake national emergency declaration is the only way to restore the 127 projects whose funding the President stole. I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, facts are a stubborn thing. I would like to

point out to my good friend from New York that, indeed, we are backfilling that. These projects will get funded. She knows that; I know that; and soon, the American people will know that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. MEADOWS, for the opportunity here today.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, my Democratic colleagues passed a measure that would install an ombudsman within DHS to monitor the practices of our Border Patrol and detention officers. Thankfully, the Senate immediately tossed that idea aside.

I have some good news for my colleagues across the aisle, however, because I can tell you that any inspection of our border facilities would find an agency, though underfunded, standing strong, despite a record-setting deluge of people coming at our southern border.

□ 0930

Looks like today is Groundhog Day because we are voting on yet another resolution to stop being able to legally call what is happening on our southern border an emergency.

My colleagues justify this by calling the President's actions unprecedented. Unprecedented is what you call it when our immigration system is on pace to be overwhelmed by a million immigrants pleading asylum. Maybe Democrats call this policy.

Unprecedented is what you call it when Congress refuses to fund our national security agencies and starts threatening to abolish an agency and fire our enforcement officers for doing their job.

The situation is unprecedented, but it is not because the President's actions are unprecedented. It is the actions from my Democrat colleagues.

Rather than further consider this resolution, I hope the majority leader and Speaker immediately allow us to recognize the crisis—as some Democrats have, inadvertently—that we are facing on the border.

Let's address the root causes of the emergency. Fund the Border Patrol's \$3 billion backlog, and install physical barriers and security measures necessary to ensure the whole length of our southern border is secure.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN), a member of the committee of jurisdiction.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise to once again oppose the President's outrageous decision to declare a national emergency.

President Trump repeatedly promised that Mexico would pay for his border wall, but now he is diverting money, \$3.6 billion, away from our servicemembers, military families, and their children.

Two projects were canceled in my district at Joint Base Andrews. Joint

Base Andrews is home to Air Force One. It is the cornerstone of military security in our Nation's Capital.

President Trump canceled a much-needed new childcare facility for families at Joint Base Andrews. We have been working on this for over a decade.

The current childcare center, which I visited 2 weeks ago, 2 years ago, was constructed during World War II. It is too small to serve the children on base. There is a 200-child waiting list.

It suffers from sewage backup. That is right, classes are canceled when the sewer backs up. The kitchen closes when the sewer backs up, and that happens every other month.

It has got mold and rodent infestation, a leaking roof that collapsed 5 years ago, and a failing heating and air-conditioning system.

Servicemembers will be forced to use more expensive and lower quality off-base programs. The Department of Defense studied it; they estimated it; and it will cost military families \$10,000 a year, each, money that is coming out of their pocket. Why? To build a wall.

The families at Andrews have been waiting for years for a modern, safe building, and now we are telling them to wait. We are telling kids to go without so President Trump can build his wall before 2020.

Servicemembers that defend our Nation should never have to worry about the safety and well-being of their children while they are serving our Nation.

This isn't the only project being canceled at Andrews. The President canceled a hazardous material cargo pad necessary to load ordnance and munitions onto planes. The Pentagon said that, without this project, Andrews will have "enduring systemic weaknesses in its ability to support required military activities."

Think September 11, 9/11. We relied on fighter jets from Andrews, and now we are risking their mission with this cut.

The President is also canceling dozens of essential projects that would provide relief in Puerto Rico and in Europe against Russian aggression. It hurts morale among the men and women who sacrifice more and more every year.

Voting to end this national emergency is the only way to restore funding that the President has taken from our troops and their families. The administration should not build this ineffective, xenophobic, vanity project on the backs of the military.

When we face critical challenges at home and abroad, this kind of action hurts our ability to respond to real-world emergencies.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would remind the gentleman opposite that there is not a single delay in the plan of building those facilities at Andrews, and the gentleman knows it. What happens is the hyperbole from the other side doesn't match the facts.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SPANO).

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, for the third time, we will vote to terminate President Trump's national emergency declaration related to the crisis on our southern border.

When are we going to get serious about solving the issue?

For the first half of the year, Democrats wouldn't even acknowledge that there was a crisis. They ignored the reports from Border Patrol showing record levels of illegal crossings month after month.

Mr. Speaker, I thought we had progress in June, at least in terms of Democrats acknowledging that we have a crisis. You see, 305 Members of the House and 84 Members of the Senate voted to provide emergency funding in response to the humanitarian crisis. Unfortunately, we are back to the same partisan votes we started the year with.

Today is the last day the House will meet in session in fiscal year 2019. I wish I could tell my constituents, yes, we are going to terminate the emergency declaration because the fiscal year 2020 appropriations bill provides the money needed to secure the border, but that could not be further from the truth.

Not a single full-year appropriations bill has been signed into law. In fact, the House hasn't even voted on next year's Homeland Security appropriations bill.

This brings me back to my question of when. When are Democrats going to get serious about securing our border? It is certainly not in the appropriations bills they have drafted.

Section 227 of their Homeland Security bill reads: "No Federal funds may be used for the construction of physical barriers along the southern land border of the United States during the fiscal year 2020."

Their Defense appropriations bill went even further. That bill prohibits any funds from being used "to construct a wall, fence, border barriers, or border security infrastructure along the southern land border of the United States."

It is unbelievable. Not only is there no funding for physical barriers, they specifically prohibit it.

My constituents did not elect me to stand by silently as we transition to open borders in this country, and I will not. I call on my colleagues across the aisle: Let's put this partisan vote behind us; let's get serious; and let's work together to secure our border. It is what the American people want and expect us to do.

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

Mr. Speaker, just in quick response to the gentleman, as I pointed out earlier, first off, the immigrants attempting to come to the United States seeking asylum or otherwise are walking up to border control points. They are not sneaking across the desert. Building a wall will do nothing.

As I pointed out earlier, drugs are not being smuggled in backpacks through the desert. We know they are coming by sea, and we know they are coming through our border control points; and we know we don't have the technology nor the personnel necessary to stop them.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, we are standing here today because the President has decided that a campaign promise is more important than the safety and security of our Nation.

Earlier this month, the President stole funds from our brave servicemembers to pay for a costly monument to waste. Instead of owning up to the falsehood that Mexico would pay for his border wall, Trump has chosen to degrade our national security.

The continuation of this fake emergency declaration poses a direct threat to both our military families and America's national security. It steals from soldiers who must now keep sending children to overcrowded schools. It forces servicemembers to work on bases where hazardous materials sit in unsafe facilities.

These Trump cuts sacrifice emergency and fire rescue facilities, flight simulation facilities, roads, clinics, and dining halls, just to name a few. This action will make training readiness and life harder for America's families and hurts our national security.

But don't take my word for it; take the word of a recent Air Force report that detailed the risk to our troops and national security at home and abroad with the diversion of these previously appropriated funds.

"At Eielson Air Force Base in Alaska, a boiler failure at a facility that provides all electrical power and steam heat for the base is 'imminent,'" the report says. "With temperatures as low as 65 degrees below zero, a failure would be devastating to facilities, and the missions housed by them within hours. The base would be forced to evacuate within hours and, once closed, would freeze and require millions of dollars of repair to return to usable conditions."

It does not sound like the border wall for a fake emergency is more important than making sure we don't close an entire base in Alaska.

I will remind Members that this wall was rejected by a bipartisan majority, and the fake national emergency was rejected by bipartisan majorities, twice now, in the Republican Senate.

This is using the playbook of an authoritarian, jeopardizing our military readiness to steal a wall after it could not be lawfully secured. This is a dangerous precedent. I hope all of my Republican colleagues join me in terminating this "emergency" declaration.

We all should agree that bypassing Congress and the Constitution and starving the military of funding is not

patriotism. It is everything that true patriots fight against.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution and send a message to our troops that their safety and our Nation's military readiness matter more than fulfilling a deceptive campaign promise.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the remaining time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 17½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from North Carolina has 24½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, I need to clarify, once again, another fact. The gentleman opposite seems to think that all of the drugs and all of the bad things come in at the ports of entry, when the facts are, since 2014, U.S. Customs and Border Protection has actually seized more drugs between the ports of entry than at the ports of entry.

So I would like to, and if the gentleman wants to review the facts with me, I will be glad to do it. We actually collected 6.4 million pounds of drugs between the ports of entry versus 3.1 million at the ports of entry.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in opposition to the resolution on the floor.

Yesterday, we had one of the most important hearings in this Congress, where we learned about innovations in energy efficiency and carbon capture. These real solutions will allow us to provide affordable, clean, and reliable energy to continue to give America and the world the security and prosperity that we enjoy.

It took us 9 months to have that hearing. Unfortunately, not every hearing we have provides solutions.

For the past 9 months, instead of prioritizing our Nation's infrastructure, solving the opioid epidemic, or ending the crisis—yes, crisis—on our southern border, my colleagues across the aisle have spent countless hours exploiting important committee meetings, searching for something, anything, that would impugn our duly-elected President.

We need to stop wasting time on these political games. The President has already vetoed this ridiculous resolution, and he has promised to veto it again.

We must secure our southern border. The President has taken action, while this House has tried to undermine his efforts at every step.

We must put aside our political differences to save the thousands of lives we lose every year to fentanyl and the opioid epidemic and to save the lives of the young boys and girls who are being trafficked across the border against their will.

I was sent to Congress to create jobs, fix our infrastructure, and innovate the energy industry, not to bicker over

partisan squabbles. I strongly oppose this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. Speaker, just in quick response to my colleague from North Carolina, a member of the committee of jurisdiction, the Coast Guard has interdicted more drugs than all of the other Federal agencies combined, yet they say they are only acting on 20 percent of them. So that is a pretty big hole.

But the second thing is, she is right. We are not interdicting very many drugs at the points of entry because we only inspect 6 percent of the semis with high technology. And Guzman's buddies said: That is how we bring it in. We put fake floors in the semis, and we are bringing tons of drugs across.

He is right. We are not intercepting them because we don't have the personnel and we don't have the technology.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in February, I authored a resolution to reject the President's emergency declaration at the border. Both Chambers of Congress, a Democratic House and a Republican Senate, rejected that sham declaration by passing the resolution. Today, we consider a similar resolution to terminate the President's emergency declaration.

A border wall does nothing to make us safer or address the real humanitarian crisis at our border. This time around, the President is raiding actual national security priorities to build his wall. He is stealing millions of dollars reserved for important projects that range from training sites for our servicemembers to the schools for their children, to our military readiness projects.

□ 0945

It is shameful that our servicemen and -women are collateral damage in his quest to build this racist wall. It is a disgrace that money is being stolen from over two dozen States and territories, ensuring that American taxpayers—not Mexico, as the President repeatedly promised—are actually paying for the wall.

For example, in my district alone, we are losing out on \$18.5 million in military construction funds. In the State of Texas, that number is \$38.5 million. The total impact for the entire country is over \$1 billion.

This should be shameful to all of my colleagues that this administration would leave our military families out to dry. I ask all of my colleagues to vote their conscience and to vote their district.

I would also add that the heavy burden of this wall will be felt by the people in the Rio Grande Valley and in south Texas. Miles and miles of private property, Texans' land, will be taken to build Donald Trump's wall.

There have been stories about how people's property will be split; some of it in front of the wall, some of it behind the wall. Some people, there will be the wall in front of them, and they will have to drive and use a clicker to open the wall to come into what would be considered the United States. Those are American citizens who are literally going to be behind the wall in Texas because of Donald Trump.

This is a shame. This was a simple campaign promise. This doesn't do anything to keep us safer. I hope, as we did last time, that this House of Representatives, Republicans and Democrats, will vote overwhelmingly to terminate the President's emergency declaration.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman opposite was just talking about the fact that one particular person might have to use a clicker. What about the millions of Americans who go down to our border right now and they can't even go on U.S. territory because the cartel controls it.

The gentleman knows all too well that the border on our southern border is controlled in areas by a cartel. But far be it from me to be the expert. We have the expert here on that particular subject.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), my good friend, the ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In the last year, nearly 1 million illegal immigrants attempted to cross our southwest border. Let me put that into perspective for you.

