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No. 163

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 16, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DEAN PHILLIPS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SODDY-DAISY

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the great people of Soddy-Daisy, Tennessee, as we all celebrate the 50th anniversary of this community.

Mr. Speaker, I am so privileged and honored to represent 11 wonderful east Tennessee counties in this great people's House. My largest county is Ham-

ilton County. Perhaps you have heard of a city there called Chattanooga. That is our largest city. But right up the road is a very special place: Soddy-Daisy, Tennessee.

Soddy-Daisy has a great history. It has been a city for 50 years. But long before that, it all started with the construction of Poe's Tavern in 1819, which Hasten Poe of Soddy-Daisy called home. In the years to follow, the tavern served as a hospital during the Civil War and was torn down later, but a replacement is there today.

Depending on whom you ask, you may get one of several stories about how Soddy-Daisy got its name. Some say it was an adaptation of an Indian name meaning "sipping place"; others will tell you it derived from the name of a trading post owned by William Sodder, nicknamed "Soddy."

As time went on after the Civil War, it was home to mostly Scots; then, later, Welshmen came, and they brought coal mining to the region. The industry grew and the Daisy Coal Company was founded by Thomas Parks, who named it after his daughter, Daisy. The coal company expanded, and the region became known as "Daisy."

Mr. Speaker, in 1969, America put a man on the Moon, and a little ball club I am very fond of in New York, the Mets, won the world series. I was 7 years old then, and I didn't know that somewhere in Hamilton County, Tennessee, the great people of Soddy and Daisy were coming together to put together a beautiful city.

About a week or two ago, I celebrated their 50th anniversary as a city. And today, joining us in this great people's House are the men and women who serve on that commission. These are people who volunteer. They serve without pay. These are truly great American citizens. I want to talk about them right now.

We have got Mayor Gene-o Shipley and his wife, DeDe; Vice Mayor Robert

Cothran and his wife, Wanda; Commissioner Jim Adams and his wife, Shirley; Commissioner Max Lowe and his wife, Teresa; and Commissioner Rick Nunley and his wife, Katherine.

I also want to recognize Soddy-Daisy City Manager Janice Cagle; and at that celebration, the very first mayor of Soddy-Daisy, Max Orr, was present, and he is still a prominent figure in that great community today.

I know in Soddy-Daisy and in Sale Creek and communities in Hamilton County today, right now, Mr. Speaker, schoolchildren are watching us in the public schools. I want to tell them that their parents, grandparents, and the founders of this great community have been great Americans.

Soddy-Daisy has a rich past. I have been with this wonderful community in times of triumph and in times of tragedy. I have been there when they had floods. Their community is a great community—good, good people, wonderful people.

Now, as bright as the past has been, I want to tell the students who are watching today that the future is going to be even brighter for Soddy-Daisy, Tennessee. This is a community that loves God, loves our country, and loves our veterans. It is a special place.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Soddy-Daisy and the great citizens there a very happy birthday and Godspeed.

HONORING GURU NANAK

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an important historical figure in the Sikh community on what will soon be the 550th anniversary of the Sikh religion.

Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism, the fifth largest religion in the world, but his story is largely unknown to the Western world.

□ 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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Guru Nanak was born in November of 1469 in present-day Pakistan. According to Sikh traditions, the birth and early years of his life were marked with many events that demonstrated that he had been marked by divine grace.

He traveled far and wide, teaching people the message of one universal creator and that God is good and that God is everywhere. Guru Nanak also preached the universal message of justice and equality for all women's empowerment, service to others, and a devotion to nature and the environment.

Every year, Sikh pilgrims travel to his birthplace to remember his life and his message of love, compassion, and kindness, these values that we hold true every day.

I know from personal experience in my interactions with the Sikh leaders across my district and throughout this country that these values are instilled in each and every one of us and them.

Unfortunately, one such Sikh leader tragically passed away a week ago, and her loss is heavily felt by so many members, not only throughout California, but in India.

HONORING JASBIR "GUDDI" SIDHU

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate a beloved member of the Sikh community in my home of Fresno, California: Ms. Jasbir "Guddi" Sidhu.

Guddi lived an admirable life and made so many, countless contributions to our communities. For 25 years, she produced a weekly television show and was a founding member of KBIF 900, a local radio station.

Her weekend programming featured interviews with community members and cultural figures. She was a role model and a leader to all, especially young girls and women. It not only aired in Fresno, but also halfway around the world, in India. It was also streamed by thousands on social media.

Guddi was a member of numerous local organizations and worked hard to preserve the Punjabi culture and Sikh religion for children and families in her community and helped those assimilate who came from Punjab.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the service of Jasbir "Guddi" Sidhu, a beloved member of our community, who had a passion for people and made a difference.

SYRIA CRISIS

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the recent events transpiring in northern Syria.

Turkey's continuing actions against the Kurds in northern Syria is not only appalling, but it is unjustifiable, and it is not right.

The Kurds have courageously fought side by side with our troops and deserve better, losing over 10,000 of their soldiers in defeating ISIL as the caliphate, but yet ISIL could come back. They are also guarding thousands of ISIS prisoners.

The Kurds have been our partners. The United States must immediately

impose sanctions on Turkey for their irresponsible and outrageous behavior.

This White House's actions, I believe, have made the situation possible; and now Congress must act to confront this unfolding humanitarian disaster, which is also a threat to our national security and damaging to our international reputation.

I will be supporting bipartisan legislation to confront the administration and Turkey on this matter later this week. I support H.J. Res. 77, which expresses the Congress' opposition to the administration's abandonment of our Kurdish allies.

Though Turkey is a NATO ally, we cannot stand by and let this happen in the face of reckless and irresponsible behavior on Turkey's part. And this isn't the first time Turkey has acted in this way.

This action has become necessary because of the unilateral actions that the President took without consulting Congress or our European allies. It makes no sense.

It is critical that we maintain our friendships and our alliances. America needs to have our alliances. We need to have friends.

When there is no longer a priority for this administration to embark upon maintaining our relationships with our allies—our friends—we go down a perilous path, mark my words. The United States needs its friends, and actions like this undermine our global image and risk us being seen as an unreliable partner in international affairs. We don't want to be seen as an unreliable partner in international affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in calling for responsible leadership, on a bipartisan basis, on this issue.

RURAL BROADBAND DEVELOPMENT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue that is incredibly important to me as a senior member of the House Agriculture Committee.

My vision for the future of rural America includes rebuilding the communities that provide much of our food, fiber, and energy, and to provide support for a robust rural economy. Of course, this is virtually impossible without reliable, high-speed, 5G broadband connectivity.

In the late 1800s, Thomas Edison created the first practical incandescent lightbulb. By 1925, half of all homes in the United States had electricity. Today, we take electricity for granted. We don't think twice when we flip a switch.

As we continue to experience today's modern technical revolution, it is my goal to see 5G broadband just as commonplace. Twenty-four million Ameri-

cans still do not have access to broadband, and the vast majority of these people live in rural areas.

A 2017 study by the United States Department of Agriculture discovered that 29 percent of American farmers did not have reliable internet access, despite the fact that agriculture is all about technology today. Without reliable broadband access, we are leaving money on the table, and the American economy is failing to meet its fullest potential.

Connectivity and competition go hand in hand, and we can continue to invest in rural communities with 5G. Agriculture, healthcare, energy, education, and so many other industries demand this level of service.

In 2018, we ushered in a new farm bill that underscored the importance of broadband in rural America. Under broadband guaranteed lending programs, larger rural communities are permitted to build infrastructure for telecommunication networks.

The farm bill also supports broadband development where it is most needed by prioritizing funds to rural communities that are at least 90 percent unserved.

We can also encourage innovation on this front through opportunity zones. Established by the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Mr. Speaker, opportunity zones incentivize long-term investments—private-sector investments—in rural, underserved, or economically distressed areas across the Nation through public-private partnerships.

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there are 300 opportunity zones—there are 18 congressional districts—and I am proud that 31 of these are in my district.

To tackle broadband development head-on, the FCC has introduced the idea of gigabit opportunity zones, and the proposal has a promising future ahead of it. Gigabit opportunity zones are designed specifically to address underserved areas by incentivizing State and local governments to foster connectivity, ultimately streamlining regulations, supporting job creators, and strengthening our neighborhoods.

Mr. Speaker, with continued investment in 5G broadband development, the future of rural America looks bright.

□ 1015

LOW-INCOME SENIORS DRUG COVERAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4669, the Maximizing Drug Coverage for Low-Income Seniors Act.

This past week, I joined my colleagues, HALEY STEVENS, JAHANA HAYES, and TERRI SEWELL to introduce this commonsense legislation that will

help to ensure that low-income seniors are matched with the Medicare part D prescription drug program that is best for them.

I continue to hear from folks in New Hampshire who are struggling to pay for Medicare prescription drugs, often being forced to choose between groceries or rent, and the medications that they need.

Far too many Americans are forced to make these impossible choices between basic necessities for their families and their prescription medications. This legislation will help some of our most vulnerable Americans afford the medications they depend on to stay healthy, and it will save taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this important bill.

STATEWIDE AWARD FOR HOMETOWN HERO STEVE BOT

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

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate St. Michael's city administrator, Steve Bot, for receiving the 2019 James F. Miller Leadership Award from the League of Minnesota Cities.

This award is the most prestigious award for nonelected public servants in the State of Minnesota. Our office has the honor of working with Steve through his role as chair of the I-94 West Corridor Coalition which works to expand and improve this vital transportation route in Minnesota's Sixth District.

We recently joined Steve at St. Michael's new public works facility and saw firsthand the incredible work he is doing in St. Michael. It is evident that Steve's efforts to improve his community have been noticed by many, at home and around the State of Minnesota.

I congratulate Steve on this well-deserved award and thank him for everything he does for our community.

RECOGNIZING LAKE RIDGE CARE CENTER FOR 100 YEARS OF EXCELLENT CARE

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lake Ridge Care Center in Buffalo, Minnesota, for providing outstanding care for our seniors.

This year marks the center's 100th anniversary. For a century, this facility has offered short- and long-term care for older adults. Since a large number of residents are not mobile, the staff of this 100-year-old facility found a new way to get residents moving by starting a "Daily Boogie Walk" with music playing over a sound system.

With music requests from the 1950s and beyond, residents have been motivated to exercise. As a result, the center's quality measures rose from 41 percent to 70 percent of residents walking. They rose by 130 spots in our State's rankings.

Congratulations to the staff at Lake Ridge Care Center for their innovation

and going above and beyond, and thanks for caring for our seniors with a profound level of care.