One million is more than the population of Delaware, or South Dakota or North Dakota or Alaska or Vermont or Wyoming. One million is approximately the population of Austin, Texas; San Jose, California; or Jacksonville, Florida.

For months, migrant families and children arrived at the border in droves thanks to sophisticated smuggling operations. Coyotes told vulnerable populations that a child was their ticket into the United States—whether or not it was their child. The massive groups of migrants overwhelmed our border patrol facilities, leading to overcrowding and unacceptable conditions for migrants and law enforcement alike.

At the high-water mark of this crisis, more than 50 percent of the border patrol agents were pulled off the front lines to process, transport, and care for the record numbers of migrant children and families. The men and women of CBP have worked hard to manage this crisis while Democrats in this House were busy talking about a fake emergency at our border.

The administration has taken extraordinary steps like the migrant protection protocols, DNA testing to catch child smugglers, and interpreted new rules to reduce abuse of our asylum laws.

While the President is doing everything in his power to manage the crisis, House Democrats have done nothing. They steadfastly refuse to do anything to fix our broken immigration system, to protect vulnerable families and children from human smugglers, to reduce the asylum backlog, or expand migrant processing and long-term housing. Now they want to take away the President's authority to respond to this crisis and prevent another one from happening. It is disgraceful.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on this resolution.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY).

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S.J. Res. 54. The President's declaring a national emergency in order to deliver on a failed campaign promise is a gross misuse of power and sets a dangerous precedent.

Not only is the President's fake national emergency unconstitutional, but he is choosing to undermine actual military readiness by diverting construction funding to the border wall.

For instance, President Trump is targeting critical military projects, including a California Air National Guard flight simulator, which is intended to train C-130J pilots who put their lives on the line every day fighting wildfires, among many other missions.

Based in Ventura County in my district with over 1,200 highly trained and talented National Guard personnel, the 146th Airlift Wing has been called up to respond to many of our Nation's true—true—national emergencies, including the Mendocino Complex fire and the Thomas fire, the largest fires ever recorded in California's history. The 146th Airlift Wing also responded to the Camp fire, one of the deadliest and most destructive wildfires in U.S. history.

Across the country, the 146th Airlift Wing has been a critical component of Federal disaster response and humanitarian relief efforts, including in Puerto Rico in response to Hurricane Maria, in Florida in response to Hurricane Irma, and in Texas in response to Hurricane Harvey. Stealing the funds for this critical flight simulator will harm readiness and delay necessary training for our Air National Guard members who risk their lives to save the lives of others.

The fact that President Trump is willing to undermine military readiness, California's firefighting capabilities, and our Nation's emergency response efforts is unconscionable. We are talking about potential lives lost.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for S.J. Res. 54 and end this made-

up crisis and fake emergency. What I am talking about here today is a real emergency.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to again inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 13½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would like to say that I have a solution for all of this.

The gentlewoman was just talking about an emergency. The chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee is talking about the Coast Guard. I will join both of them in making sure that we fund it, if they will join me in appropriating \$3.7 billion to secure our southern border. If it is an emergency, then let's get together and work in a bipartisan fashion.

But do you know what?

This is not about an emergency. This is about talking points, this is about politics, and it is about wanting an open border; and they know it.

But I am willing to work with them. I see the gentleman from California. I am willing to work with him on the Coast Guard. It is his passion. Let's fund the Coast Guard, and let's fund the border. We will get together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, for 43 years the President of the United States has had the statutory authority granted by this Congress to declare a national emergency and to reprogram unobligated military construction funds to meet that emergency. Fifty-eight times previous Presidents have invoked this authority to address such matters as civil unrest in Sierra Leone and Burma.

Only when this President invokes his authority for the 59th time to address the most serious national security crisis in our lifetime—the collapse of our southern border—only then do we hear protests from the left and its disciples in Congress.

Under our Constitution, the Congress appropriates money but cannot spend it, and the President spends money but cannot appropriate it. He spends it according to laws given to him by this Congress. In this case, Congress appropriated funds and delegated to the President precisely the authority to spend those funds that he is now exercising. Whether Congress should have delegated this authority is a separate question that no one has raised in 43 years. But while that authority exists, the President has both a right and a duty to use it to defend our country.

We also hear protests that the President's act will divert money from other construction projects. I ask them: What is more important to our Nation's defense than the defense of our own borders? A childcare center in Maryland? Really?

Our Nation is going to have to have a serious discussion over whether we

wish to continue as a sovereign nation with the uniquely American principles and customs that have made us, in Lincoln's words, the last best hope of mankind on this Earth, or whether we will allow the Democrats to render our borders meaningless and reduce our once great nation into nothing more than a vast international territory between Canada and Mexico.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I just would comment, the gentleman just said it is insignificant—or whatever—because he just demeaned a childcare center for the troops at Andrews, and he heard about the conditions that those children are living under: sewage, mold, and collapsed roof, but he doesn't think that is necessary for the troops or the troops' kids.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank the chairman for making that very important point about the quality of life of the families of our men and women in uniform, which appears to have been demeaned by our colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress take a sacred oath to support and defend the Constitution and to protect the American people. Today the House honors that oath with this resolution to defend our national security and our Constitution's system of checks and balances: the guardrails created by our Founders to safeguard our Republic.

The President's decision to cancel \$3.6 billion for military construction to pay for his wasteful wall makes America less safe. The administration is stealing funds from 127 initiatives in 21 countries, 23 States, and three territories, stooping so low as to steal from a middle school at Fort Campbell in Kentucky.

A recent U.S. Air Force report shows that canceling these projects hurts our national security worldwide, including in Europe where the President is canceling construction for the European defense initiative which deters Russian aggression. The President is canceling a project which deters Russian aggression. That makes the Russians very happy.

In the Middle East he is canceling maintenance at a key base to protect our troops from—in the words of this Air Force report—hostile penetration in the midst of contingency operations and an increased terrorist threat.

In the Pacific he is canceling construction on storage facilities in Guam for more than \$1 billion in munitions, the largest stockpile in the region; and in North America he is canceling repairs which are based in Alaska which are needed to prevent an explosion that would cause a full evacuation and require millions of dollars of repair.

□ 1000

That decision also disrespects military families, as our distinguished chair, Mr. DEFAZIO, mentioned.

A coalition of leading education, labor, and veterans organizations wrote to the President to express their "profound concern," saying, "Our troops and their families deserve much better for their sacrifices."

The President had said Mexico will pay for his wall, not military families.

The administration's decision also dishonors the Constitution by negating its most fundamental principle, the separation of powers, in an assault on our power of the purse. It does great violence to our Constitution and our democracy and strikes at the heart of our Founder's conception of America, which demands a separation of powers.

Indeed, many White House decisions that have recently come to light show this same disdain and disregard for the Constitution.

Today, we join the Senate—congratulations to the Senate—in a bipartisan way to restore our system of checks and balances and reassert Congress' constitutional responsibilities.

This issue transcends partisan politics. All Members take the oath to protect and defend. We continue to urge House Republicans to join us to uphold the Constitution and defend and support our national security.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), my friend and colleague, for yielding.

I also rise today to ask my colleagues to oppose the joint resolution, which, obviously, as has been said will terminate the President's proclamation, as he has declared a national emergency on the southern border.

As I have previously stated during other debates on this issue, it is clear that there is a national emergency that exists. The American people understand that unchecked and unregulated immigration, which is in violation of our Nation's laws, has created a border security and humanitarian crisis, which allows the flow of drugs, human trafficking, and gang members into this country, as well as causing desperate situations that are faced by women and children who make this dangerous journey.

Furthermore, I think it is important for this debate that we remember and make clear that it is clearly within the authority provided by Congress for the President to do this.

As an appropriator, I understand the importance of Congress' responsibility for military construction funding, and I appreciate the work my colleagues have done on the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies. I had the privilege to be a vice chair of that subcommittee several years ago. But I also recognize that Congress has to provide the executive branch with reprogramming authority for military construction under title 10, U.S. Code, section 2808.

This is not the first time this authority has been invoked. President George Bush invoked it, and President Obama invoked it. I think it was a total of 18 projects between those two Presidents, between 2001 and 2014.

I think most Americans agree with President Trump that there is an emergency at the southern border. It has gotten worse in recent years.

I ask my colleagues to vote “no” on this resolution and acknowledge the seriousness of the border security and the humanitarian crises on the border.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this joint resolution.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time each side has remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has 14½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oregon has 11 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

Mr. Speaker, to my good friends on the Republican side of the aisle, this is really about the Constitution.

Madison, in the Federalist Papers, wrote that the appropriations power—that is, the power of the purse—is the ultimate power that Congress has to rein in excesses by the President or even by the court. That is where we are today.

It is not that there is an emergency. We can all agree there is a problem. Call it an emergency at the border. There are many others—fires, floods, Houston, you name it. There are plenty of emergencies.

It is not that the President shouldn't have the authority and power to declare an emergency and then deal with it. That is not the issue here. The issue here is that this particular emergency declaration by the President was specifically used to circumscribe and usurp the authority of Congress in our power of the purse.

Keep in mind, government was shut down for 35 days because the President wanted money for his wall. We debated it. At the end of that, we appropriated \$1.3 billion or so for border security, including some fences and walls.

The President signed that bill and then immediately turned around and declared an emergency shortly thereafter, used that emergency power to rip off \$3.6 billion from necessary military construction projects around the world, of which \$770 million of that—three-quarters of a billion—was specifically designed to push Russia back, part of the European Reassurance Initiative projects in Eastern Europe and Europe to specifically push Putin away from NATO.

Other projects have been described here, all of them deemed to be essentially important for the security of this Nation.

That is not all. There was another almost \$3 billion that came out of the operations of the military. Nearly \$6 billion was ripped out of our military, all of it necessary for the security of this Nation, and repurposed for the border wall.

The fundamental issue here is not about an emergency. It is not about the emergency powers of the President. Although, we certainly ought to circumscribe those. This is very, very much about the way in which the current emergency power is being used.

First, to circumvent the appropriate constitutional and necessary power of the Congress to do appropriations, that power should not ever reside with the President, but that is exactly what he has used this emergency appropriation to accomplish, to grab the power of the purse, to take that power, that essential power, as Madison said, from the Congress, and then specifically, and most dramatically and dangerously, harm the security of this Nation by stopping necessary construction projects that the military says we need to protect NATO against Putin and Russia.

We ought to pass this simply to re-gather the power that we must have to be a coequal branch of government, the power of the purse.

We can debate emergencies. We can appropriate money for the border, and we do. But to allow the President to use this power to usurp the fundamental constitutional authority of Congress is wrong. Therefore, we must—we must. We have no choice. If we believe in the work and our oath, we have no choice but to pass this resolution.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) would suggest that this President ripped this from Congress. We willingly gave it to him under section 2808.

The gentleman knows all too well that if he didn't want the money going to the border, he could have done a limitation amendment when they passed the funding bill—not once, but twice. The same funding bill that the gentleman voted for, he could have put a limitation bill on it.

This whole thing about the Constitution is actually about a section that has been exercised not just by President Trump, but by President Barack Obama. When President Barack Obama exercised it, there was not a peep from the other side, not a peep.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP), my colleague from the Ninth Congressional District.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, having taken my seat in this Congress on behalf of the citizens of the Ninth District only last week, I am experiencing already that the majority is prone to theater, in this case, a show vote for which the

majority lacks the two-thirds necessary to override a promised Presidential veto.

It is the first time I have had an opportunity to vote on it, so I will take the opportunity to declare the southern border is indeed an emergency because Democrats have sundered and blocked effective border protection, border security, for over 30 years.

It is not the emergency that is fake; it is this futile vote. It is the sudden, professed concern for men and women of our armed services.

We saw it yesterday, the majority's concern for our armed services, when it preferred electronic medical records for illegals over EMR for our vets. Our servicemembers know who is protecting their interests and who has their backs.

As for me, I am with the President. Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), my good friend, is a true conservative. I know him. I know him well. We have had many, many discussions. The gentleman is a true conservative, and he really does believe in the Constitution.

The gentleman made a most interesting argument that, in the legislation that ended the 35-day Trump shutdown, we should have put into that legislation prohibitions on this. Yes, indeed, we should have, had we any idea whatsoever that the President would so abuse the emergency authority as to literally rip away from Congress our appropriations powers.

Keep in mind that we specifically put legislation and money forward for the border wall that solved the 35-day shutdown. The President signed that bill and then used the emergency power that is the subject of this debate and this resolution to usurp our appropriations power.

He did that by going into the military and taking nearly \$6 billion. And I understand he is looking for another \$10 billion or so from the same source, using the same power.

This is a direct attack on our appropriations power.

Now, we have an emergency. You want to talk about an emergency? We are willing to work on emergencies and appropriate the necessary money. We have done so many times. In fact, there once was an offer for some \$20-plus billion for all of this.

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman, before he exits—I want to make sure I am addressing you, Mr. Speaker, but I wanted to highlight one critical part.

He is exactly right, that the President signed this. If the President had not given the other side the warning that he was going to declare a national emergency, then the gentleman would

have had a valid point, Mr. Speaker. But I can tell you, before the President signed it, he said: If we do not get the money to secure our southern border and make sure that communities are safer, I am going to declare a national emergency.

So, he put the Democrats on notice. That is why all this outrage is interesting. Go back and Google it. I promise you that they were on notice. He said: I am going to declare a national emergency.

This is not about ripping constitutional power. This is about yielding the power. And my Democratic colleagues did exactly that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), who probably knows more about the border than anyone who has spoken previously from our side because he has been down there over and over again.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

I will just tell you, I spent at least a couple weeks on the border this year alone, multiple times. I have been in every facility that I can find, and I get down there as often as I can. I talk almost daily to folks who live along the border.

I would get a chuckle, if it weren't so doggone serious, when I hear people say: Oh, no, there are no drugs coming across the border. We are getting them on the ocean.

I will tell you one thing: In the Tucson sector, 40 percent of the drugs that come into this country from the south, they come in through the Tucson sector. You know why? There are 75 miles of open border. You have one port of entry. It has a fence, about a mile-and-a-half on each side of it. Then you have single-strand barbed wire for as far as you can see. You have four-strand barbed wire. You know what it is holding it up to? It is coming up to the bollard fencing. It has a slipknot, in case you need to get into the country. You can stand there and look at the five paths that come across. They all come right to the place where the slipknot is.

I will tell you one thing: If you have a problem with an emergency declaration, then you just simply don't know what an emergency is.

Mr. Speaker, 1.1 million people have surrendered or have been apprehended at the border this year.

□ 1015

Another million or so—we don't even know—have come across. We even let 1.2 million people come in legally this year.

And you want to tell me you don't have a border crisis? You have got opioid addiction and overdoses killing people. You have got people coming in unvetted.

You had 1,000 people come in from where? The Congo—the Congo—right through the Rio Grande Valley.

I am telling you something: For you to stand there and say you don't think

this is an emergency means you just simply aren't paying attention.

And this President has the authority—because Congress delegated that authority to the President of the United States of America—to deal with emergencies, and this becomes a true crisis, a true emergency.

I will just give you one thing.

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

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Arizona an additional 1 minute.

Mr. BIGGS. I was at one place, the most remote border entry we have got in the entire country. It is only open 9 to 4.

We have three customs agents assigned there. We have got one Border Patrol agent who actually lives there in a double-wide mobile home. I won't say what his name is. Let's just say it is Bob.

The night before I got there, 2 a.m., 255 people, cartel-driven—because there is no place for 30 miles, 40 miles. That is the nearest town. So, 250 people were dropped off, and they all go up and knock on the door of the double-wide.

They are reading from a paper. They say: "Bob, we declare asylum."

I talked to an agent. He tells me that he has been exposed, in the last 6 weeks, to hepatitis A, B, and C; measles; mumps; lice; scabies; and he said: "Don't forget, a skin-eating bacteria that they haven't been able to identify yet."

That is not a border crisis? You don't want to address that? I am telling you, it needs to be addressed. It needs to be addressed today.

I thank the President for having the courage to do it. You know what? If you want more money, get him more money for the Coast Guard. I will support that.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has 8½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oregon has 6 minutes remaining.

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

On his last rejoinder, my good friend and colleague said that the President said something about declaring an emergency.

Well, the President says an awful lot of things that he doesn't do, so I don't know how we were supposed to give credibility to that.

He said Mexico—he said, probably a hundred times, maybe more than a hundred times: "Mexico is going to pay for the wall."

"Who is going to pay for the wall?"

"Mexico."

I mean, he got cheers. He just would brighten up, this was so wonderful.

But, of course, that is not happening.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon for the time.

It may have been 200 times that the President said that Mexico would pay for the wall, but here we are today.

I rise to support S.J. Res. 54.

I want the American people to know, \$3.6 billion is coming out of your United States military, the men and women, your children, your husbands and wives that you send to faraway places and to the bases where families live. That is what is happening.

Now, as a Texan and a Member of the Homeland Security Committee, since the heinous act of 9/11, I probably have been to the border more times than I can count. I have walked across. I have ridden in speed boats. I have watched the officers deal with the issues at the border, and I have asked and watched as they have interdicted drugs.

Drugs don't come in large numbers across the border. They come through legal points of entry. And our men and women have been very successful in doing that.

But let me tell you what we are facing:

A 1957 structure on the Portsmouth, Virginia, shipyard known as Building 510 has been cited for numerous life safety violations. That is where your young Navy personnel are—life safety violations. It has threatened the well-being of hundreds of workers if not heavily renovated.

The Navy warned in its budget request to Congress: The building has been labeled a high-risk environment, largely due to fire safety concerns.

So do you know what they have done? To compensate for the risk of fire, the Navy has been reassigning workers to staff roving fire watches around the clock, 7 days a week.

They have been cut out for getting their money. Childcare centers have been cut out for the men and women in the United States military, for getting their money, when we know that border crossings of desperate people are down.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a September 7, 2019, article from The Washington Post.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 7, 2019]

PROJECTS DEFUNDED FOR TRUMP'S BORDER WALL INCLUDE MILITARY BUILDINGS WITH 'LIFE SAFETY VIOLATIONS' AND HAZMAT CONCERNS

(By Aaron Gregg and Paul Sonne)

The U.S. Navy has been forced to stand down on construction projects meant to fix "life safety violations" and fire risks at dilapidated ship maintenance buildings and hazardous materials warehouses in Virginia after funds were diverted to pay for President Trump's border wall.

The pending construction projects at Norfolk Navy Shipyard are among 127 that the Pentagon has defunded to free up \$3.6 billion in funding for fences and barriers on the southern border with Mexico using emergency powers.

One of the military facilities—a 1957 structure on the Portsmouth, Va., shipyard known as "Building #510"—had been cited for numerous "life safety violations" that threatened the well-being of hundreds of workers if not heavily renovated, the Navy warned in its budget request to Congress last year.

The building has been labeled a “high risk environment,” largely due to fire safety concerns. As of last year it had no sprinkler protection, inadequate fire alarm systems and not enough exits. Excessive heat and humidity inside have caused equipment problems despite a 60-ton portable HVAC system brought in to clear the air, according to Navy budget documents.

To compensate for the risk of fire, the Navy had been reassigning workers to staff “roving fire watches” around the clock, seven days a week. The budget request sought to revamp the building, including relocating personnel overseeing nuclear containment and repairing Navy life rafts from an even more dangerous building.

If the building isn’t replaced, the Navy wrote in its 2018 request, “approximately 330 personnel, working more than 256,000 manhours annually will remain in a high risk environment, with continuing significant rework, high stress, and additional operating costs due to inadequate working environment.” The Navy received \$26 million from Congress for a construction project that would have upgraded the building, only to see that funding taken away to pay for Trump’s border wall project.

The project is one of eight military construction projects in Maryland and Virginia that will lose \$155 million in funding being diverted to construct fencing and barriers along the southern border.

The episode highlights how long-neglected military facilities that suffered under the sequestration-induced budget restrictions are now being buffeted by a different political head wind.

The defunded projects include a Maryland child-care facility for soldiers’ children, Virginia warehouses designed to hold hazardous materials and a secure facility for classified cyberwarfare operations. They are among 127 military construction projects across 23 states, three U.S. territories and 20 countries that have been sidelined to pay for fencing and barriers on the border with Mexico. Shooting ranges, airfields, drone facilities, schools, a missile field and a treatment center for working dogs are among the projects that have seen their funding rescinded.

Members of Congress representing Maryland and Virginia said the diversion of funds will hurt U.S. national security.

“I’m deeply concerned about President Trump’s plan to pull funding from critical national security projects—including millions of dollars from important projects in Virginia—so he can build his border wall,” Sen. Tim Kaine (D-Va.) said in a statement. His state will lose an estimated \$89 million in funded projects to pay for the wall effort, making it one of the most affected.

Trump declared a national emergency in mid-February after Congress refused to give him the sum he wanted for border barrier construction. An obscure U.S. Code section governing the military allows the defense secretary, in the event of a national emergency requiring the use of the armed forces, to carry out construction projects in support of those troops without approval from Congress. The statute permits the defense secretary to take money that Congress has given the Pentagon for other military projects that have yet to start contracting.

Defense Secretary Mark T. Esper on Tuesday determined that 11 border barrier projects proposed by the Department of Homeland Security would support troops deployed to the border, and authorized the Pentagon to divert \$3.6 billion from 127 military projects to finance them. On the campaign trail, Trump regularly said Mexico would pay for his planned wall along the southern border.

For the defunded projects to proceed, Congress must once again appropriate funds for

them. Republican lawmakers on Capitol Hill broadly support “backfilling” the \$3.6 billion worth of projects, and the Republican-led Senate has included a provision to do so in its version of the annual defense policy bill. Democrats, however, have balked at the suggestion, saying Trump’s action flies in the face of Congress’s constitutionally mandated power of the purse. Democratic lawmakers, including Kaine, have argued that “backfilling” the projects would set a precedent allowing any future president to do an end run around Congress when confronted with funding he or she deems insufficient.

Top Pentagon officials say they are committed to making sure the defunded projects are still completed, and say they will work with Congress to ensure that the funding for the projects is replenished. Still, they have admitted there is no guarantee the funding will be forthcoming.

The Portsmouth ship repair facility is part of the Norfolk Navy Shipyard, the U.S. Navy’s oldest shipyard, where workers repair and build naval vessels ranging from submarines to aircraft carriers. Among other activities, federal workers and contractors there are responsible for maintaining nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines, as well as disposing of the radioactive waste they generate. The shipyard processed approximately 8,000 cubic feet of radioactive solid waste from nuclear submarines between 2013 and 2017, according to a recent report from the Energy Department.

But the infrastructure supporting the U.S. military’s nuclear waste disposal efforts has crumbled in recent decades under successive waves of budget restrictions. In some cases, that work has been carried out using antiquated 40-year-old pipes, valves and tanks, according to a 2011 budget document.

Other projects that have been sidelined in favor of the border wall include \$41 million for a pair of “noncombustible hazardous materials warehouses” at the Norfolk shipyard. One of the warehouses was to include a new storage shed for gas cylinders; according to Navy budget documents, the existing one is too small and doesn’t have the necessary fire safety systems.

The Norfolk warehouses currently being used to store hazardous materials “are World War II-era structures that are inefficient and not designed for HAZMAT warehouse operations,” Navy officials wrote.

“If this project is not provided, [the Defense Department] will continue storing hazardous materials in nonconforming storage facilities that do not meet current life safety/fire safety code requirements,” Defense officials told members of Congress in 2018.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we recognize that this border wall, over and over again, has been said to be designated as an action of the sovereign nation of Mexico. Why, then, are the people of the United States, the taxpayers, voting for something that was promised by someone else?

Vote for this resolution and help the men and women in the United States military. Stand with them. Stand with them.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of our Constitution and in defense of our republic and urge all members to join me in voting for S.J. Res. 54, which terminates the phony declaration of emergency issued by the President on February 15, 2019.