CONGRATULATING BRYAN SCHAFFER ON 33 YEARS OF SERVICE

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Bryan Schaffer, development director of planning and community for the city of Blaine. He has done an incredible job. Bryan is officially retiring after 33 years of service.

Bryan started with the city in June of 1986 as a code compliance officer. Later, he became the city planner. Since 2000, he has been the director for the city. Bryan has left a lasting impact on our community.

Bryan's fingerprints are on the largest projects in Blaine, from the TPC Twin Cities golf course, which is home of the 3M Open—PGA Tour event, to the largest housing development Blaine has seen thus far, The Lakes, which added revenue and growing families to the city. Most notably, Bryan secured 580 acres of land that now serves as the Blaine Wetland Sanctuary.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Bryan for his service to the city. Good luck to him in his retirement.

EISENHOWER PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I had the honor of being back in my home State in Abilene, Kansas to honor our 34th President's 129th birthday, and to rededicate the newly remodeled Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum.

I got to see old friends. I got to play in an old-timers baseball game. I got to hear part of Ike's story through the eyes of his granddaughter, Mary Jean, and his great-grandson, Merrill Atwater.

I have had a special connection to this Presidential museum since I was 9 years old when my dad was honored to be part of the honor guard for Ike's funeral procession.

Though I have been to the Eisenhower Library and Museum numerous times, I was once again enthralled with Ike's story. I was so impressed with the beautiful new layout and the modernization of the museum. This is, indeed, a great place to take children, to help them learn about the story of America.

Ike's story, his words, his Kansas values from over 60 years ago, ring as true today as they did then. Ike, who was born on the wrong side of the track, literally, held hard work and education in the highest regard. He often spoke of his home as the heartland of America. He spoke of the value of being part of a community and a humble lifestyle.

Ike was a visionary in many ways. He is now credited as being one of the top five Presidents in American history, and perhaps one of the greatest commanding generals of all time.

He started the fight for civil rights. He started NASA, the FAA, as well as the Department of Education. And, of course, he was responsible for the Interstate Highway System which we rely upon today. But of all the things which I saw, what struck the loudest chord was Ike's battle to end war, or as he called it "waging peace." In Ike's words, "I hate war as only a soldier who has lived it can . . ."

Ike was the first one to coin the phrase "peace through strength."

Ike went on to say: "Our economic strength and military strength are our Nation's shields—without which peace could never be preserved, nor freedom defended."

Dwight D. Eisenhower embodied the American ideal of success through hard work, opportunity, and a purposeful life. I am thrilled this great American and Kansan will soon be honored with a national monument here in Washington, D.C. to celebrate his life and legacy.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, for over 30 years, I wore a pink tie like the one I have on today to work almost every day. October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, but what most people don't realize, is that one out of eight women develop breast cancer in their life.

As an obstetrician and gynecologist, I have had to tell hundreds of women that very bad news. That is why I try to remember every October, remember to encourage women to go get their mammogram done. If you are over the age of 35 and it has been over a year since your last mammogram, please call your physician's office, talk to a nurse and ask her: Is it time for you to go get your next mammogram done?

I think it is good for us to talk about risk factors for breast cancer, and, of course, everyone knows that the risk of a family member having breast cancer increases your risk, and that may encourage you to get your mammogram done more often and at a younger age.

If you have more than one first-degree relative with breast cancer, you want to talk to your doctor about some genetic studies to see if, indeed, you are carrying some type of a gene mutation that would increase your risk for breast cancer.

But there are other risk factors as well that people don't often think about. A poor diet that is high in fat increases your risk of breast cancer; obesity increases your risk of breast cancer; lack of exercise increases your risk of breast cancer; smoking increases your risk of breast cancer; and a history of radiation exposure to the chest increases your risk of breast cancer.

So a good diet, regular exercise—30 minutes of walking every day—will decrease your risk. What people often ask me about, though, are the ways that you can prevent breast cancer and decrease your risk. I have already mentioned a good diet and exercise, but

breastfeeding also protects you and decreases your risk for breast cancer, one more reason why women should consider breastfeeding when they have their baby.

But what I want to emphasize today is that most new people diagnosed with breast cancer had no risk factors. Let me say that again: Most women who are diagnosed with breast cancer have no risk factor at all. That is why it is important to get your mammogram done on a regular basis.

The mammogram can pick up breast cancer 2 or 3 years before you can feel something, making the cancer much more treatable.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 23 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

Reverend Father Brian K. Burgess, Christ Church Episcopal, Woodbury, New Jersey, offered the following prayer:

O Lord our Governor, we beseech Thee to bless the leaders of our land, that we may be a people at peace among ourselves and a blessing to the other nations of the Earth.

To the President and members of the Cabinet, to Governors of States, mayors of cities, and to all in administrative authority, grant wisdom and grace in the exercise of their duties.

To Senators and Representatives and those who make our laws in States, cities, and towns, give courage, wisdom, and foresight to provide for the needs of all our people and to fulfill our obligations in the community of nations.

To the judges and officers of our courts, give understanding and integrity, that human rights may be safeguarded and justice served.

And finally, teach our people to rely on Thy strength and to accept their responsibilities to their fellow citizens, that they may elect trustworthy leaders and make wise decisions for the well-being of our society, that we may serve Thee faithfully in our generation and honor Thy holy name.

For Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's pro-

ceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. COMER 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 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

PRAISING SAGE SAVOIA-DI GREGORIO

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I would like to take a moment to praise my district's 2019 Congressional Award winner, Ms. Sage Savoia-Di Gregorio from Maplewood, New Jersey.

This award is given to youth who achieve extraordinary results in four different categories: public service, physical fitness, personal development, and geographic exploration.

Sage was more than up to the challenge: She joined AmeriCorps and built outdoor trails in Virginia; she renovated museums and education centers in New Jersey; she helped clean and maintain a natural park in Kentucky; and she provided disaster relief to victims of Hurricane Florence in South Carolina—all this, while she maintained a strict workout regime every week.

She deserves this award, and I am proud to call her a resident of the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey.

ADAM SCHIFF CENSURE

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, we have the solemn duty to find the facts, to be stewards of the truth. It is the truth that must guide our work. When the truth is contorted, twisted, and disregarded, the American people lose. The fabric of the institution starts to erode.

Sadly, that is exactly what is happening with the House Intelligence Committee under Democratic leadership. It should not have to come to this.

On numerous occasions, as outlined in this resolution, the chairman of the House Intelligence Committee has used

his position to mislead the American people.

But this resolution is about more than the actions of one individual. When false evidence is entered into the official record or communicated directly to the American people, the people's House loses the credibility it needs to function properly.

If the credibility is not restored, if the American people cannot trust that the process will be fair and that the information will be honestly shared, they will lose trust in the soundness of our system of government.

This is what this resolution is all about, and I want to thank Congressman BIGGS for introducing it: to protect the integrity of our proceedings, which censure is designed to do; to restore a process that is fair, objective, and fact-based; and to reassure the American people that the stakes and intensity of our current debate will not overwhelm their government.

We face a critical moment in the life of Congress in the history of this country. History will judge what happens on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, it should not have to come to this, but it has. This is not a decision we take lightly, but it is the right thing to do.

We serve on this floor as Americans, not as in a party. We have to stand for truth. We have to stand for a committee that many of us don't even have the capability or the opportunity to read what happens. We put a trust into those individuals to be honest with us and to the American public.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution: to bring integrity back to this floor and to this body.

COMMEMORATING THE LEGACY OF ATATIANA JEFFERSON

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

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, one of my favorite pastimes is playing video games with my 13-year-old son, just as Atatiana Jefferson was doing with her 8-year-old nephew when she was murdered by a police officer in front of him in Fort Worth, Texas, this past weekend.

I rise today to commemorate the legacy of Atatiana, also known as "Aunt Tay" by her 8-year-old nephew, and call on our law enforcement to stop these killings now.

It only took 3 seconds before a police officer fatally shot this woman in front of her 8-year-old nephew while they were playing video games. She didn't even have a chance to show her hands.

The reality for many Black and Brown people in this country is that this is our America, this is the America that we live in every day. It doesn't matter what neighborhood we live in or how much money we make. This is what we face.

Until law enforcement reforms their culture of rogue policing that has led

to the slaughtering of so many people in this country, justice cannot fully be served.

Nothing is going to bring Atatiana or all of those who have been unjustly killed back, but we have to do better. We have to hold our law enforcement accountable and fix the systematic failures that have brought us here today. Until then, our communities cannot have full confidence in those who are tasked in protecting all of us.

ADAM SCHIFF CENSURE

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

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, today, I will make the motion regarding H. Res. 630, a motion to condemn and censure the chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, ADAM SCHIFF.

I am going to let some of my colleagues explain further, but I want to explain to you what the rules are designed to do in the body that we serve in. They are designed to protect the voice and the rights of the minority. That is the way it is.

The majority does not need the rules to protect its rights because it has the power to vote at any time what it wants to happen. But we follow rules so that all Americans can be represented, even when they are represented by the minority party.

That is not happening today. That is why we have to introduce this motion to censure. No more secret proceedings. No more Soviet-style proceedings.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all to vote for my motion to censure.

GENERAL MOTORS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I stand today in solidarity with 46,000 United Automobile Workers who are now entering their fifth week on strike following the expiration of their contract in September.

Ironically, this September also marked the end of GM's third quarter, where it sold 737,000 vehicles, more than any other U.S. automaker, recording record profits and capturing nearly 18 percent of market share.

GM cited product quality and reliability for its continued strong sales. The United Automobile Workers made those 737,000 vehicles with pride and dedication and attention to detail.

The United Automobile Workers made sacrifices to keep GM whole when the automaker faced bankruptcy 10 years ago. Now those workers simply want to keep their families whole with good healthcare, fair wages, and job security.

With record sales, a fair deal is within reach, one that secures the long-term success of General Motors and a better future for United Automobile Workers. Let's get the deal done.

ADAM SCHIFF CENSURE

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I arrived yesterday, as all 435 Members did, to hopefully do the work of the people in the United States Congress. What did I find? No legislation to vote on this week. We are basically not doing anything other than listening to secret testimony about impeaching this President who was duly elected in 2016.

Here are some questions for the American people:

Why are we not voting on lowering prescription drug prices?

Why are we not voting on USMCA, which will help every manufacturer and every business in this country?

Why are we not voting on securing our border?

Why are we not having a budget?

Why are we not reducing regulations to help this great economy?

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve better than this. I will sign the censure to hold ADAM SCHIFF accountable, which should be done. I urge my other colleagues to do the same.