The reason this resolution is before us today is because of the petulant intransigence of a single person, the current President of the United States.

As a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland

Security, I visited the southern border on numerous occasions several times and can state confidently that there is no national emergency or national security crisis that justified the President’s reckless and unconstitutional decision or compels the Congress to abdicate its responsibilities under Article I to check and balance the Executive Branch.

The President only pursued this tactic of declaring a national emergency after realizing that Speaker NANCY PELOSI was absolutely correct when she informed him that he did not have the support in Congress to require the taxpayers to pay for his broken promise that “Mexico would pay for the wall, 100 percent!”

In fact, according to public opinion polling, Americans overwhelmingly disapprove of the President’s national emergency declaration by a 61%–36% margin.

The President’s decision is opposed by both men and women in every region of the country, by every income group and education category; it is opposed by veterans organizations, education associations like the NEA and AFT, and organized labor.

National security experts across the political spectrum are unanimous in their assessment that the situation on the southern border does not constitute a national emergency, an assessment echoed by leading former Republican senators and Members of Congress.

They understand that after failing to convince the American people or Congress to pay for his ineffective, wasteful, and immoral multi-billion dollar concrete wall, the President now embarked on a course of conduct that is deeply corrosive of the constitutional system of checks and balances wisely established by the Framers and which has served this Nation and the world so well for nearly 250 years.

Having failed miserably to achieve his objective in the constitutional legislative process, the President resorted to a desperate 11th hour end-run around Congress with an unlawful emergency declaration that contravenes the will of the American people and negates the awesome power of the purse vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States.

The Congress will not tolerate this.

Despite being repeatedly admonished and in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, the President continues to propagate false information regarding the state of our southern border.

Mr. Speaker, these are the facts.

NET UNAUTHORIZED MIGRATION FROM MEXICO
HAS FALLEN TO ZERO

Net migration from Mexico is now zero or slightly below (more people leaving than coming) because of a growing Mexican economy, an aging population and dropping fertility rates that have led to a dramatic decrease in unauthorized migration from Mexico.

TOTAL APPREHENSIONS ARE LOW AND
MANAGEABLE

Migrant apprehensions continue to be near an all-time low with only a slight increase from 2017.

The combined 521,090 apprehensions for Border Patrol and Customs agents in fiscal year 2018 were 32,288 apprehensions fewer than the 553,378 apprehensions in 2016.

To put this in perspective, on average, each of the 19,437 Border Patrol agents nationwide apprehended a total of only 19 migrants in 2018, which amounts to fewer than 2 apprehensions per month.

In the last few years, an increased proportion of apprehensions are parents seeking to

protect their children from the violence and extreme poverty in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

But even with more Central Americans arriving to our southern border seeking protection, total apprehension rates are still at their lowest since the 1970s.

The absence of a massive wall on the southern border will not solve the drug smuggling problem because, as all law enforcement experts agree, the major source of drugs coming into the United States are smuggled through legal ports of entry.

BORDER COMMUNITIES ARE SAFE

The southern border region is home to about 15 million people living in border counties in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

These communities, which include cities such as San Diego, Douglas, Las Cruces, and El Paso, are among the safest in the country.

CONGRESS HAS INVESTED BILLIONS IN BORDER ENFORCEMENT

Congress has devoted more U.S. taxpayer dollars to immigration enforcement agencies (more than \$21 billion now) than all other enforcement agencies combined, including the FBI, DEA, ATF, US Marshals, and Secret Service.

The bulk of this money goes to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), with a budget of \$14.4 billion in fiscal year 2018 and more than 59,000 personnel.

CBP is the largest law enforcement agency in the country, and more than 85 percent of the agency's Border Patrol agents (i.e., 16,605 of 19,437) are concentrated on the southern border.

Expanded deployment of the military to the border to include active duty troops could cost between \$200 and \$300 million in addition to the estimated \$182 million for the earlier deployment by the President of National Guard to the border.

Mr. Speaker, having been soundly defeated legislatively by Congress, a co-equal branch of government, the President wants to finance border wall vanity project by diverting funds that the Congress has appropriated for disaster recovery and military construction.

The funds the President wants to steal were appropriated by Congress to help Americans devastated by natural disasters, like Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, or for other purposes like military construction.

Congress did not, has not, and will not, approve of any diversion of these funds to construct a border wall that the President repeatedly and derisively boasted that Mexico would pay for.

In fact, the President has admitted he "didn't have to do this," but has opted to do so because "I want to see it built faster."

Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan group of nearly 60 national security officials including former secretaries of state, defense secretaries, CIA directors, and ambassadors to the UN issued a statement declaring that "there is no factual basis" justifying the President's emergency declaration.

Instead of protecting our national security, the President's declaration makes America less safe.

The President is stealing billions from high-priority military construction projects that ensure our troops have the essential training, readiness and quality of life necessary to keep the American people safe, directly undermining America's national security.

Mr. Speaker, on September 4, 2019, citing his emergency declaration, the President announced 127 military construction projects being canceled to pay for construction of the wall.

These 127 projects are critical to protecting our national security and improving the quality of life of our servicemembers and their families.

President Trump's cancellation of these projects makes America less safe, disrespects military families, and dishonors the Constitution.

A recent U.S. Air Force report also highlighted the security risks posed from the President's cancellation of various Air Force military construction projects, including:

1. Cancelling military construction for the European Defense Initiative, preventing our work to deter Russian aggression.

2. Cancelling maintenance at a key base in the Middle East to fix weaknesses that leave us open "to hostile penetration in the midst of contingency operations and an increased terrorist threat."

3. Cancelling planned upgrades of airfields across Europe, leaving them unable to support U.S. and NATO planes.

Mr. Speaker, the President's declaration clearly violates the Congress's exclusive power of the purse, and, if unchecked, would fundamentally alter the balance of powers, violating our Founders' vision for America.

Opposing the President's reckless and anti-American decision transcends partisan politics and partisanship; it is about patriotism, constitutional fidelity, and putting country first.

To quote Thomas Paine's Common Sense: "In absolute governments, the King is law; so in free countries, the law ought to be King."

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to uphold the rule of law and the Constitution and reject the President's power grab; I urge a resounding "yes" vote on S.J. Res. 54.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, only in Washington, D.C., is spending \$160 billion more on defense a cut. The gentleman from Texas is talking like we have cut the defense. We are spending \$160 billion more over a 2-year period.

Ask the military men and women if they are better funded today than they were under the 8 years of the Barack Obama administration, and, almost to the person, they will say yes. This President is standing with the military men and women of this great country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, this is just one more example of the Democrats attacking the President instead of trying to solve the problem.

We all know how serious the problem was. We have known it for months and months and months. For months, we said there was a crisis on the southern border, and the Democrats said: No, no, no, not really a crisis. It is manufactured. It is not real.

Even though there were 144 apprehensions in the month of May alone, they said: Oh, no, no—manufactured.

Finally, the real crisis got so extreme, even the Democrats had to say: You know what? That money the President is asking for, we are going to have to give him a little money. We are going to have to do something here.

They put all kinds of strings on it, but they finally admitted there was a real crisis on the border. But they limited what the President could do.

In the broader context, never forget what they have said. They said: Abolish ICE. Members of the United States Congress: Abolish ICE.

We had a Member from the majority say to abolish the whole Department. We had the Speaker of the House, even though she has a wall in her own State, say walls are immoral.

The majority says they are okay with noncitizens voting. This is the perspective they offer, and now they bring this bill?

Of course we should vote against this thing. Of course we should vote against this thing.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the right to close. I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), the gentleman from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, one who has actually been a strong advocate for the hurricane relief that has hit his particular district, the new Member and my good friend.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I speak this morning on our Nation's security.

Over 200-plus years ago, brave men and women literally sacrificed their lives to create a nation that was based upon freedom. That has now continued, and we have today a nation of laws. And now we have that nation of laws and the sanctity of that country threatened.

If you look back on the last several Republican and Democratic Presidents of the United States who, right from that very seat, spoke about our border crisis, they spoke about what they needed to do to keep the sanctity of our borders, yet nothing was ever done.

The American people have complained incessantly on how this Congress does not act. It is a stalemate. Now we have a President, bold as he is, who is finally acting on this crisis. We are literally overrun by folks from the southern border.

Yes, there are drugs. I heard that was mentioned by the gentleman earlier. There are drugs that are coming in.

But we also talk about human trafficking, that is, the trafficking of young men and women into this country into, essentially, slavery. We now want to open the borders up and have this country, what was previously a nation of laws, now become overrun and say that laws are no longer sanctified in this country.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a President who is bold, who has recognized what has not been recognized by previous Presidents, that we do have an emergency, that we do have the need for a physical structure to prevent a physical object from moving from point A to point B.

We need a sanctified and a secure border, and I wish the Republicans and Democrats would get together and recognize that we do need this for our country and it is truly an emergency.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, I have the right to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If the gentleman opposite has no more speakers and is prepared to close, I will go ahead and give my final remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be appropriate for me to recognize our fine staff that is here. All those who have prepared the work have done a great job, day in and day out. Many times, our staff is looked at and overlooked, and I didn't want this day to go by without recognizing their fine work on this particular subject.

Mr. Speaker, it should come as no surprise to the American people or to this body why we are here today. Every single day, Mr. Speaker, it becomes clearer and clearer and clearer that the majority is just blindly objecting to anything that this President does, even if those efforts are to serve this Nation.

The fact is that there is a real crisis at our southern border, something that even the Speaker, as recently as June, has recognized. So, Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we come together and we do secure our communities, we do provide the funding.

I am willing to work with my friends opposite. If we are looking at our Coast Guard, wanting to make sure that they have the proper funds, I am willing to work with them on that.

I am also willing to look at what we need to do to make sure that we not only build a secure southern border, but that we apprehend those cartels and those human traffickers that my good friend from North Carolina talked about.

There is a cost of not doing something each and every day. My friend opposite wanted to talk about how the President really says things and doesn't do it.

I can tell you, this President is very serious about building a wall on our southern border to secure it. In fact, it is being built right now.

This President was very serious about moving the Embassy to Jerusalem. In fact, the Embassy is in Jerusalem.

This President was very serious about lowering taxes. In fact, we lowered taxes.

This President was very serious about making sure that our economy hums so that unemployment would reach historic lows, and, indeed, he has done that.

This is not about a campaign promise to build a wall. This is about a campaign promise to secure our communities. In fact, this President has done it.

I am going to stand with him. I ask my friends opposite to work with us on giving the proper funding to make sure that we do exactly that.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time that we put the interests of the American citizens first, and, with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of my time.

Well, again, in response to my good friend, the President said hundreds of times: Mexico is going to pay for the wall. They are not.

We have the transcript of the phone call where he called the new President of Mexico and said: Look, I know you are not going to pay for the wall, but you can't say that. We are going to pay for it.

So, that is one thing.

Also, he talked about moving the Embassy to Jerusalem. The President was going to deliver a peace plan for the Middle East. Where is it?

There are a lot of things this President said he was going to do that haven't happened.

Getting close to the President is sort of like being in the orbit of a black hole, which sucks in everything. And that sucked in a lot of things and a lot of people who have been, then, blown back out at some point by the President.

□ 1030

His current Acting Chief of Staff—I don't know how long he has been acting now; a year, a year and half, something like that. The President likes them to be acting because he can get rid of them more easily, he thinks.

When he had his own opinions, when he wasn't in the orbit of the black hole of Donald Trump, he said about walls, Mick Mulvaney, the President's acting Chief of Staff: "You go under, you go around, you go through. What they need is more manpower and more technology." Acting Chief of Staff Mick Mulvaney said that August 25, 2015, when he had his own opinions, when he worked here in the United States House of Representatives. He can't have his own opinions anymore.

He thought a wall was stupid then and it wouldn't do anything. And he said what we have been saying; we inspect six percent of the semi-tractor trailers that roll across the border, and we have testimony in the conviction of a drug lord, Joaquin Guzman, in New York, we have testimony in that trial. They are bringing the drugs in in just boatloads, or truckloads, boatloads—we already talked about the Coast Guard—and truckloads across the border because we only inspect a fraction of them.