□ 1215

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF LIEUTENANT DETECTIVE GIUSEPPE "JOE" PETROSINO

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

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Lieutenant Detective Giuseppe "Joe" Petrosino, who, 110 years ago, was assassinated in Sicily while investigating organized crime. He was the first NYPD officer killed overseas in the line of duty.

Born in Padula, Italy, in 1860, Petrosino arrived in America as a teenager. In 1883, he joined the NYPD and became the first Italian-language speaker in the department's history. Lieutenant Petrosino was a passionate crusader against organized crime, and he eventually rose to lead the Italian Squad, an elite group of officers tasked with taking down organized crime groups in the city.

While on a special mission to infiltrate the Italian Mafia in Sicily, Lieutenant Petrosino was assassinated. His memory still lives on. Today, the Lieutenant Petrosino associates in New York, Padula, and Sicily continue to preserve his values and dedication to the NYPD.

We welcome the delegates of the Lt. Det. Joseph Petrosino Association in America to the Capitol and thank them for all they do to sustain his memory of this New York City police detective and great American.

Fighting crime requires the sacrifice of an untold number of men and women in blue. We thank them and their families for putting themselves in harm's way on our behalf.

ATTEMPTED COUP NEEDS TO STOP NOW

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, what is going on with regard to the attempted coup on a United States President is really outrageous. It is playing out now in the House of Representatives.

I am on the Judiciary Committee, as are other friends. ANDY BIGGS—who just addressed us—our friend, ANDY HARRIS, and others went down to the SCIF where there is supposedly a hearing going on about impeachment. I was not allowed in, nor were the others with me who are Members of Congress.

We were told: No, you are not allowed in.

I asked: Who gave that order? Because until a vote is held on the rules to change the rules of precedent, it goes through the Judiciary Committee. They couldn't explain.

They said: Well, our staff boss says an elected Member of Congress cannot go sit in on a hearing like that.

It is outrageous. They couldn't say who said it. It is outrageous. This coup needs to stop now.

STOP DEMONIZING IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, last week President Trump held a rally in the Twin Cities where, once again, immigrants and refugees were demonized. This time it was the Somali and east African communities who call Minnesota home who were attacked.

We should call those attacks on those who have come to the United States seeking a better life for what they are: racist and wrong.

Since the rally, members of the Somali community have come forward publicly to share their fear of being targeted: fear to go to work, fear to go to school, fear to gather socially in public.

Minnesota has a long and proud history of welcoming refugees. Minnesotans will always stand up for our values and our neighbors. To my Somali and east African neighbors, my message is clear: You are welcome in Minnesota. You are an important part of the fabric of our community, and the contributions you make to the State we all love makes Minnesota stronger.

Your friends and neighbors stand with you, and together we will continue to defend our long and proud history of welcoming refugees.

SUPPORT THE CENSURE RESOLUTION

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, it seems when I came to work this week, I was coming to work in Moscow, or Beijing, or Pyongyang, or Havana; not in the Capital of the free world where we treasure fairness. Because what are we doing? We are holding kangaroo courts; Star Chamber, Soviet-style secret trials that are used to depose political opponents. That is what is going on.

Mr. Speaker, I went back to my district. I had three townhalls in the last 4 days. I come from a district who voted for this President and wants a chance to vote for him again in 12 months. They asked me: Where is the evidence against this President?

So I went downstairs today to try to find it. I went down to the SCIF, and as you heard from the gentleman from Texas, we were told that I could not read the testimony of Mr. Volker. It was refused.

I asked: Who refused it? They wouldn't tell me.

I asked to go into the hearing today. They have a hearing today. They said to a Member of Congress: You can't go.

I said: Who refused? They wouldn't tell me.

So, Mr. Speaker, it appears that someone has made a decision, with no rhyme or reason, of who gets invited to these things. We have got to stop this. What are they hiding?

Mr. Speaker, I support the censure resolution. Open up the windows.

RURAL BROADBAND CRISIS

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

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an urgent crisis in our communities: access to rural broadband. Over the district work period, I held a field hearing on rural broadband with FCC Commissioner Geoffrey Starks, where New York's 19th Congressional District residents shared their stories about the need to improve rural broadband internet in upstate New York. The commissioner heard from educators, healthcare providers, and small business owners all impacted by this issue.

Following that hearing, I have introduced the Broadband Speed Act and the Community Broadband Mapping Act. This legislative package will address flawed broadband mapping practices that result in the FCC overcounting rural communities and require that projects funded with FCC money are future-proof, or built to withstand changes in technology.

This legislation would also allow local governments, co-ops, community groups, and small providers to access funding that would allow them to collect information on local broadband service in order to challenge a finding that they are, in fact, served.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to take up this legislation and close the digital divide.

SCHIFF CENSURE RESOLUTION

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a concerning issue. The chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, whom House Democrats have chosen to lead their sham impeachment inquiry process, has brazenly misled the American people and has hidden the truth.

Chairman SCHIFF must be held accountable for his actions, and this body must take a vote on H. Res. 630. As House Democrats pursue their partisan impeachment inquiry and clandestine Soviet-style hearings, this majority has proven that they cannot be trusted to act with integrity.

If House Democrats want to impeach President Trump, they should do so in a transparent, nonpartisan process. The American people won't be fooled by these cheap tricks. It is time to restore order and decorum to this House.

MAKE IT EASIER TO GET MENTAL HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. MOULTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to make it easier to get mental healthcare. We should pass the National Suicide Hotline Designation Act and make 988 the national number for mental health emergencies.

When your house is on fire, you don't have to look for a phonebook to know who to call. You just dial 911. Mr. Speaker, it ought to be the same way for mental health emergencies as well. And that is just the beginning.

Let's lead by example and change our culture so getting a mental health checkup is just part of routine life.

Deployed servicemembers can set an example by getting a mental health checkup within 2 weeks of returning home from their deployments. That bipartisan requirement is in the House version of the NDAA.

Let's start a conversation in this country so that getting mental healthcare is a regular part of life.

NATIONAL PREGNANCY AND INFANT LOSS AWARENESS MONTH

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

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, October is National Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Month, and I rise today on behalf of every parent who has suffered a miscarriage, a stillbirth, or an infant loss.

The unanswered questions and mystery, as well as the feelings of guilt that surround pregnancy loss and the

death of a newborn, add to the excruciating heartache. We see you.

No one should grieve alone. We stand alongside those who have experienced this great tragedy and do our best to comfort, listen, and support. We also vow to honor the legacy of those precious lives lost by working to eliminate preventable infant deaths.

Today, we remember the 1 million pregnancies in the United States that end in miscarriage, stillbirth, or the death of a newborn baby each year. Their intrinsic value, no matter how short their lifespan, is profound.

CONGRATULATING EAGLE SCOUT NATHAN MATTIAS

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to congratulate Nathan Mattias of Woolwich Township in south Jersey. He achieved the honor of being an Eagle Scout.

For his Eagle Scout project, Nathan built benches with an improved design to accommodate those in wheelchairs for easier access when gardening for the Sisters of St. Francis, a retirement facility for nuns in the Philadelphia area.

Through this project, Nathan discovered his passion of engineering and plans on continuing his interest when he is in college. It is people like Nathan who enact change by listening to the needs of those in our local communities.

Keep up the good work, Nathan. I thank him for all he does for south Jersey, and for the United States of America. He is truly our hero and we are truly proud of him.

SUPPORT THE CENSURE RESOLUTION

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

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I have to say that I am a proud cosponsor of the resolution before us today to censure Congressman ADAM SCHIFF. And I want to thank my fellow Arizona Congressman for leading the effort on this great job.

We have watched Congressman SCHIFF say now for 2 years that he had evidence that President Trump and his campaign colluded with Russia, but then when we saw the Mueller report, we determined that that just was not accurate.

Then in committee recently Mr. SCHIFF read a false, made-up narrative of a conversation he purported to be between President Trump and the Ukrainian President. It was absolutely made up and false, I believe, to try to deceive the American public.

Then on national TV, Mr. SCHIFF said: No—when asked—no, our office did not have any prior contact with the

whistleblower. And then we found out that that was untrue.

So I support the resolution to censure Congressman ADAM SCHIFF.

WE ARE IN A NATIONAL SECURITY CRISIS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the headline of The New York Times yesterday said: "Syrian Forces Rush Into U.S. Void. Battle Lines Shifting to the Benefit of Iran, Russia and ISIS," to the negative impact of the national security of the United States of America, because of one simple phone call of this President to President Erdogan, and within minutes, the release of vital U.S. troops to the slaughter of the heroic Kurdish troops who lost their lives and those remaining, and the release of ISIS family members and ISIS.

We are in a national security crisis. I believe we should be asking for a no-fly zone of Turkey over northern Syria, and we need to find a way to rebuild Humpty Dumpty's house.

Let me also indicate that there is no indication that anything is awry in the investigation that is proceeding. It is proceeding in a manner where Democrats and Republicans are able to ask questions of witnesses, along with their staff. This is not an independent counsel, and so our committees are doing the investigation.

All parties are able to be part of that investigation. And as well, there is no preclusion to what ultimately may be open hearings.

Let us be patient. Let us be sober and somber for this important responsibility under the Constitution of the United States of America. That is the way this Congress should behave.

□ 1230

OUR REPUBLIC IS UNDER THREAT

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and an honor to be recognized to address you here on the floor of the House of Representatives. I come here to the floor to address the circumstances that are historic in the way they are shaking the very foundation of this Republic.

Our Constitution is under threat, and our Republic is under threat. There are secret meetings taking place down in the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the most confidential place in this place, but they are talking about finding a way to impeach the President of the United States.

They don't have a charge yet. They are still looking for one. We went through 2 years of the Mueller investigations, and now we are grinding

through this under the guidance of ADAM SCHIFF, who has a resolution here that has been presented to this floor to censure him for the misinformation that came out clearly in front of all the public.

They are cherry-picking quotes from the people who are testifying. They refused to allow us, just an hour ago, to go in and even read the Volker transcript. They are allowing no exculpatory evidence that is coming in that might defend our President. There is no representation for the President. They have turned this committee into a partisan committee.

Mr. Speaker, I will submit that it is going to be awfully hard for this select committee to ever function again if it is going to be a partisan, secret committee attempting to overturn the election of the President of the United States.

LOWER PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

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

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on the alarming rise in prescription drug costs. America is the richest, most developed nation in the world, yet one in four Americans has a hard time affording lifesaving prescriptions. Families are making impossible choices between paying the mortgage, putting food on their tables, or buying lifesaving medications.

We turned a blind eye to the prescription drug ecosystem, and now the system has become unsustainable. Americans are getting ripped off while other countries pay far less for the same drugs.

In 2017, the U.S. spent \$333 billion on prescription medication, up from \$236 billion in 2007, an increase of more than 40 percent over 10 years. That is unacceptable.

I have listened to my constituents who struggle to afford the prescriptions they need, and they want us to act. This isn't a partisan issue. It is a people issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support legislation like H.R. 3 so that the American people no longer are left with false choices.

CENSURE REPRESENTATIVE ADAM SCHIFF

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

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my colleague ANDY BIGGS' resolution to censure ADAM SCHIFF for the way he has conducted this impeachment inquiry behind closed doors and in secret.

We have seen this pattern of misinformation time and time again, where he throws out false information, like when he said he had more than cir-

cumstantial evidence that the President colluded with Russia. Then, after the Mueller report comes out, we find out there was no collusion. Not once did he try, by the way, Mr. Speaker, to present that evidence because there was no evidence.

Then he goes on and gives this false representation of the whistleblower report. Of course, we now have seen the transcript. We know what happened. There was no quid pro quo, even though he was alleging quid pro quo.

Now he is holding meetings in secret, behind closed doors, to impeach a President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, we had an election in 2016; Donald Trump was elected. We have another election next year, and the people will decide who the President is, not Speaker PELOSI and not ADAM SCHIFF behind closed doors.

We need transparency, and we need to end this kangaroo court witch hunt. Let's get back to the people's work here in this House.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intention to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

House Resolution 630. Condemning and censuring ADAM SCHIFF, Representative of California's 28th Congressional District.

Whereas President Trump released the transcript of a call between him and the President of Ukraine;

Whereas President Trump subsequently released the whistleblower complaint of August 12, 2019;

Whereas, in a September 26, 2019, hearing on the whistleblower complaint, House Intelligence Committee Chairman ADAM SCHIFF purported to relay the content of the phone call to the American people;

Whereas, instead of quoting directly from the available transcript, Chairman SCHIFF manufactured a false retelling of the conversation between President Trump and President Zelensky;

Whereas this egregiously false and fabricated retelling had no relationship to the call itself;

Whereas these actions of Chairman SCHIFF misled the American people, bring disrepute upon the House of Representatives, and make a mockery of the impeachment process, one of this Chamber's most solemn constitutional duties;

Whereas, for more than 2 years, Chairman SCHIFF has spread false accusations that the Trump campaign colluded with Russia;

Whereas, on March 20, 2017, then-Ranking Member SCHIFF read out false allegations from the Steele dossier accusing numerous Trump associates of colluding with Russia;

Whereas then-Ranking Member SCHIFF falsely claimed in a March 2017 interview to have “more than circumstantial evidence” of collusion with Russia;

Whereas then-Ranking Member SCHIFF negotiated with Russian comedians whom he believed to be Ukrainian officials to obtain materials to damage the President of the United States politically;

Whereas, according to a New York Times article on October 2, 2019, Chairman SCHIFF’s committee staff met with the whistleblower prior to the filing of his complaint, and staff members communicated the content of the complaint to Chairman SCHIFF;

Whereas Chairman SCHIFF concealed his dealings with the whistleblower from the rest of the Intelligence Committee, and when asked directly in a television interview whether he had any contact with the whistleblower, he lied to the American people and said, “We have not spoken directly with the whistleblower.”;

Whereas members of the Intelligence Committee have lost faith in his objectivity and capabilities as chairman, with every Republican member on the committee having signed a letter calling for his immediate resignation as chairman; and

Whereas Chairman SCHIFF has hindered the ability of the Intelligence Committee to fulfill its oversight responsibilities of the intelligence community, an indispensable pillar of our national security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

One, the House of Representatives censures and condemns Representative ADAM SCHIFF for conduct that misleads the American people in a way that is not befitting an elected Member of the House of Representatives;

Two, Representative ADAM SCHIFF will forthwith present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure; and

Three, Representative ADAM SCHIFF will be censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Arizona will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1815, SEC DISCLOSURE EFFECTIVENESS TESTING ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3624, OUTSOURCING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2019

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 629 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 629

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1815) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission, when developing rules and regulations about disclosures to retail investors, to conduct investor testing, including a survey and interviews of retail investors, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-34, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3624) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the disclosure of the total number of domestic and foreign employees of certain public com-

panies, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 629, providing for consideration of H.R. 1815, the SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act. The rule provides for consideration of the legislation under a structured rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member on the Committee on Financial Services. It self-executes a manager’s amendment that makes technical changes. It also makes in order four amendments, two Democratic and two Republican.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 3624, the Outsourcing Accountability Act, under a structured rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member on the Committee on Financial Services. Finally, it makes in order two Republican amendments to H.R. 3624.

Mr. Speaker, the bills before us this week are consumer protection bills. Together, these bills make an effort to give everyday Americans access to clear, digestible information that will help them make informed investment decisions.

Mr. Speaker, inequality in this country is at a historic level. The experience right now is on par with the Great Depression and the gilded age. Without adjustments like the ones proposed in these bills, it can only get worse.

The most visible indicator of wealth inequality in America today may be the Forbes magazine list of the Nation's 400 richest Americans. In 2018, the three men at the top of this list—Amazon founder Jeff Bezos, Microsoft founder Bill Gates, and investor Warren Buffett—held combined fortunes worth more than the total wealth of the poorest half of Americans. Three men had more wealth than 160 million Americans.

□ 1245

In 1989, the bottom 90 percent of the U.S. population held 33 percent of all wealth. By 2016, the bottom 90 percent of the population held only 23 percent of wealth. The wealth share of the top 1 percent increased from about 30 percent to approximately 40 percent over the same period of time. The tax bill just passed by the House last session doubles down on this troubling trend.

In 2019, a person in the bottom 10 percent gets a \$50 tax cut, and a person in the top 1 percent gets a \$34,000 tax cut. At the same time, millions of poor and middle-class people are expected to see their taxes either stay the same or actually increase in the long run.

Before us today, the Outsourcing Accountability Act makes one simple but meaningful change to existing reporting requirements. It would add a requirement for publicly traded companies to annually report foreign and domestic employment statistics to the SEC: Are your employees working in the United States or are they working overseas?

By publicly reporting this data that already is collected, companies are providing important information to their investors, consumers, and American workers, with no additional burden on their business.

As Heather Slavkin Corzo of the AFL-CIO said recently: "What gets measured gets paid attention to by a company"—and, I would add, their investors.

As a former union member and a current member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I think we in Congress should do everything we can

to incentivize companies to invest in American workers and not to offshore their work.

This administration has done everything in its power, in my view, to give corporations even more power at the expense of their employees—and these effects are being felt in households across this country.

Mr. Speaker, the other bill before us is the SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act. All we are asking for in this bill is to make sure that the data we are collecting for consumers is easy to understand so it can be used in the way it was intended.

Field testing allows average investors to pilot a form that the SEC is planning to use and be a focus group on whether it is user friendly and the results are understandable.

A recent form that was field-tested revealed that everyday Americans were "deeply confused" about the information the form was supposed to be communicating. In this specific instance, we are talking about how a company discloses any conflicts of interest it may have in providing investment advice.

Close to 7 million people in my home State of California and 55 million people nationwide, most of them low and middle income, don't have access to retirement benefits at work. We are talking about people who work for small businesses, whose companies just cannot afford the expense of financial products on the market.

In stark contrast, the financial sector takes around 25 percent of all corporate profits in the United States, represents 7 percent of the U.S. economy, and creates a mere 4 percent of jobs.

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes it easier for people who are trying to build a secure retirement for themselves and their families to understand the investment advice they are receiving and whether it is in their best interest. We have an obligation to our workers who sacrifice and provide so much for our country to give them something in return.

These two bills, taken together, help put consumers in the driver's seat. One requires information already collected by companies to be shared, and the other makes sure that consumers understand the information they are being given.

The only people who should be opposed to these bills are big businesses who may be afraid of what the public will learn about their practices.

The goal should be to give every American worker a secure retirement and protect consumers. Why wouldn't we want to take every step to get there?

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER), my friend, for yielding me the time today.

Ordinarily, Mr. Speaker, what folks decide they are going to highlight on the House floor are all of our disagreements. In fact, the 1 minutes today highlighted that.

My friend from California and I were talking before debate began—and I certainly include you in this partnership, Mr. Speaker. You lock a couple of us in the room together, we can solve about 90 percent of what ails this country. But the media wins—often distracts—from what is going on, and that is my frustration today, Mr. Speaker.

I don't really have any objection with the rule as it sits before us. We heard testimony last night from the ranking member of the Committee on Financial Services.

To paraphrase his words, he said these bills were so flawed that he didn't even offer any amendments in committee to try to make them better because there was no hope for these bills, no hope in two senses, Mr. Speaker: no hope for these bills in that they were so poorly drafted and poorly directed that they would not benefit the American people in the ways that they were intended; and no hope for these bills in that the Senate will never take them up and the President will never put his signature on them because they are so flawed.

I can't take responsibility for what the Committee on Financial Services did, Mr. Speaker, because I don't sit on that committee. I can take responsibility for what the Rules Committee did last night, Mr. Speaker.

I will tell you that it is the first time I have had the privilege of coming to the House floor and speaking on a rule where Republicans got as many amendments as Democrats did. It is a big day. I feel a partnership breaking out. I say to the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER), if we can keep this going, we might really be able to make a difference.

It has been a frustration of ours, as you well know, Mr. Speaker, that, when you are in a majority-driven institution like this one, being in the majority has privileges; and a privilege is that you get to draft the legislation and then you get to draft the rule to bring the legislation to the floor, and you can jam anything through this institution if you want to.

Generally, our best work isn't the work we jam through the institution. Generally, our best work is the work that we spend, not hours, not days, but weeks and months crafting together in partnership. Most of that work doesn't happen here on the House floor. That work happens in committees. It actually happens, oftentimes, behind closed doors, where earnest members can talk about what their constituents need.

We can pass this rule this afternoon, and I will offer, later on, an amendment, if we defeat the previous question. I think it will make the rule better.

But I do believe we have a missed opportunity, Mr. Speaker. There is a lot of work that needs to be done.

I have one of my bosses in town today, Mr. Speaker. Colonel Dennis Brown is a county commissioner in Forsyth County.