So what if they lose a few? Hundreds of millions of dollars; that is the cost of doing business. This is a multi-billion-dollar business, these cartels.

And as Mick Mulvaney said in an honest moment, we need manpower. We already heard that they have only got four people at the border crossing in Arizona.

Why do they only have four people? We have appropriated more money for more Border Patrol people consist-

ently, year in, year out. But they are way behind in their numbers. They haven't been able to hire up to the numbers we have authorized.

And technology, which is what I am talking about, they don't have that either.

There is also—I mean, you know, people over there are pooh-poohing child care centers for the troops in the military and things like that. They don't need it. Their kids don't need it. Really?

And then also the President is taking hundreds of millions of dollars out of the European defense initiative.

I have been to Poland recently, and I have seen the Suwalki Corridor. That is the Russian invasion route into Europe. For years it was the Fulda Gap, but now it is the Suwalki Corridor since Germany is reunified.

And we are going to cancel projects in countries to defend that area and give them better capability to defend themselves against the Russian invasion.

But since Vlad—that is Mr. Putin, whatever dictators are called in Russia—is buddies with the President; they have secret phone calls, secret conversations that aren't transcribed, the President is withholding money from Ukraine to defend itself.

And now we are going to cut money for our allies, the European defense initiative, to build a stupid, useless wall on the border.

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

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

Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. MEADOWS. 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, this 15-minute vote on passage of the joint resolution will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3722; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 236, nays 174, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 553]

YEAS—236

| | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Barragán | Blumenauer |
| Aguilar | Bass | Blunt Rochester |
| Allred | Bera | Bonamici |
| Amash | Beyer | Boyle, Brendan |
| Axne | Bishop (GA) | F. |

Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes

NAYS—174

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck

Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney

DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)

Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas

Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Newhouse
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rigglesman
Roby
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scallise
Schweikert

Scott, Austin
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Staubert
Stell
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—23

Abraham
Arrington
Speier
Beatty
Cheney
Clyburn
Crawford
Cummings
Escobar

Gabbard
Gallagher
Higgins (LA)
Hill (CA)
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Kind
Kuster (NH)

Lawrence
Marchant
McEachin
McHenry
Norman
Ratcliffe
Turner

□ 1103

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

2019 CONGRESSIONAL FOOTBALL GAME

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my Democratic and Republican colleagues to present to you, to present to this body, a trophy that recognizes something that hasn't been done in over a decade.

Now, I am not talking about the 2009 Raise the Wage Act. I am not talking about the 2009 Hate Crimes Act. I am not even talking about the creation of the Office of Congressional Ethics in 2009.

What I am talking about is that these Congressmen in front of you actually beat the Capitol Police in football on Tuesday night for the first time in a decade.

Now, at the game, Mr. Speaker, fortunately, there were no serious injuries. At practice, there was, but not at the game.

We had a lot of sore muscles, but most importantly, we did raise a heck of a lot of money for local charities and the Capitol Police Memorial Fund.

So, Mr. Speaker, I present this trophy to you, this rather large trophy to

you, I present it to this body as a reward for that victory, but also a small reminder of what Democrats and Republicans can do when we work together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to say thank you to everybody standing up here. They came to practices in the mornings, they braved serious injuries.

Mr. Speaker, a special shout-out to our colleague, RICK CRAWFORD, who is not here, who broke a fibula trying to play for this game. We missed him.

Mr. Speaker, another shout-out goes to Bob Dole and Jeff Denham, former Members who have played, but certainly our pros that helped coach us, John Booty and Ken Harvey. All of them deserve thanks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members, whenever they see these great Capitol Police officers, thank them for what they do each and every day for us and for the millions of visitors that come to this institution. But remind them that the charities are the winners, and make sure they know that the Members are the victors.

JOINT TASK FORCE TO COMBAT OPIOID TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 1, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 554]

YEAS—403

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Bera
Bergman

Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck

Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot

Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleave
Cline
Cloud
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallo
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler

Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney
Carolyn B.
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle

Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarella
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi

Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood

Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman

Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—29

Abraham
Beatty
Beyer
Cheney
Clyburn
Crawford
Cummings
DesJarlais
Escobar
Gabbard

Gallagher
Higgins (LA)
Hill (CA)
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Kelly (MS)
Kind
Kuster (NH)
Lawrence
Lofgren

Maloney, Sean
Marchant
McEachin
McHenry
Norman
Ratcliffe
Scanlon
Smith (WA)
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1113

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Started for:

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 554.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I was unable to have my votes recorded on the House floor on Thursday, September 26 and Friday, September 27, 2019 due to a family matter. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of H.R. 3525, H.R. 3722, and S.J. Res. 54.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas at a press conference on September 24, 2019, Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi stated: "Therefore today, I'm announcing the House of Representatives is moving forward with an official impeachment inquiry";

Whereas House Practice states that: "Under the modern practice, an impeachment is normally instituted by the House by the adoption of a resolution calling for a committee investigation of charges against the officer in question";

Whereas in the past 25 years, the House of Representatives has moved forward with impeachment against a Federal officer three times, each initiated by an impeachment inquiry resolution approved by the full House, not by a unilateral decree of the Speaker;

Whereas on May 12, 2009, the House approved H. Res. 424, authorizing and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the House should impeach Samuel B. Kent, a judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas;

Whereas on January 13, 2009, the House approved H. Res. 15, authorizing and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the House should impeach G. Thomas Porteous, a judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana;

Whereas on October 8, 1998, the House approved H. Res. 581, authorizing and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate whether sufficient grounds exist for the impeachment of William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States;

Whereas the Committee Report to accompany H. Res. 581 stated: "Because the issue of impeachment is of such overwhelming importance, the Committee decided that it must receive authorization from the full House before proceeding on any further course of action";

Whereas that report further stated: "Because impeachment is delegated solely to the House of Representatives by the Constitution, the full House of Representatives should be involved in critical decision making regarding various stages of impeachment";

Whereas the Speaker's extraordinary decision to move forward with an impeachment inquiry without any debate or vote on such a resolution by the full House undermines the voting privileges afforded to each Member and the constituents they represent; and

Whereas this unprecedented and politically motivated decision by Speaker Pelosi represents an abuse of power and brings discredit to the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives disapproves of the actions of the Speaker of the House, Mrs. Pelosi of California, to initiate an impeachment inquiry against the duly elected President of the United States, Donald J. Trump.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution presents a question of the privileges of the House.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hoyer moves that the resolution be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to table will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 222, noes 184, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 555]

AYES—222

Adams Golden Panetta
 Aguilar Gomez Pappas
 Allred Gonzalez (TX) Pascrell
 Amash Gottheimer Payne
 Axne Green, Al (TX) Perlmutter
 Barragán Grijalva Peters
 Bass Haaland Peterson
 Bera Harder (CA) Phillips
 Beyer Hastings Pingree
 Bishop (GA) Hayes Pocan
 Blumenauer Heck Porter
 Blunt Rochester Higgins (NY) Pressley
 Bonamici Himes Price (NC)
 Boyle, Brendan Horn, Kendra S. Quigley
 F. Horsford Raskin
 Brindisi Houlihan Rice (NY)
 Brown (MD) Hoyer 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) Lamb Scott (VA)
 Clay Langevin Scott, David
 Cleaver Larsen (WA) Serrano
 Cohen Larson (CT) Sewell (AL)
 Connolly Lawson (FL) Shalala
 Cooper Lee (CA) Sherman
 Correa Lee (NV) Sherrill
 Costa Levin (CA) Sires
 Courtney Levin (MI) Slotkin
 Cox (CA) Lewis Soto
 Craig Lieu, Ted Spanberger
 Crist Lipinski Speier
 Crow Loeb sack Stanton
 Cuellar Lowenthal Stevens
 Cunningham Lowey Suozzi
 Davids (KS) Lujan Swalwell (CA)
 Davis (CA) Luria Takano
 Davis, Danny K. Lynch Thompson (CA)
 Dean Malinowski Thompson (MS)
 DeFazio Maloney Titus
 DeGette Carolyn B. Tlaib
 DeLauro Maloney, Sean Tonko
 DelBene Matsui Torres (CA)
 Delgado McAdams Torres Small
 Demings McBath (NM)
 DeSaulnier McCollum Trahan
 Deutch McGovern Trone
 Dingell McNerney Underwood
 Doggett Meeks Van Drew
 Doyle, Michael Meng Vargus
 F. Moore Veasey
 Engel Morelle Vela
 Eshoo Moulton Velázquez
 Espallat Mucarsel-Powell Velázquez
 Evans Murphy (FL) Visclosky
 Finkenauer Nadler Wasserman
 Fletcher Napolitano Schultz
 Floeter Neal Waters
 Frankel Neguse Watson Coleman
 Fudge Norcross Welch
 Gallego O'Halleran Wexton
 Garamendi Ocasio-Cortez Wild
 Garcia (IL) Omar Wilson (FL)
 Garcia (TX) Pallone Yarmuth

NOES—184

Aderholt Brooks (IN) Conaway
 Allen Buchanan Cook
 Amodei Buck Crenshaw
 Armstrong Bucshon Curtis
 Arrington Budd Davidson (OH)
 Babin Burchett Davis, Rodney
 Bacon Burgess Diaz-Balart
 Baird Byrne Duncan
 Banks Calvert Dunn
 Barr Carter (GA) Emmer
 Bergman Carter (TX) Estes
 Biggs Chabot Ferguson
 Billakis Cline Fitzpatrick
 Bishop (NC) Cloud Fleischmann
 Bishop (UT) Cole Flores
 Bost Collins (GA) Fortenberry
 Brady Collins (NY) Foxx (NC)
 Brooks (AL) Comer Fulcher

Gaetz Latta Schweikert
 Gianforte Lesko Scott, Austin
 Gibbs Long Sensenbrenner
 Gohmert Loudermilk Shimkus
 Gonzalez (OH) Lucas Simpson
 Gooden Luetkemeyer Smith (MO)
 Gosar Marshall Smith (NE)
 Granger Massie Smith (NJ)
 Graves (GA) Mast Smucker
 Graves (LA) McCarthy Spano
 Graves (MO) McCaul Stauber
 Green (TN) McClintock Stefanik
 Griffith McKinley Steil
 Grothman Meadows Steube
 Guest Meuser Stewart
 Guthrie Miller Stivers
 Hagedorn Mitchell Taylor
 Harris Moolenaar Thompson (PA)
 Hartzler Mooney (WV) Thornberry
 Hern, Kevin Mullin Timmons
 Herrera Beutler Murphy (NC)
 Hice (GA) Newhouse
 Hill (AR) Nunes Tipton
 Holding Olson Upton
 Hollingsworth Palazzo Wagner
 Hudson Palmer Walberg
 Huizenga Pence Walden
 Hunter Perry Walker
 Johnson (OH) Posey Walorski
 Johnson (SD) Reed Waltz
 Jordan Reschenthaler Watkins
 Joyce (OH) Rice (SC) Weber (TX)
 Joyce (PA) Riggelman Webster (FL)
 Katko Roby Wenstrup
 Keller Rodgers (WA) Westerman
 Kelly (MS) Roe, David P. Williams
 Kelly (PA) Rogers (AL) Wilson (SC)
 King (IA) Rogers (KY) Wittman
 King (NY) Rooney (FL) Womack
 Kinzinger Rose, John W. Woodall
 Kustoff (TN) Rouzer Wright
 LaHood Roy Yoho
 LaMalfa Rutherford Young
 Lamborn Scalise Zeldin

NOT VOTING—27

Abraham Gabbard Lawrence
 Balderson Gallagher Lofgren
 Beatty Higgins (LA) Marchant
 Cheney Hill (CA) McEachin
 Clyburn Huffman McHenry
 Crawford Hurd (TX) Norman
 Cummings Johnson (LA) Ratcliffe
 DesJarlais Kind Smith (WA)
 Escobar Kuster (NH) Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1127

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I was absent from the House Chamber on September 27, 2019, due to a dire illness in my immediate family. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall No. 553; "yes" on rollcall No. 554; and "yes" on rollcall No. 555.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, due to a family obligation, I was unable to vote in the House on September 27, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 553, "yea" on rollcall No. 554, and "nay" on rollcall No. 555.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 860

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 860.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 3088

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H.R. 3088, a bill originally introduced by Representative DUFFY of Wisconsin, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprints pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2019, TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2019

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, October 1, 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SLOTKIN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF DON KENNEDY

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of a pillar of New England's law enforcement community. Don Kennedy served with honor in the Rhode Island State Police for 24 years before retiring as a captain in 1998.