I was telling him the story that one of my former bosses said: If you ever wanted a real job, he was going to run for county commissioner, because when you are county commissioner, everything you do impacts somebody's life. And nobody shows up at the county commission and says, "I have a problem, and if you are a Republican, I would like for you to fix it, but if you are a Democrat, it doesn't matter to me," or vice versa. Folks show up and say, "I have a problem. I need you all to work together to fix it."

We have real problems here, Mr. Speaker. We all know, as we heard during the 1-minute time this morning, that drug pricing is a challenge in this country, and there are lot of different solutions. There are some more liberal solutions; there are some more conservative solutions; and there are some middle-of-the-road solutions that bring people together. I wish we had those on the floor this week.

We all know that we have immigration challenges in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that about 27 percent of my bosses are first-generation Americans back home, folks who so believed in America that they traded away their entire family's life back in their home country to come and try to make a new life here in America. I love that we have those stories to tell.

But we all know the immigration system is broken. Men and women who are trying desperately to get here the right way can't; men and women who are coming here the wrong way can. We all know that there are opportunities to do better there. We should have those provisions on the floor.

We all know that Social Security is underfunded, and in just a few short years men and women who are dependent on that program are going to run into that shortfall.

We can't do those hard things in unified government, Mr. Speaker. When Republicans win back the House next year and win the Presidency back and continue control of the Senate, that is going to be the wrong time to do fundamental reforms to Medicare and Social Security and Medicaid. It is going to be the wrong time to do the big things that need to be done to get our fiscal house in order.

The right time is in divided government, where we have an opportunity to put everybody's fingerprints on a solution, not that yanks the pendulum left or right, but that moves the country deliberately in a direction that we can all agree on.

But, sadly, that is not why we are here today, Mr. Speaker.

I listened to the Reading Clerk read the bill, as is always done, read the rule, and I think back to some of those days where the Reading Clerk is reading the appropriations bills or actually

going through meaningful legislation line by line, opening it up so that every Member, no matter whom he or she represents, has an opportunity to come and offer amendments and make the bill better.

The ranking member's testimony is the bills are so flawed, the committee didn't even bother considering amendments to make them better. I am pleased that the Rules Committee is going to offer an opportunity to make them a little bit better with the amendments that are made in order today, Mr. Speaker.

But it is my great hope that we will be able to move past these messaging bills. Consumer protection isn't just a political message. Consumer protection is a shared goal, from the coast of California to the coast of Georgia. It is something that unites us in this institution, not divides us.

I regret that the apparent legislative agenda for the week is going to be to consider bills that get approved or defeated on straight party-line votes. We can do better.

In this current political environment, the American people may not expect better, but I know that my bosses do, and I will continue to press for that.

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

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to make a comment to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), my friend, as we do this.

I, first of all, express my respect and affection for him in the short time I have gotten to serve with him, and I agree with almost everything he said in his statement, with a possible exception of his prediction on the next election.

But other than that, I, too, yearn to be part of this institution, this marvelous institution that solves problems as a premium, where you take a liberal perspective and a conservative perspective, where both respect one another and understand that, by listening to both, we actually get a product that is more reflective of the whole.

Having been someone who served at the city level, the county level—county commissioner—at the State level, and now in Congress, it is discouraging to be here and not be as engaged as I hoped to in problem-solving and respecting differences of opinion.

So we will get through this. The Speaker likes to quote Lincoln: With public sentiment, anything is possible; without it, nothing is possible.

I believe he continued on to say: No statute has real force.

So that is good for us to remember, that we have to go back to our townhalls, as we all do, and sometimes some of the most difficult parts of those townhalls is telling friends that you disagree with them, that there is another side of the story.

So, with that, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), my good

friend, for his reflections and his hopes for this institution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

If the gentleman from California is going to start quoting Lincoln, I am going to have to bring out some Franklin.

I remember in the summer of 1787, as folks were taking a break, it had been hard and they were worried they weren't going to be able to reach a conclusion on language for our Constitution, Franklin admonished the members there: Don't go home and find folks who agree with you, who are going to tell you how right you are; go and find folks who disagree with you and listen closely to what it is they are saying and what their concerns are that we may come back together and bridge a divide.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question today, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule, and that amendment is going to try to do exactly what I believe Members in this institution want, and that is to get back to some of the real problem-solving that goes on.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the text of my amendment and any other extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, the amendment is going to prioritize the work that we all know America wants us to do. I went through some of those items earlier: work for the chronically ill, for our seniors; folks struggling with prescription medications; folks who were concerned about congestion; folks—go right on down the list of all the priorities that we all hear from our constituents on a regular basis.

If we defeat the previous question, it will amend the rule to allow an opportunity to move forward on these priority issues. I don't mean priority from a Republican perspective; I don't mean priority from a Democrat perspective. I mean priority from an American perspective.

I serve on the House Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress here, Mr. Speaker. In fact, we just had a hearing upstairs in the Rules Committee, and it is a different dynamic.

Mr. DESAULNIER and I serve on a committee of 13 people. There are no time limits on discussion in our committee. That committee has a majoritarian tilt—nine members in the majority, four in the minority—so you know where the vote is going to go. But because it is a small committee, because it allows for open debate, it creates a relationship among the members that isn't possible, say, for the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, on which I sit, that has more than 70 members on it.

□ 1300

I have a chance to listen every day to the opinions and the concerns of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, as well as on my side of the aisle.

What we concluded, as we were working on scheduling issues in the Modernization Committee—because we have so many young families here, folks who are trying to balance their obligations as a mother or a father with their obligations as a Member of Congress, and we all know how taxing that can be.

And one of our witnesses, who has vast experience trying to work on House schedules, cautioned us against believing that you could wave a scheduling wand and suddenly create a more productive institution, that productivity comes from those relationships, productivity comes from that sincere effort to do better.

We are here on financial services today. I cannot tell you that, in my time on Capitol Hill, the Committee on Financial Services is the committee I would pick out as the single most collegial committee on Capitol Hill.

I think back to some of the discussions that have happened over the years there. It is a committee that takes on difficult issues and often divides along partisan lines.

We have two Members from Georgia on the Financial Services Committee, Mr. Speaker: a gentleman from the metro Atlanta area (Mr. SCOTT) and a gentleman from farther west in Georgia (Mr. LOUDERMILK). One is a Republican. One is a Democrat.

And, odds are, when we get into the real issues that are really going to make a difference for families across the district, they vote the same way.

Whenever I go and try to get into the meat of a financial services issue, I can go to what my friends, Mr. SCOTT and Mr. LOUDERMILK, are saying. Again, opposite sides of the political spectrum, but a shared goal of trying to serve the men and women of Georgia as best they can.

I confess, I don't have high hopes we are going to defeat the previous question and amend the rule and get back to focusing on what I would think are those common goals that we share. But I have been surprised before. And I have been surprised in ways that disappoint me, and I have been surprised in ways that make me proud.

I will just say to my colleagues: If you are thinking about busting out of the box a little bit, if you are thinking about should we do things the same way we have always done them or should we try something new, if you are thinking about it is working great the way it has been going or thinking maybe we can improve on it a little bit, just consider the Woodall amendment to the rule today.

Let's defeat the previous question; let's amend the rule; and then let's see if, perhaps, we can break out a new day of productivity, not based on Republicans and Democrats, but based on

Americans who are facing real problems back home and the real solutions that we are very honored to be able to work to provide.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I say to my friend from California, I don't have any speakers here. I want to encourage my friends to defeat that previous question. In the absence of defeating the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I would ask folks to defeat the rule, give us a chance to go back up to the Rules Committee room with these 13 members and try to craft something even better than what we have here today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend as well. It is always a pleasure to hear the gentleman's words of wisdom.

I am reminded of a story that you will hear if the docent has the time at Monticello, when somebody asked Jefferson when he first opened: Mr. Jefferson, why do you have a bust of Mr. Hamilton opposite you? You don't agree on anything with Hamilton.

Jefferson said: That is the point. That is why it is there.

So, I appreciate the comments. I look forward to further conversations up in that room.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank my colleagues—Congresswoman AXNE, Congressman CASTEN, and Chairwoman WATERS—for their leadership on these commonsense bills to protect American consumers and workers, and I urge a “yes” vote on the rule and the previous question.

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 629

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution, the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, and Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall suspend pursuing matters referred to by the Speaker in her announcement of September 24, 2019, until such time as bipartisan legislation to lower prescription drug prices and limit patients' out of pocket costs is signed into law.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

OPPOSING THE DECISION TO END CERTAIN UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO PREVENT TURKISH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST SYRIAN KURDISH FORCES IN NORTHEAST SYRIA

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 77) opposing the decision to end certain United States efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in Northeast Syria.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 77

Whereas thousands of Syrian fighters, including Syrian Kurds, fought courageously with the United States against the brutality of ISIS throughout Syria, liberating nearly one-third of Syrian territory from ISIS' so-called “caliphate.”;

Whereas, on October 6, 2019, the White House announced “Turkey will soon be moving forward with its long-planned operation into Northern Syria” while the “United States Armed Forces will not support or be involved in the operation, and United States forces . . . will no longer be in the immediate area.”;

Whereas, on October 6, 2019, the White House announced “Turkey will now be responsible for all ISIS fighters in the area captured over the past two years . . .”;

Whereas an October 10, 2019, White House statement said, “This morning, Turkey, a NATO member, invaded Syria. The United States does not endorse this attack and has made it clear to Turkey that this operation is a bad idea.”;

Whereas Turkey has historically threatened, forcibly displaced, and killed Syrian Kurds, including during military operations in the Afrin District;

Whereas, on August 1, 2019, Special Envoy James Jeffrey stated in reference to the Syrian Kurds and Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), “We are committed to defeating ISIS in northeast Syria. The SDF . . . is our partner there. We are committed to those who have fought with us not being attacked and not being harmed by anyone. The President made that clear publicly. That includes our concerns about the Turks.”;

Whereas in January 2019, Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats stated in Congressional testimony that “The conflicts in Iraq and Syria have generated a large pool of skilled and battle-hardened fighters who remain dispersed throughout the region . . . and the group has returned to its guerrilla-warfare roots while continuing to plot attacks and direct its supporters worldwide. ISIS is intent on resurging.”;

Whereas, during the counter-ISIS campaign in Syria, the SDF captured thousands of ISIS fighters, including foreign terrorist fighters from around the world who pose threats to our allies in the region;

Whereas in addition to ISIS fighters in detention approximately 70,000 women and children are currently held at the Al-Hol internally displaced persons camp and at other camps in northeast Syria;

Whereas the Lead Inspector General for Combined Joint Task Force Operation Inherent Resolve stated in August 2019, ISIS is already “seeking to establish safe haven in al-Hol” aiming to recruit individuals who are “susceptible to ISIS messaging, coercion, and enticement.”;

Whereas the SDF has warned the United States and international community that a Turkish incursion into Northeast Syria would significantly decrease the SDF’s ability to combat ISIS and to continue providing security and management for ISIS detainees and their family members;

Whereas, on October 6, 2019, President Trump conducted a call with President Erdogan in which, according to the official White House press release, they discussed the upcoming Turkish incursion, and soon after this call, a White House press release announced the withdrawal of the United States military from the immediate area, which was completed within hours; and

Whereas an abrupt withdrawal of United States military personnel from certain parts of Northeast Syria is beneficial to adversaries of the United States government, including Syria, Iran, and Russia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) opposes the decision to end certain United States efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in Northeast Syria;

(2) calls on Turkish President Erdogan to immediately cease unilateral military action in Northeast Syria and to respect existing agreements relating to Syria;

(3) calls on the United States to continue supporting Syrian Kurdish communities through humanitarian support, including to those displaced or otherwise affected by ongoing violence in Syria;

(4) calls on the United States to work to ensure that the Turkish military acts with restraint and respects existing agreements relating to Syria; and

(5) calls on the White House to present a clear and specific plan for the enduring defeat of ISIS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.J. Res. 77.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, since the beginning of this Congress, when I became chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have tried to work across the aisle to advance a bipartisan vision of what American foreign policy should be, what it can be, when we are at our

best. And that is a foreign policy rooted in our values—values like support for human rights and human dignity, a foreign policy that projects American leadership as a force for good in the world, a foreign policy that thrives on the power of partnerships and alliances.