When he left the force, he did not leave his brethren in blue, though. Rather, for more than two decades, he has guided the work of the New England State Police Information Network, or NESPIN. As deputy director of field services, he helped departments across the Nation with investigations, and he will be retiring as executive director of the program.

Don has been a great advocate for the Federal Regional Information Sharing Systems program that helps fund NESPIN. From Don, I have learned the

immense value of networking State police resources, and my friend Mr. KING from New York and I have helped ensure the program is appropriately funded by Congress.

Don's legacy will live on in the RISS programs that he has helped support and the communities made safer by them. As a fellow Rhode Islander, I wish him the best of luck in this exciting, new, and forthcoming chapter of his life as he enters retirement.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL RECOVERY MONTH

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize September as National Recovery Month and to celebrate the millions of Americans who are recovering from substance abuse.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues Representatives TRONE, RIGGLEMAN, KUSTER, and FITZPATRICK for leading this initiative.

Like so many communities across America, my district in east Tennessee has been affected by the ongoing opioid crisis. I am proud to work with my fellow Members in the Freshman Working Group on Addiction to bring attention to the severity of overdoses and how we can support those in recovery.

Almost 70,000 Americans overdose on drugs each year, and some 23 million Americans are recovering from substance abuse.

Friends, family, local organizations, and healthcare providers must do everything they can to combat this horrible addiction, and Congress also needs to play its part.

I sponsored the Effective Drug Control Strategy Act to improve federally funded drug demand reduction programs and prevent addiction before it begins. Madam Speaker, the House should seriously consider this legislation and the positive impacts it would have on preventing drug addiction.

CONGRATULATING THE CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY MEN'S BASEBALL TEAM AND HEAD COACH SCOTT LAVERTY

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

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I want everyone to join me in congratulating the Chapman University, in my district, men's baseball team and head coach, Scott Laverty, for winning the NCAA Division III Baseball Tournament.

Congratulations, Panthers.

This is their third national championship—the first one in 1968, second one in 2003. In 2011, they were runner-up, and in 2019, here they are.

California's 46th Congressional District is the home of champs. Please

join me in congratulating Chapman University Panthers on a job well done.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF IRA LIPMAN

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

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable and extraordinary life of Ira Lipman.

Ira was not only a loyal friend, but he was a humanitarian, a successful businessman, and a widely respected leader by all. Ira was committed to the city of Memphis and inspired others to make his hometown a better place to live.

He founded his company, Guardsmark, in the city of Memphis, which grew into the Nation's largest privately held security company. He was recognized as a national leader on all security matters.

Ira also championed the creation of the Memphis Shelby County Crime Commission, which, for more than 20 years, has brought together leaders in business, government, and law enforcement to address the city's crime issues.

Ira's generosity, his wisdom, and his courage were unparalleled, and I am lucky to have been able to call him a friend. Frankly, the world was a better place with Ira in it.

Ira leaves behind his beloved wife of 49 years, Barbara, as well as three sons.

Indeed, Ira may have rested his head at night on his pillow in New York City, but his heart and his soul lived in Memphis.

OPPOSING THE EXPANSION OF THE ALCANTARA LAUNCH CENTER IN BRAZIL

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the expansion of the Alcantara Launch Center in Brazil.

This agreement between the Trump and Bolsonaro administrations threatens to displace hundreds of Afro-Brazilian quilombo families from their land, further disparaging an already marginalized community.

Brazil's Constitution provides explicit protections for quilombo lands, and Trump and Bolsonaro are blatantly disregarding these protections with this land grab.

Previous expansions of this military base have displaced over 300 families.

The expansion of that base on quilombo land will displace some additional 800 quilombo families from their constitutionally protected ancestral land.

I appreciate America's longstanding relationship with Brazil; however, I cannot support policies that dehumanize native people and bring harm to vulnerable communities in Brazil.

Madam Speaker, I oppose this agreement, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF E.J. HOLUB

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of my dear friend and Lubbock legend, E.J. Holub, who passed away Saturday.

E.J. was the pride of Lubbock High School and one of the best Texas Tech football players of all time. Some referred to E.J. as "The Beast," and I called him "Uncle E.J." because he was one of my dad's best friends at Texas Tech and a lifelong member of the Arrington family.

E.J. was larger than life on and off the field. His stature and strength on the gridiron was only rivaled by the size of his heart for people.

E.J. was a true gentleman and a real cowboy. He loved his family, his horses, and all things Texas Tech. He is leaving behind a tremendous legacy for west Texas.

To Sandi and E.J.'s girls: Please know that we love you and are praying for you.

To Red Raider Nation: Take off your hats, get your guns up, and join me in paying tribute to our favorite fearless champion and Herculean hero, E.J. "The Beast" Holub.

I love you, Uncle E.J.

RECOGNIZING 39TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SCHOOLS FOR THEIR EXCELLENCE

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the incredible performance of schools and students in the 39th Congressional District in California.

Yesterday, the Department of Education recognized 362 schools across the country as National Blue Ribbon Schools for their academic excellence. I am proud to say that two schools in my district have received that honor: Acacia Elementary School and Robert C. Fisler Elementary School in Fullerton.

This recognition is a testament to the outstanding work of the teachers, faculty, staff, students, and families who, together, create a culture of success at our schools.

Additionally, I want to congratulate the students at the Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified School District for their 84 percent pass rate on their advanced placement, or AP, exams, one of the highest averages in the Nation. They were included in the prestigious Advanced Placement District Honor Roll. Less than 3 percent of school districts across the country have received this honor.

As a longtime education advocate, it is with immense pride that I stand here able to recognize these schools and their students for their achievements. All of these schools and students are shining examples of academic excellence in the 39th Congressional District, worthy of their national distinction.

I ask my colleagues to join me in offering my sincerest congratulations.

EXPANSION OF 529 EDUCATION PLANS

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

Mr. HAGEDORN. Madam Speaker, for our economy to continue growing, workers need technical skills, the right training, and education funding.

Workforce development is a bipartisan goal, strongly supported by both employers and employees. Small businesses, manufacturers, trade unions, and industry groups are concerned about the shortage of skilled trade workers.

Sadly, many seeking technical training are precluded from using qualified 529 education savings plans, and many apprenticeships are not eligible for 529 plans as well.

To solve this problem, I am proud to have introduced H.R. 4469, the American Workforce Employment Act, and I would like to offer special thanks to my colleagues, Representatives JEFF VAN DREW from New Jersey, RON ESTES from Kansas, and PAUL MITCHELL from Michigan, for coauthoring this legislation.

Our bipartisan bill expands the application of 529 savings plans to include expenses leading to postsecondary credentials, certain apprenticeships, and the purchase of tools and equipment, which is very important.

These programs have been identified as critical by trade unions and manufacturers. Empowering men and women to utilize their own pretax dollars will increase the number of highly trained individuals pursuing high-wage vocations and filling workforce gaps in agriculture, manufacturing, and skilled labor sectors.

I ask my colleagues to support our bipartisan legislation so that Americans can receive education and technical training to pursue their dreams and expand our economy.

□ 1145

THE SHORTAGE OF SKILLED WORKERS

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I am here today to bring attention to the American Workforce Empowerment Act which I worked on with my friend from Minnesota, Congressman JIM HAGEDORN.

This is a bipartisan solution—and I hope everybody heard the word bipartisan—to address the growing shortage of skilled workers to fill job openings in the technical and skilled trades.

Small businesses are in need of machinists, welders, truck drivers, and an array of other qualified trades and labor-intensive professions. We should do everything we can to incentivize technical skills training and apprenticeships for those who like to work with their hands and see the product of their hard work.

The bipartisan American Workforce Empowerment Act expands these programs eligible for payment by 529 savings plans, and by making registered apprenticeships eligible, we can more easily and readily close the wide gap of good-paying positions that have gone unfilled in our robust economy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 4469. We need to expand our workforce, and this is a great way to do it.

RECOGNIZING BEDFORD COUNTY SHERIFF MIKE BROWN AND DR. JANET BROWN

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bedford County Sheriff Mike Brown and his wife, Liberty University professor, Dr. Janet Brown, for their tireless efforts to combat human trafficking and human sexual slavery throughout the world.

The Browns founded the Safe Surfin' Foundation in 1998 with the mission to educate youth and teens about the dangers of the internet and social media. In May the Browns were invited to present a program they developed called Cyber Safety While Accessing Technology, or Cyber S.W.A.T., to the Global Sustainability Network at the Vatican.

Cyber S.W.A.T. utilizes the social cognitive theory, a means of education, where students learn by observing and imitating the behavior of their peers. This program was first launched at Jefferson Forest High School in Lynchburg, Virginia, where students received training and designed presentations for their classmates about online threats. The response was outstanding, and since then the program has been implemented in eight other high schools across the country.

Cyber S.W.A.T. has the potential not only to save lives in the United States, but around the world.

I want to thank the Browns for their efforts to protect the next generation by teaching them proper internet safety, and I look forward to watching the continued success of the Cyber S.W.A.T. program.

NATIONAL CHOCOLATE MILK DAY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize September 27 as National Chocolate Milk Day. Chocolate milk is adored by millions of Americans nationwide, and it is a favorite among children. Seventy percent of the milk children consume is flavored, with chocolate being the most popular.

Why?

Because chocolate milk is low in fat, high in nutrients, and packed with flavor.

Milk consumption has been declining, however, and when the National School Lunch Program removed the most popular and the most nutritious options from the schools to serve only fat-free milk, the numbers continued to drop. This was partially reversed by the USDA when the decision was made to, once again, allow 1 percent flavored milk back in school lunches.

To build on this momentum, I introduced the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act earlier this year to once again allow whole milk—both flavored and unflavored—to be offered within the program because children can greatly benefit from the essential nutrients whole milk provides.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to celebrate National Chocolate Milk Day accordingly.

FRUITLESS INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise to reflect on what could have been accomplished in the past 9 months on this House floor.

The list is staggering: border security and illegal immigration reform; lower drug costs and lower premiums and deductibles for families; correcting surprise billing; making the middle class tax cut permanent; passing a robust infrastructure transportation bill; promoting free, fair, and reciprocal trade globally; and passing the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement and other America-first, but not-America-alone, trade agreements, which will grow our domestic industry and agricultural exports.

Democrat leadership has, however, wasted the last 9 months focused on

fruitless investigations aimed at relitigating the 2016 Presidential election. Every one of these investigations has produced the same result: nothing.

The majority party has wasted its own time and, much more seriously, the time of the people who sent us here.

House Democrats are now grasping at one last desperate effort: an impeachment inquiry over a baseless, second-hand account. This farce, which chooses to push a presumption of guilt where evidence is nonexistent, is nothing short of a constitutional embarrassment for our country.

May God continue to bless the United States of America.

RECOGNIZING DOROTHY HUKILL

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

Mr. WALTZ. Madam Speaker, 1 year ago, on October 2, Volusia County, Florida, lost one of its greatest public servants, Dorothy Hukill.

Dorothy Hukill was a servant leader who dedicated more than two decades of her life serving our community, working tirelessly to improve the lives of residents in our area.

She served as a councilwoman of Ponce Inlet before becoming the mayor of Port Orange. She then headed to the Florida House of Representatives. It was there that she fought for education and financial literacy, encouraging high school students to take courses on money management.

Dorothy didn't care about the spotlight. She preferred to be quiet, yet effective. She was always on her A game, and she truly cared about her constituents. Dorothy didn't see people as Republicans, Democrats, or Independents. She understood the need to work with everyone, and she truly cared about her community and the people she represented.

Dorothy would put up welcome signs for people in our community who often planned months in advance to travel to Florida's capitol in Tallahassee.

Madam Speaker, she was a true example of a servant leader. She sought to inspire others to make her community a better place, and she is missed dearly. It is my honor to recognize her on the floor of the House of Representatives today.

BUS DRIVER SAFETY AND SECURITY MONTH

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

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join my call designating September 2019 as School Bus Safety and Security Month.

Earlier this month, I introduced a resolution to honor and show my appreciation to the more than half a million school bus drivers across the country.

Over 26 million children rely on public school transportation to get them safely to and from school each year, and September is the perfect month to thank these drivers for keeping our kids safe as they return to school.

In rural districts like Colorado's Third Congressional District, many of these drivers find themselves driving great distances facing inclement weather, wildlife, and other hazards that make driving difficult, yet they work tirelessly to ensure safe transportation of our children.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to commend the Child Safety Network for their 30 years of commitment to America's children and promoting this resolution. I am truly appreciative of their advocacy on behalf of school safety, and I thank my colleagues who have joined as cosponsors for this important resolution.

RECOGNIZING TALLADEGA SUPER-SPEEDWAY IN TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, today I ask for the House's attention to recognize the 50th anniversary of the Talladega 500 Superspeedway in Talladega, Alabama.

In the mid-1960s, NASCAR founder Bill France, Sr., envisioned a bigger and faster track on the NASCAR circuit. After meeting with local race car driver and fan Bill Ward of Anniston, Alabama, the location was selected for the track, and the groundbreaking ceremony for the Alabama International Motor Speedway—today known as the Talladega Superspeedway—took place on May 23, 1968.

The first race, the Talladega 500, was held on September 14, 1969, with Richard Brickhouse winning that race. I had the good fortune to be in attendance that day with my dad. The race played a major role in NASCAR's history, as many of the top stars of the sport walked out the day before the race due to concerns over tire wear on the 200-mile-per-hour track. Mr. France said the race would go on and recruited drivers from the smaller NASCAR Touring Series, the Bama 400, the day before to replace them.

The Talladega Superspeedway is the most competitive racetrack on the NASCAR schedule, the highest banked, and the longest, as well as the most fan friendly.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing the anniversary of the Talladega Superspeedway.

RECOGNIZING EXODIE C. ROE, III

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from California (Mr. McNERNEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the dedicated public servant and congressional aide, Exodie C. Roe, III, who has been instrumental in helping me serve the constituents of California's Ninth and Eleventh Congressional Districts.

Exodie C. Roe, III was born in Stockton, California, to Exodie C. Roe, Jr. and LaJuana Johnson Bivens. He credits his mother and his nonbiological father, Robert "Bobby" Bivens, Sr., as his inspiration for pursuing a career in public service.

Exodie is a 2002 graduate of Staggs High School in Stockton and a 2006 graduate of Dillard University in New Orleans, Louisiana. This year he was honored by Dillard University with the "40 Under 40" award for his public service achievements.

Exodie began his service in my Stockton office as a field representative when I was first elected in 2007. In this role he developed the first major congressional foreclosure assistance workshop in the country that helped more than 500 residents and hundreds more through subsequent housing workshops. He also organized dozens of Congress at Your Corner events and several other events throughout my district. For his contributions to the residents of San Joaquin County, Exodie was featured in San Joaquin Magazine's "5 People Under 30 to Watch For" edition as the Change Maker.

After working in my Stockton office for 4 years, Exodie was promoted to legislative assistant and relocated to my Washington, D.C. office in 2011. Exodie was promoted again in 2015 to senior legislative assistant. During his time in my office, he worked on several legislative initiatives and two bills that were signed into law.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Exodie C. Roe, III for his contributions to our community and for his invaluable public service over the past 12 years.

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

NATURAL DISASTER PREPARATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I first want to thank the gentleman from California for his courtesy and, of course, that of the majority leader.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a failure of our government to issue a promised and required

set of regulatory guidance in a timely manner and a failure of our government to adequately prepare the American people for natural disasters and to provide relief for suffering communities.

I happen to represent the great State of Colorado's Second Congressional District, and my State is no stranger to catastrophic weather events. Exacerbated by the dangers we face from the threat of climate change, we regularly experience forest fires, tornadoes, and other disasters. Six years ago, we experienced historic flooding most severely impacting Boulder County and Larimer County, both counties in my district.

In September of 2013, we were inundated with heavy rainfall with up to 15 inches of rainfall in 1 week in some areas. The result was devastating flooding across the front range of Colorado.

□ 1200

The storms took the lives of 10 Coloradans and caused nearly \$4 billion in damage across 21 counties in our State, the most expensive disaster in Colorado's history. Rivers and creeks overflowed. Waters seeped into the homes of thousands and displaced 18,147 people across our State. Roads and bridges, as you can see here, were completely washed out. Much infrastructure was destroyed.

My district, as I mentioned, contains two of the counties that were the hardest hit by these events, Boulder and Larimer Counties.

Yet, today, more than 6 years later, many of these communities have still not been able to recover from the flooding fully.

Rebuilding from a disaster this severe is a lengthy and expensive process. However, it is made more difficult by Federal grant regulations set by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA, that require cities and counties to rebuild infrastructure in the exact same way it had been built before the disaster in order to qualify for reimbursement.

If these counties were to rebuild the roads and bridges that were destroyed in the flood the same way they were originally built, it would put these same communities at risk of future disasters once again.

There is a lack of clarity and consistency for these cities and counties, as well as countless other cities and counties across the country, in FEMA's current determination of reimbursements.

Many projects in my district have been deemed "not cost-effective" because the counties made an adjustment and wanted to improve their infrastructure, not just rebuild the same road right next to a river that would be washed out again with the next flood.

Now, the good news is, Madam Speaker, that Congress has already acted in a bipartisan way to show that we understand this problem. Section 1235 of the Disaster Recovery Reform

Act passed last year, in 2018, and it required that FEMA issue interim guidance, which is based on "the latest consensus-based codes and standards" within 60 days of that law being enacted.

Just to give you a sense of context in terms of time, the law was signed by the President on October 5, 2018. It has been almost an entire year since this bill was signed into law, yet FEMA has issued no interim guidance.

I understand. I get it. I recognize that it may take longer than 60 days, maybe 90 days, maybe 120 days. But an entire year?

This endangers not just the financial security of counties in Colorado that have millions of dollars at risk based on the pending project determinations, but it demonstrates a fundamental failure by the United States Government. There is simply no excuse for the extensive delay that FEMA has taken in issuing this interim guidance.

Millions of dollars are at risk every day that counties have to wait to learn if their projects will be reimbursed or covered under FEMA rulemaking.

I know there are hardworking people at FEMA who are doing their jobs each and every day to protect communities across our country, but I would just implore the Agency—and we have certainly communicated this directly to the Agency—that it should not have taken 6 years for communities to rebuild their infrastructure after a flood fully, and it certainly should not be caused by delays from red tape at the Federal level.

Promises were made by the Agency to get this rulemaking done. I urge FEMA to take action to issue this guidance in the last few days of September, as they promised.

We have just a few more days, Madam Speaker, until the month concludes. My constituents are waiting. The counties are waiting. The country is waiting. I ask FEMA to not allow for any other delays, and 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. 1590. An act to require an exercise related to terrorist and foreign fighter travel, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 239.—An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of Christa McAuliffe.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on September 27,

2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 4378. Making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, October 1, 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:

2350. A letter from the Acting Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Defense Acquisition Regulations Systems, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Restrictions on Use of Lowest Price Technically Acceptable Source Selection Process (DFARS Case 2018-D010) [Docket: DARS-2018-0055] (RIN: 0750-AJ74) 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 Armed Services.

2351. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Transition Assistance Program (TAP) for Military Personnel [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0079] (RIN: 0790-AK80) 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 Armed Services.

2352. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Transitional Compensation (TC) for Abused Dependents [Docket ID: DOD-2016-OS-0116] (RIN: 0790-AI99) 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 Armed Services.

2353. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Office of Special ED and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final priority and requirements — Technical Assistance on State Data Collection-National Technical Assistance Center to Improve State Capacity to Collect, Report, Analyze, and Use Accurate Early Childhood IDEA Data [Docket ID: ED-2019-OSERS-0075] received September 18, 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.

2354. A letter from the Senior Trial Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's and Agency's withdrawal of waiver; final rule — The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule Part One: One National Program [NHTSA-2018-0067; EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0283; FRL-9981-74-OAR] (RIN: 2127-AL76) (RIN: 2060-AU09) received September 20, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2355. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's direct final rule — Revisions to Safety Standard for Infant Bouncer Seats [Docket No.: CPSC-2015-0028] 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.

2356. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cuban Assets Control Regulations 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 Foreign Affairs.

2357. A letter from the Secretary, Office of the General Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Technical Amendments to Update Cross-References to Commission's FOIA Regulations [Release No.: 34-86982; File No.: S7-09-17] 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 Oversight and Reform.

2358. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Privacy Program [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0073] (RIN: 0790-AK58) 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 Oversight and Reform.

2359. 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; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG972) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2360. 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 Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2018 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish Hook-and-Line Component [Docket No.: 120404257-3325-02] (RIN: 0648-XG409) 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.

2361. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; 2018-2019 Commercial Run-Around Gillnet Closure for King Mackerel [Docket No.: 160426363-7275-02] (RIN: 0648-XG769) 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.

2362. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category Fishery [Docket No.: 180117042-8884-02] (RIN: 0648-XG787) 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.

2363. 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 Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Resources of the South Atlantic; 2019 Vermilion Snapper Commercial Trip Limit Reduction [Docket No.: 130312235-3658-02] (RIN: 0648-XH011) 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.

2364. 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: 648-XG866) 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.

2365. 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 Trawl Catcher Vessels in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG724) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2366. 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; Pacific Cod by Vessels Using Jig Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG719) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2367. 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 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG730) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2368. 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; Pacific Cod by Hook-and-Line Catcher/Processors in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG869) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2369. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alas-

ka [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG845) received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2370. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2019-2020 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 180625576-8999-02] (RIN: 0648-BI94) received September 25, 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.

2371. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2019-2020 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 180625576-8999-02] (RIN: 0648-BJ11) received September 25, 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.

2372. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; the Highly Migratory Species Fishery; Closure [Docket No.: 031125294-4091-02] (RIN: 0648-WCR-A002) received September 25, 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.

2373. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Pacific Islands, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; 2019 Bigeye Tuna Longline Fishery Closure [Docket No.: 190325272-9537-02] (RIN: 0648-XP002) received September 25, 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.

2374. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting the Conference's notice — Adoption of Recommendations received September 23, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2375. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Visa Information Update Requirements Under the Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS) [Public Notice: 10726] (RIN: 1400-AD93) 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 the Judiciary.

2376. A letter from the Director, General Counsel and Legal Policy Division, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule — 2019 Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustments for Ethics in Government Act Violations (RIN: 3209-AA45) 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 the Judiciary.

2377. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking To File H-1B

Petitions on Behalf of Cap-Subject Aliens [DHS Docket No.: USCIS-2018-0014] (RIN: 1615-AB71) 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 the Judiciary.

2378. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Haleyville, AL, and Hamilton, AL [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0502; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2379. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class E Airspace and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Huntsville, AL [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0530; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2380. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Mattoon/Charleston, IL; and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Monticello, IL [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0529; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2381. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Fairmont, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0471; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2382. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives: The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0696; Product Identifier 2019-NM-136-AD; Amendment 39-19730; AD 2019-18-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2383. 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-2018-0113; Product Identifier 2017-NM-060-AD; Amendment 39-19710; AD 2019-16-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2384. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives: Fokker Services B.V. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0324; Product Identifier 2019-NM-031-AD; Amendment 39-19726; AD 2019-17-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2385. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline and

Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety: Safety of Hazardous Liquid Pipelines [Docket No.: PHMSA-2010-0229] (RIN: 2137-AE66) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2386. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety: Enhanced Emergency Order Procedures [Docket No.: PHMSA-2016-0091; Amdt. No.: 190-21] (RIN: 2137-AF26) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2387. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission Pipelines: MAOP Reconfirmation, Expansion of Assessment Requirements, and Other Related Amendments [Docket No.: PHMSA-2011-0023] (RIN: 2137-AE72) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2388. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — VA Acquisition Regulation: Environment, Energy and Water Efficiency, Renewable Energy Technologies, Occupational Safety, and Drug-Free Workplace; Protection of Privacy and Freedom of Information; Other Socioeconomic Programs; and Contract Modifications (RIN: 2900-AQ24) received September 18, 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.