I have worked with my friend from Texas, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee (Mr. MCCAUL) to make sure that this vision is enshrined in the committee’s work and that we do all we can to push the administration toward this approach.

So, Mr. Speaker, for me, the last week has been just devastating. A week ago, President Trump had a phone call with Turkey’s thuggish leader, President Erdogan.

Against the advice of national security experts and military advisers, the President gave Erdogan the green light to charge into northern Syria, unleashing what has become a brutal campaign of violence against the Syrian Kurds—our partners, the Syrian Kurds, who courageously stood alongside us for many, many months and years in the fight against ISIS.

Mr. Speaker, that reckless and impulsive decision was a betrayal of our partners. It was a gift to Russia, a gift to Iran, a gift to ISIS, and a gift to Assad. And it was a blow to our national security.

Now, a week later, the same Kurdish forces who fought with American Special Forces to combat ISIS are now fighting tooth and nail to survive Turkey’s slaughter. Russian and Syrian regime forces have quickly filled the vacuum left by the United States.

President Trump’s decision has allowed ISIS fighters in northern Syria to escape from prison, paving the way for a resurgence of the terrorist group. It is a “Get Out of Jail Free” card, if you remember Monopoly from the old days.

And the humanitarian crisis is staggering. Already, tens of thousands have been displaced: families, women and children. There are stories of gruesome beatings, torture, and abuse, all set into motion, unfortunately, by the actions of the President of the United States.

What kind of message does this send to the world? How can America be trusted to keep its word when we betray one of our close partners, our loyal and faithful partners, just throw them out like an old shoe?

How can America be trusted to keep its word when we make impulsive decisions that have such an immediate, catastrophic impact on so many thousands of people?

Congress must speak out against this disgrace.

The measure we are considering today will send an unambiguous, bipartisan, and, hopefully, bicameral rejection of Trump’s policy in Syria.

This measure calls on the White House to develop a strong, clear strategy on how to defeat ISIS now that

President Trump has sparked its resurgence. It expresses strong support for Syrian Kurdish forces, recognizing their commitment and sacrifices in the fight against ISIS. And it calls on Turkey to immediately stop its military action in Syria.

At President Trump’s hands, American leadership has been laid low and American foreign policy has become nothing more than a tool to advance his own interests.

Today, we make clear that the Congress is a coequal branch of government and that we want nothing to do with this disastrous policy.

So, Mr. Speaker, I say to our colleagues: It is on us. It is on us to uphold our country’s values, to strengthen our national security, to defend America’s standing in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all Members, on both sides of the aisle, to support this resolution and make it clear where we stand, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to first begin with thanking Chairman ENGEL for his bipartisan work to craft legislation in response to this week’s developments.

We often say in our committee that politics stops at the water’s edge. And, in this time of crisis, I am proud to work with him to lead the most bipartisan committee in the Congress.

Today may be a dark day, but it would be much darker if we were divided instead of standing united.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this joint resolution. Simply put, the catastrophe that has unfolded in Syria over the past 10 days is almost beyond words.

I am concerned about the extreme, long-term damage this has caused the United States interests in the Middle East and to the Syrian people, including the Kurds.

The United States has worked for years to prevent an armed conflict between our NATO ally Turkey and our Syrian Kurdish partners. Our presence in Syria was critical to countering and defeating ISIS, and, until last week, it helped prevent unnecessary bloodshed.

Working with the Syrian Democratic Forces, the U.S. and our coalition partners eliminated ISIS’ control of territory in Syria and were continuing to fight ISIS insurgents.

I understand the administration’s legitimate concerns about engaging our U.S. forces in long-term military operations. I, too, want to wind down our overseas conflicts and bring our troops home. But, leaving northwest Syria now does not resolve the problem that brought us there in the first place; it only creates more.

We need a residual force in place. The consequences of this decision have already unfolded before our very eyes. We have betrayed the trust of our Kurdish partners who fought bravely with us against ISIS to defeat and destroy the caliphate, and they paid a heavy price in thousands of lives lost.

We must remember that Turkey's offensive affects not only Kurds but also the people of northeastern Syria. So far, dozens of civilians have been killed and over 160,000 people have been displaced.

Islamic State prisoners, Jihadists and affiliates, are already breaking free, reversing our hard-fought gains to defeat these dangerous terrorists.

And, now, our Syrian Kurdish partners have struck a deal with the Syrian regime. This gives Assad and his Russian and Iranian backers more territory and opportunity to advance their destabilizing agendas, including their war on the Syrian people.

□ 1315

My colleague ELIOT ENGEL and I drafted this resolution to show that we do not support this decision by the administration and to call on Turkey to end this destructive campaign in Syria.

We urge the United States to support the affected communities of northeast Syria, including the Kurds. We call upon the administration to support our Kurdish partners and stand with them just like they have stood with us for so long.

Given the grave implications that an ISIS resurgence would have for our homeland security, we call on the administration to provide an updated counter-ISIS strategy.

I do support the administration's decision to impose sanctions on key Turkish officials and make clear that there are more consequences for continuing this invasion. But more pressure is needed.

Congress is only just beginning its work to repair the damage this decision has caused. Chairman ENGEL and I are working together on a bipartisan bill to sanction Turkey for as long as it continues this destructive offensive. I look forward to working with the chairman to bring this bill to the floor as soon as possible.

I urge all Members to support this joint resolution.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

I rise today with a heavy heart. Ten days ago, President Trump sealed the fate of our Kurdish partners in Syria when he gave President Erdogan of Turkey the green light to invade.

I believe this callous and reckless decision will go down in history not only for its disregard for human life but for the strategic malpractice of placing American troops in harm's way, allowing thousands of ISIS prisoners to go free, and ceding influence over the region to Russia and the Assad regime. It was truly an unbelievably dangerous and stupid decision that undermines our national security and diminishes our moral authority in the world.

I am pleased that this resolution has widespread bipartisan support. We need to pass it and get it on the President's desk as quickly as possible.

But resolutions—and sanctions, when they come—can't bring Kurdish children back to life. They can't reclaim our American military positions and equipment seized by the Russians. They can't restore our credibility, which has been squandered as we have betrayed the trust of our Kurdish allies.

I am sickened by this administration's actions. We need to do everything we can, as a Congress, to make this right.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan resolution. I thank Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. ENGEL for working together, in a bipartisan way, to send a very strong message that the Congress of the United States does not support this horrific decision that betrayed our allies and undermines American leadership in the world.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD).

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

I am proud to rise today in support of this bipartisan resolution that opposes this disastrous decision to remove U.S. Forces from northern Syria and abandon our allies, the Kurds, to a Turkish invasion.

Since 2014, the U.S. and our allies in the global coalition to defeat ISIS have fought side by side with the Kurds to end the caliphate and degrade the threat of terrorism to our homeland.

Today, ISIS is beaten, but it is not broken. They remain a threat that requires continued engagement by both the United States and our partners.

Just as the Kurds had our backs against ISIS, we need to have theirs. Instead, we are abandoning not just the Kurds but also our coalition allies in Syria. We are eroding all the progress we have made. We are showing our friends and our enemies that a partnership with America means nothing.

We are providing ISIS with the opportunity to reemerge and once again threaten the United States. We are allowing Bashar al-Assad and Vladimir Putin to play the role of humanitarian saviors in Syria.

As an undercover CIA officer, I chased terrorists around the globe and saw firsthand the threats facing our Nation from the Middle East. One of the things I learned when I was in the CIA was to be nice with nice guys and tough with tough guys, not the other way around.

Because of this decision, and all the actions and inactions that led up to this decision, we have let our friends down; we have hurt our national security; and we have ceded leadership in the region to Russia and Iran.

I hope we can change our course, but I fear it may be too late.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON).

Mr. MOULTON. Mr. Speaker, right now, with President Trump's permission, Turkey is slaughtering our Kurdish allies, the only people who stand between us and ISIS, men and women who have died by the thousands to protect Americans from terrorism, the families of our American constituents, like Seyhmus Yuksekkaya from my district.

As a result, Russian and Syrian forces are taking our positions next to them. ISIS prisoners are escaping, and, Mr. Speaker, the crisis has only just begun.

We must act today because the President has taken the side of dictators and butchers. The President has never put his life on the line for our country, like our Special Forces soldiers who have been fighting terrorists in Syria, whom he mocked earlier today by saying they are shooting each other.

Perhaps if he had not dodged the draft by lying about his feet, sending another American in his place to Vietnam, he would know something that all veterans know well, that there are a lot of ways you can fail in battle. You can fail physically. You can fail to summon the mental courage. You can have a bad strategy or bad tactics. But nothing is worse, nothing is more evil, than betrayal.

Yet, betrayal is exactly what this President has done. It sends exactly the wrong message to our allies, to our troops, and to our enemies.

Our Commander in Chief should lead with American values. He should lead by the idea that there is no better friend and no worse enemy than the United States of America.

Today's vote is necessary because there has been no worse enemy to the Kurds and no better friend to our enemies than this President.