2389. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revenue Procedure: Section 199A Trade or Business Safe Harbor — Rental Real Estate (Rev. Proc. 2019-38) received September 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 2534. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain securities trading and related communications by those who possess material, nonpublic information; with an amendment (Rept. 116-219). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 4540. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide an equitable So-

cial Security formula for individuals with non-covered employment and to provide relief for individuals currently affected by the Windfall Elimination Provision; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 4541. A bill to establish a grant program to provide certain eligible entities engaged in food recovery with grants to support certain costs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida):

H.R. 4542. A bill to establish the Nation's Oldest Port National Heritage Area in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. SOTO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CORREA, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. RUIZ, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 4543. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a behavioral and mental health outreach and education strategy to reduce stigma associated with mental health among the Hispanic and Latino population, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 4544. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit predispute arbitration agreements that force arbitration of disputes arising from private education loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 4545. A bill to provide for the discharge of a private education loan in the case of death or total and permanent disability of a student obligor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. MENG, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. JEFFRIES, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 4546. A bill to authorize additional monies to the Public Housing Capital Fund of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CASE (for himself and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 4547. A bill to impose safety requirements on commercial air tour flights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. COX of California):

H.R. 4548. A bill to authorize the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to award grants to eligible counties for the use of mobile clinics and distance learning and telemedicine to diagnose and treat children with asthma in rural areas and medically underserved communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. ESTES):

H.R. 4549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for

research and experimental expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WILD, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RUSH, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. VELA, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SABLON, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BASS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SIREN, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 4550. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to provide treatment for diabetes in minority communities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROUDA (for himself and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 4551. A bill to amend the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 to require a report on how the People's Republic of China exploits Hong Kong to circumvent the laws of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 4552. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to provide for the issuance of provisional transportation security cards to veterans who have been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H.R. 4553. A bill to expand the tropical disease product priority review voucher program to encourage treatments for the Middle East respiratory syndrome, Nipah, and Rift Valley fever; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4554. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish and implement a comprehensive anti-harassment and anti-sexual assault policy of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. BUSTOS (for herself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 4555. A bill to ensure that significantly more students graduate college with the international knowledge and experience essential for success in today's global economy through the establishment of the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Program in the Department of Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CLAY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. TLAIB, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 4556. A bill to provide for the publication of OLC opinions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASTEN of Illinois (for himself, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 4557. A bill to prohibit the termination of advisory committees before the end of their charter unless authorized by law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SIREN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 4558. A bill to modify certain disclosure requirements relating to the transfer of articles on the United States munitions list to Cyprus, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 4559. A bill to provide requirements for Executive agency spending at the end of a fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NADLER, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 4560. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize Johanna's Law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 4561. A bill to promote the provision of exercise or fitness equipment, and exercise or fitness classes and instruction, that are accessible to individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 4562. A bill to amend the exemption of certain legal requirements applied to Amtrak in making improvements to exclude the construction of advertisements; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 4563. A bill to repeal Public Law 114-145 to ensure that the Drug Enforcement Administration has the authority to carry out needed enforcement actions for drug diversion control investigations and operations to combat the opioid epidemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Mr. BEYER, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 4564. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the provision of high-quality service through the Suicide Prevention Lifeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 4565. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue a rule to apply the Administrative Procedure Act to the adoption of accounting principles by the standard setting body, and to require the standard setting body to consider, in adopting accounting principles, the impact such principles will have on the broader U.S. economy, market stability, and availability of credit; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia,

Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 4566. A bill to accelerate the income tax benefits for charitable cash contributions for the relief of the families of victims of the mass shooting in Virginia Beach, Virginia on May 31, 2019; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 4567. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require the Secretary of Education to translate the FAFSA into foreign languages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana):

H.R. 4568. A bill to prohibit the purchase, ownership, or possession of enhanced body armor by civilians, with exceptions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 4569. A bill to reauthorize the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 4570. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow workers who attain age 65 after 1981 and before 1992 to choose either lump sum payments over four years totaling \$5,000 or an improved benefit computation formula under a new 10-year rule governing the transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MILLER (for herself, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. ESTES):

H.R. 4571. A bill to provide for the conduct of demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of subsidized employment for TANF recipients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 4572. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to State and local governments for payment of obligations, to prohibit the Federal Reserve Banks, the Department of the Treasury, and other Federal agencies from financially assisting State and local governments that have defaulted on their obligations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, 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:

H.R. 4573. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize additional grant activities for Hispanic-serving institutions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 4574. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a presumption of service connection for certain diseases in veterans who were exposed to burn pits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 4575. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee

Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage to establish a process to address inaccurate information listed in publicly accessible provider directories of such plans and issuers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 4576. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow contributions to health savings accounts in the case of individuals with spouses who have health flexible spending accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. DEAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. FOSTER, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 4577. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to promote the matriculation, and increase in the graduation rates, of individuals with disabilities within higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 4578. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make improvements to the TEACH Grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 4579. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to initiate a negotiated rule-making process with respect to when an institution of higher education fails to meet accreditation standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia):

H.R. 4580. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Education to carry out programs to combat human trafficking in schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 4581. A bill to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to provide for a comprehensive domestic human trafficking estimate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 4582. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide that Alexander Creek, Alaska, is and shall be recognized as an eligible Native village under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 603. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H. Res. 604. A resolution condemning and censuring Adam Schiff, Representative of California's 28th Congressional District; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. DOGGERT):

H. Res. 605. A resolution expressing support for the goals and ideals of "National Hydrocephalus Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of

Illinois, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. COHEN, Ms. TLAI, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Ms. FUDGE):

H. Res. 606. A resolution calling for sickle cell trait research, surveillance, and public education and awareness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H. Res. 607. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the International Day of Non-Violence; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MENG, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. BERA):

H. Res. 608. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Republic of India should be a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. KIND, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H. Res. 609. A resolution expressing support to designate the week of September 22 through September 28, 2019, Rail Safety Week in the United States, and to support the goals and ideals of Rail Safety Week to reduce rail-related accidents, fatalities, and injuries; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H. Res. 610. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 29, 2019, as National Urban Wildlife Refuge Day; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 4540.

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 Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 4541.

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

Article 1 Section 8

Section 8—Powers of Congress. 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. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 4542.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO:

H.R. 4543.

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

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 4544.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 4545.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ:

H.R. 4546.

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. CASE:

H.R. 4547.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 4548.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, which states: The Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 4549.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 4550.

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

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

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

By Mr. ROUDA:

H.R. 4551.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 4552.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4553.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4554.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 4555.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 4556.

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 Mr. CASTEN of Illinois:
H.R. 4557.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 4558.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:
H.R. 4559.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 9

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Ms. DELAURO:
H.R. 4560.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:
H.R. 4561.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:
H.R. 4562.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7: "The Congress shall have Power [. . .] To establish Post Offices and Post Roads . . ."

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
H.R. 4563.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. KATKO:
H.R. 4564.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution—"The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States"

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:
H.R. 4565.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. LURIA:
H.R. 4566.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 4567.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 4568.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 4568.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 4568.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 4569.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 4570.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mrs. MILLER:
H.R. 4571.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:
H.R. 4572.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ:
H.R. 4573.
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. RUIZ:
H.R. 4574.
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 Ms. SCHRIER:
H.R. 4575.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. WEXTON:
H.R. 4576.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. WILD:
H.R. 4577.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:
H.R. 4578.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. YOHO:
H.R. 4580.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. YOHO:
H.R. 4581.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. YOUNG:
H.R. 4582.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG:
H.R. 4582.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

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H.R. 4582.
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Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

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Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG:
H.R. 4582.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
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H.R. 4: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 24: Mr. MAST and Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 93: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 146: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 326: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 372: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 485: Ms. SPANBERGER and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 576: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 587: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 616: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 641: Mr. RUIZ and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 730: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 737: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 744: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 865: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 871: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 874: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 884: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 912: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 913: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 976: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 991: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 1002: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 1042: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 1139: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1154: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 1179: Mr. EVANS and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1191: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 1195: Mr. STIVERS and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 1349: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 1379: Mr. COMER.

H.R. 1380: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1393: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1394: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 1417: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 1680: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BARR, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 1698: Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 1711: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1749: Mr. MAST.
H.R. 1766: Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. SENSEN-BRENNER, and Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 1777: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 1811: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 1865: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 1873: Mr. BERGMAN and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1880: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1914: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1948: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 1956: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1975: Ms. HILL of California and Ms. BARRAGAN.

H.R. 1978: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 1997: Mr. ROSE of New York and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 2051: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2135: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 2146: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2147: Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. FLORES, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. MAST, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 2195: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2199: Mr. PETERS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 2214: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 2256: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 2261: Mr. SOTO, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. WATERS, Ms. MENG, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 2261: Mr. SOTO, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. WATERS, Ms. MENG, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 2261: Mr. SOTO, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. WATERS, Ms. MENG, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 2279: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Ms. MENG, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 2294: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 2351: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 2414: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 2415: Mr. BEYER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2423: Mr. STANTON, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. McHENRY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.

H.R. 2428: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2431: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 2435: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 2441: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 2482: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 2651: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 2681: Mrs. HAYES and Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 2698: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 2771: Mr. REED.

H.R. 2780: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2798: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 2815: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2818: Mr. BOST and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 2895: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2972: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 2975: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 2982: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 3010: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 3107: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SPANO, Ms. McCOLLUM, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 3113: Mr. KIM and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 3116: Mr. MAST.

H.R. 3127: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 3157: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 3162: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 3165: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3182: Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 3296: Ms. McCOLLUM.

H.R. 3303: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 3328: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3331: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 3349: Mr. GOODEN and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 3369: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 3414: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KATKO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. WILD, and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 3435: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 3451: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 3452: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 3473: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 3495: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. VELA, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 3502: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 3510: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3522: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 3524: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 3550: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 3570: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 3609: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3654: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 3705: Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 3760: Mr. CASTRO of Texas and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 3789: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 3798: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 3799: Ms. MENG and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 3922: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 3964: Mr. GOODEN.

H.R. 3967: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 3975: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 4009: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 4107: Ms. HAALAND and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 4120: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 4164: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4176: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4187: Mr. BABIN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GOODEN, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 4220: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 4236: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 4265: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 4296: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 4322: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 4327: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 4334: Mr. SABLON, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. WATKINS, and Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 4337: Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 4349: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 4386: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 4399: Mr. GOODEN and Mr. MAST.

H.R. 4407: Mr. EVANS and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 4426: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. McCOLLUM, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4428: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 4458: Mr. GOODEN.

H.R. 4468: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

H.R. 4496: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 4497: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 4498: Ms. SHALALA.

H.R. 4512: Ms. NORTON, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. VAN DREW.

H. J. Res. 2: Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mrs. HAYES.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. WRIGHT.

H. Con. Res. 35: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. CISNEROS.

H. Res. 146: Mr. CLAY and Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H. Res. 234: Mr. COSTA.

H. Res. 255: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H. Res. 539: Mr. BOST and Mrs. DINGELL.

H. Res. 540: Mr. KILDEE, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. MOORE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. FRANKEL, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. Velázquez, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. TLAIB.

H. Res. 546: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. RASKIN.

H. Res. 551: Mr. BRINDISI and Mr. HARDER of California.

H. Res. 565: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. SIRES.

H. Res. 574: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. PAPPAS.

H. Res. 580: Mr. KILDEE.

H. Res. 585: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H. Res. 595: Mr. OLSON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COX of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. YOHO.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 860: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.