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) and my friend from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for their leadership on this issue and the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Speaker, let me be clear: I did not support the failed Obama-Kerry policy in Syria. During 2017 and 2018, I was proud to see President Trump hold Assad accountable for his use of chemical weapons.

However, I have not supported the United States disengaging from Syria without a strategy since such was first proposed by the President in December.

So I rise in disappointment today over this policy change and Turkey's violations of all of its "promises."

A small group of American Forces in northeast Syria advising and assisting local forces in order to prevent instability from coming to power does not constitute an "endless war."

Despite being in NATO, Turkey is not acting as an ally. By our actions in this House today, Turkey will pay a steep price for its provocation.

I have been told by experts with contacts on the ground that American lives are at risk directly because of Turkish actions. U.S. Forces have been shelled by Turkish artillery. Our NATO ally since 1952, Turkey, which we allowed to conduct this mission, has thanked us by shelling American positions.

What a sad day for the Atlantic alliance that has shouldered so many burdens and shared so much loss in men and treasure.

Syrian Kurds also announced that they had come to an agreement with the Assad regime's forces to help against the Turkish invasion, which further entrenches Russia, Mr. Speaker, in this conflict. So now Assad and his Russian backers will bring their bloodbath over the Euphrates.

We also put all the gains we have made against Daesh at risk of reversal.

This all could have been avoided. Mr. Speaker, when critical American leadership disengages, America's global adversaries fill the void.

Turkey must cease its military invasion of Syria. The United States must support the Kurdish communities that have been our allies against ISIS. And the White House must present a clear and specific plan for ensuring the defeat of ISIS and border integrity with Turkey.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of this important legislation.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), the vice chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we are in the midst of a foreign policy disaster that will be a stain on the conscience of our Nation for many years to come. The situation in Syria is costing lives as we speak.

Until recently, our strategy to defeat ISIS by, through, and with our allies was working. Our small military presence in Syria was a sustainable force that denied ISIS the ability to plan and launch attacks from Syria or resurge back into Iraq.

The President's impulsive decision to leave Syria without any deliberation has ignited a conflict in one of the most volatile regions on Earth. This administration has managed to turn our Middle East policy on its head in a week's time.

Turkey is slaughtering the Kurdish forces that have fought and died on our behalf in the fight against ISIS. In our place, Syria and Russia have quickly filled the void of American leadership.

We have betrayed our allies. This is not a foreign policy that displays America's core values. It is a shameful choice that will cause irreparable damage to American interests and alliances around the world.

I believe this joint resolution is what we need in this moment to combat this

President's worst instincts. The joint resolution will rebuke the White House and attempt to rebalance the situation in Syria. I urge all of my colleagues, Republican and Democrat, to support it.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED).

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member and the chairman for their work on this proposed resolution. But I want to remind my colleagues that one of the problems that we face in Turkey and Syria today is the failure of congressional leadership to address this issue.

When I stood on this very floor during the Obama administration and the question of Syria came up, I remember many of my colleagues agreeing with me that we should not be in Syria with boots on the ground, risking our most precious assets of our young men and women, without a clear Authorization for Use of Military Force and congressional approval of a resolution to do so.

We failed in the leadership here in this body. That is why, as we go through this resolution, I understand the Turkish sanctions. I understand. But make no mistake about it, by voting "yes" on this resolution, you are authorizing the use of military force of our men and women on Syrian soil.

If force needs to be redeployed to this area, I do not want to hear from any Member of this Chamber, nor the Senate, that we have not authorized our men and women to be there.

It is time for us to set aside political cowardice because we cannot make the hard choices of approving a military force resolution. We should join and unite—the House, the Senate, and the White House—in one congressional declaration that we, if we put our men and women in harm's way, stand by it and stand by the Commander in Chief in regard to that request.

□ 1330

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW).

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished chair and ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. ENGEL and Mr. McCAUL, for their leadership in crafting this joint resolution condemning the administration's decision to withdraw and abandon our Kurdish allies in Syria and leave them to an unlawful assault by Turkish forces.

As a combat veteran, I know firsthand the strength of our Nation is tied to our partnerships and alliances around the globe. During my three deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan, I counted on our local partners for the safety of our soldiers. And those partners depended on the U.S. commitment to them. That relationship forged in a combat zone is built on trust and the belief that our word is our bond.

The administration's reckless decision to withdraw U.S. forces has under-

mined the value of our commitment, not only to our Kurdish allies, who are now isolated in fighting enemies on all sides, but also our other allies around the world. The message that we are sending is that the American handshake doesn't matter. Our withdrawal is an abdication of our moral responsibility to the Kurds and undermines the belief that America is a resolute partner. It has also led to our adversaries like Russia, Iran, the Assad regime, and ISIS exerting greater influence in the region.

Let me be clear, the President's decision makes us less safe and further isolates us from the very allies from whom we have drawn so much strength. The President must immediately reverse his decision to withdraw U.S. personnel from Syria, recommit to our Kurdish allies, and take a firm stance against any further aggression by Turkey against the Kurdish people.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, if Turkey is not acting like a NATO ally, perhaps the sensible solution is to remove Turkey from NATO, rather than keeping the United States inserted in Syria, presumably forever. This is why I oppose this resolution.

I have heard my colleagues say we should not leave Syria without a strategy. Perhaps it is equally logical that we should not stay in Syria without a strategy, because in Syria we have tens of Americans stuck between armies of tens of thousands who have been fighting each other for hundreds of years and who will likely be fighting each other hundreds of years from now.

Our mission to deprive ISIS of caliphate land has largely been accomplished with the help of the Kurds and with over \$9 billion being paid to the Kurds. The Kurds have been fighting bravely where they live, but they have been trained, funded, and equipped by the United States. And we cannot accept the proposition that if we support a group of people because our interests align in one case that this somehow morally binds our country to every conflict that they have past, present, or future; to do this would constrain the utility of America's future alliances, not strengthen them.

The blood of America's patriots is among our Nation's most sacred currency, and it must be spent only when absolutely vital to protect American interests. We are not the world's police force. We are not the world's piggy bank. I support an America first foreign policy, and I oppose this resolution.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, a very senior and valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution, and I rise in

opposition to the recent decision of the Trump administration.

We had a situation in Syria that was stable. We had a modest deployment of American troops. We were successful in limiting American casualties to a very low number. We had defeated the caliphate. Our friends, the Kurds, who had incurred most of the deaths by the many thousands necessary to destroy the ISIS caliphate, were safe. In other words, the situation was stable and favorable to the United States.

Now we have taken an action in which America is humiliated, the Kurds are subject to slaughter, our word means less in the world, and ISIS stands to be revitalized. This is such an obvious mistake. It is hard to find anyone with any knowledge of foreign policy that regards it as anything other than an unforced error. It is such a great mistake that it makes you wonder whether it was an intentional mistake designed to give Russia territory in northeast Syria, for whatever reason we might want to do that.

It is time to reevaluate our policies toward Turkey. Since the 1940s, we have safeguarded Turkey through our membership in NATO and theirs. We protected Turkey from subversion in the 1940s and protected it from the Soviet Union for decades. Recently, over the last 20 years, we have had a policy of obsequious humiliation in our approach to Turkey. We have kowtowed to Ankara in failing to recognize the Armenian genocide.

In doing so, we have taken a foreign policy normally based on truth and honor, and instead, humiliated ourselves through silence and concealment. It is time to recognize the Armenian genocide by an overwhelming vote here in the House. It is time for us to stop dishonor in our relationship with Turkey.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, it is great to come down here today and talk on this issue. I have been a little bit outspoken since the decision was made by the executive branch, so it is great to see the legislative branch take a stand and talk about what this policy decision has made. And I am good friends with Chairman MCCAUL and, of course, ELIOT ENGEL who is the chairman of the committee.

As someone who served for many years in the military, and I am very involved with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and our alliances—alliances and values are important. Walking away from friends is the sad indication of policy that we don't want to support, we don't want to condone. Yes, we want America to be great, but we are also great because of our friends and our allies.

Coalitions are not bad. Coalitions strengthen our public policy around the world. And our relationship with the Kurds goes way back to the first Gulf war and the protection of the

northern Iraqi Kurdish area protecting the air space.

Talk to people in uniform who have been protected by Kurdish fighters throughout these 20 years of involvement in Syria. We give them our word that we will be with them. I liken it to being in a foxhole with someone from another country, and the attack is coming. You don't get out of the foxhole and go to the rear and leave your ally in the foxhole to defend themselves.

We see what is going on. I think this could have been predicted. It is unfortunate. I don't know how we get the genie back in the bottle, but I am glad we are getting a chance to make a statement from Article I of the Constitution to the legislative branch that we think this policy has been wrong and failed and we do it in a strong bipartisan matter.

So I thank both of you for bringing this, and I look forward to voting "yes" on it.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of our Syrian Kurdish allies who have lost thousands of men and women in the fight against ISIS at the behest of the United States of America.

And I join my colleagues on a bipartisan basis to call on Turkey to end its invasion of northern Syria. Giving Turkey the green light to go into this area will go down in history as a moral and strategic disaster.

There so many consequences, Mr. Speaker. Our Kurdish friends were betrayed and slaughtered and are now forced to align with Syrian forces backed by Iran creating an even bigger threat to our friend Israel. ISIS is now unleashed, Russian troops filling our vacuum, and our other allies wondering if we can ever be trusted again.

The Trump administration's weak sanctions are like an arsonist calling in the fire department. Mr. Speaker, we must protect United States soldiers, secure our nuclear weapons in Turkey, provide humanitarian support to the Kurds, and impose crippling sanctions on Turkey until they end their Syrian campaign, and most importantly, pursue a diplomatic solution to end the conflict.

I want to end by thanking Mr. ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL for their bipartisan leadership. I urge adoption of this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in the years I have served in this body, I have watched Presidents of both parties make a lot of tough foreign policy decisions; many good, many bad, but I cannot think of a foreign policy decision more reckless and short-sighted than this one. Through all the years that I have been working on the Foreign Affairs Committee, frankly, I have never seen a

President do something that is as aggravating and that should have never been done as what the President did last week.

You know, when the President announced that we were going to leave several months ago, it forced the resignation of the Defense Secretary, Mr. Mattis at the time, who was so upset. That was unprecedented in American history. This is something that is unbelievable and could have been avoided.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I love my 1 minute. I also love my glasses, so I can read what I want to say here. Thank you very much. I rushed up from my office. I was on a conference call. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for keeping it open.

I want to thank Mr. MCCAUL for helping to bring this to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, Americans, of course, knew when President Trump took office that he was inexperienced in foreign policy and national security. That doesn't mean he didn't have opinions, he did. But he hasn't been in the day-to-day work. That was alarming. But also from my view, alarming is his penchant for putting his own self interests ahead of America's interests and America's national security. That troubles the world.

The disastrous consequences are becoming obvious to Americans more and more each day as we watch thousands of our Kurdish allies. And this is not an issue without some complexity, I understand that, but our Kurdish allies fleeing, ISIS gathering strength, and Iran and Russia and Assad advantaged.

There has rightly been broad bipartisan shock and condemnation that President Trump would so recklessly endanger America's allies, permit the release of thousands of violent ISIS extremists and give in to Vladimir Putin's aims in Syria.

In short, he just opened the door for ISIS to reclaim some power.

Any terrorist attack they now take part in will be as a direct result of this action. President Trump has betrayed the trust, in my opinion, of the American people. He has also betrayed America's friends.

The Kurdish forces in northern Syria have been among America's most reliable and effective local allies. It was their blood and sacrifice that led, in part, to us being significantly successful against ISIS. It is their young men and women in uniform who have been guarding ISIS prisoners, who, if released, have vowed to resume attacking Americans and destabilizing the Middle East. And in that effort, we may lose further American lives precious to us, precious to their families, precious to our country.

Our Kurdish allies trusted us to have their backs. Loyalty is a two-way street. It took years to build them into an effective fighting force, now America is turning its back and undoing

years of efforts and progress. How shameful. How irresponsible.

The President said he took this action because he had pledged to get American troops out of the Middle East.

□ 1345

Ironically, he took out about 2,000, or put them someplace else. And guess what? He sent an additional 2,000 troops to the Middle East. Now, it is Saudi Arabia, where ISIS is not, hopefully, doing much, at least where we are sending the troops. But how ironic it is to say that we are going to take troops out of the Middle East, and at the same time, we send more troops into the Middle East.

America's reputation as a world leader depends on the bond of our word. Can we be trusted, or are we simply responsive that day for that issue?

If we abandon our allies, we will have none when we need them to stand with us.

Not only has President Trump abandoned the Kurds, but he has also refused to join with world leaders in considering the Turkish attack in the United Nations.

Instead, he chose to stand with Vladimir Putin and is doing his bidding once again by handing large swaths of Syria over to his control. He is moving in as we speak.

Indeed, as the front page of *The Washington Post* pointed out this week, Russia is now the one country that every country in the Middle East talks to and trusts to be a mediator.

Is that an America that is great? America has abandoned that role and the power it brings.

President Trump has also chosen to stand with Bashar al-Assad, as I said, a tyrant who has gassed his own people with chemical weapons, murdered hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians, and caused the extraordinary refugee challenge that the Europeans have.

He has chosen to play into the hands of the Iranian ayatollahs. The President says Iran is not our friend. He is right. We played into their hands with this action.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the President's actions empower ISIS, betray our Kurdish allies, embolden Russia, reward the Assad regime, benefit Iran, and endanger Israel.

These developments were sadly predictable.

Experts like Brett McGurk and Secretary Mattis said this is not the right thing to do.

This is not a partisan issue. This is about America. This is about our allies. This is about international security and stability.

From the moment the President made clear he wanted to abandon America's strategic interests in Syria, both McGurk and General Mattis, Secretary Mattis, expressed their opposition.

These developments confirm the worst fears of so many Americans from

both parties who have long questioned this President's wisdom or interest to protect our country and keep it safe in a dangerous world.

It is critical, Mr. Speaker, that this House, the peoples' House, make clear to the world that President Trump's reckless actions do not carry the support of the American people. It is critical that we condemn Turkey's incursion as well, and to do so in a bipartisan way.

That is what this legislation will do.

Mr. Speaker, I commend all of those from the Foreign Affairs Committee who brought this to the floor. I know it was difficult for some, but it is the right thing to do.

The House will do everything in its power to reassure our allies and remind our adversaries that America does not cut and run, that we stand by our word, hold true to our values, and stand with our friends.

I hope they will hear us and understand that this action by this President must not mar the goodwill or erode the steadfast principles upon which our country has engaged with the world throughout our history and surely again in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

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

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

This is one of those rare moments in Congress when we see both sides coming together, exercising our Article I constitutional responsibilities on foreign policy. I can't think of a better committee than this, the Foreign Affairs Committee, to stand unified as a Congress.

This is not just the House, Mr. Speaker. This is a joint resolution with the Senate. This is going to pass the House and the Senate, sending a strong message about our foreign policy.

I believe that we learn from history. The National Archives has an inscription that says, "What is past is prologue." You see, history repeats itself, and we need to learn the lessons from history.

I remember after we withdrew out of Europe after World War I, it allowed the forces of Nazi Germany and Adolf Hitler to raise its ugly head, and it took the Marshall Plan to finally put an end to it.

Then as recently as 2011, in the previous administration, President Obama pulled 10,000 troops out of Iraq. My side of the aisle strongly objected to that foreign policy decision, arguing that it would create a wave of terrorism, and we were right. ISIS reared its ugly head, and the caliphate was formed.

Mr. Speaker, you and I served on the Homeland Security Committee. In the years 2015 to 2016, the terror threat was frightening. My threat briefings were frightening in the SCIF.

External operations being plotted out of Iraq and Syria to kill Americans in the United States, almost one per month, we stopped 95 percent of those threats. The 5 percent is what the American people know about.

But I will tell you this—from that experience, have not we learned anything?—that we need a residual force, if anything, to protect the homeland from terror threats.

Now we have over 10,000 ISIS in-country and over 70,000 family members that are there as part of the insurgency. We had over 30,000 at the time of the peak of the ISIS caliphate. And we can't go back.

I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, that this move will embolden the Russians. The Russians have already gone to our military's campsites and mocked us. They are mocking the United States of America. Iran is there, and ISIS is now emboldened.

We need a residual force to protect us, as we had in Iraq. We need that in Syria, and, yes, we need that in Afghanistan. We can wind down the number of troops, but we need that residual force.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close by saying that I will never forget talking to Condoleezza Rice after she retired at Stanford, and she said that one axiom is true in foreign policy: Your allies must trust you.

Our allies are questioning us right now. We told them, "Trust us. We have your back."

What is happening now, the Kurds are being slaughtered as I speak in northern Syria.

She also said another thing: Our allies must trust us, and our enemies must fear us.

That is my foreign policy. It is Condoleezza Rice's foreign policy. I think it is a good foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for working with me to stand up on this very important issue.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the chairman and ranking member for coming together.

I was on the floor earlier, and I held up *The New York Times* that says: "Syrian Forces Rush Into U.S. Void," and, "Battle Lines Shifting to the Benefit of Iran, Russia and ISIS."

We worked very hard to get Turkey into NATO and to respect it for its secular position and its embracing of the ideals of democracy, but to now be the cause of thousands fleeing out of violence and bombing, now being the cause of ISIS supporters and families escaping, now being the cause of ISIS fighters escaping, and not listening to any form of reconciliation to put Russia as the mainstay is absolutely unacceptable.

I believe that these sanctions and this rebuke and this resolution that

has indicated it was wrong to green-light the Turkish military incursion into Syria's Kurdish territory, expressing strong support for Syrian Kurdish forces who were our allies, and calling on Turkey to immediately cease military action in northeast Syria is a question of our national security.

I add that there should be a no-fly zone. I know how challenging that would be for Turkey not to be flying over northern Syria.

It is important that we do what we need to do to save the precious lives of those children, some of whom have already died, and those who are fleeing the violence.

Mr. Speaker, let us pass this resolution, H.J. Res. 77, but let us find a way to bring some peace and stand down in that region, and also to thank the United States military, which should not have been moved. I ask my colleagues to support H.J. Res. 77.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned before, in the years I have served in this body, I have watched Presidents of both parties make a lot of tough foreign policy decisions, many good, many bad, but I cannot think of a foreign policy decision more reckless and shortsighted than this one that was made by President Trump.

The President of the United States, as a result, has empowered ISIS; betrayed our loyal partners, the Kurds; and jeopardized our national security.

Congress must condemn this loudly and clearly. Today's resolution sends a resounding message to the White House and the world: We reject President Trump's disgraceful failure in foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to stand by our partners, stand by our promises, stand by our values, and support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my partner on the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. MCCAUL. It takes a lot of courage to do what he did today, and I thank him for it. That is why, as he and I both mentioned, we are proud that the Foreign Affairs Committee is perhaps the most bipartisan committee in Congress.

When we go abroad, partisanship should stop at the water's edge. We all, Democrat and Republican, feel outraged at what the President did. We all feel that our allies need to be supported. That transcends any kind of partisan politics.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to support this bipartisan measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 77.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1400

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 629;

Adoption of House Resolution 629, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.J. Res. 77.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1815, SEC DISCLOSURE EFFECTIVENESS TESTING ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3624, OUTSOURCING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 629) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1815) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission, when developing rules and regulations about disclosures to retail investors, to conduct investor testing, including a survey and interviews of retail investors, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3624) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the disclosure of the total number of domestic and foreign employees of certain public companies, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 191, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 558]

YEAS—228

Adams	Bonamici	Casten (IL)
Aguilar	Boyle, Brendan	Castor (FL)
Allred	F.	Castro (TX)
Axne	Brindisi	Chu, Judy
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Cicilline
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Cisneros
Beatty	Bustos	Clark (MA)
Bera	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Beyer	Carbajal	Clay
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	Cleaver
Blumenauer	Cartwright	Clyburn
Blunt Rochester	Case	Cohen

Connolly	Kaptur	Porter
Cooper	Keating	Pressley
Correa	Kelly (IL)	Price (NC)
Costa	Kennedy	Quigley
Courtney	Khanna	Raskin
Cox (CA)	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Craig	Kilmer	Richmond
Crist	Kim	Rose (NY)
Crow	Kind	Rouda
Cuellar	Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Cunningham	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
Davids (KS)	Kuster (NH)	Ruppersberger
Davis (CA)	Lamb	Rush
Davis, Danny K.	Langevin	Sánchez
Dean	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Scanlon
DeGette	Lawrence	Schakowsky
DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Schiff
DelBene	Lee (NV)	Schneider
Delgado	Levin (CA)	Schrader
Demings	Levin (MI)	Schrier
DeSaulnier	Lewis	Scott (VA)
Deutch	Lieu, Ted	Scott, David
Dingell	Lipinski	Serrano
Doggett	Loeback	Sewell (AL)
Doyle, Michael	Lofgren	Shalala
F.	Lowenthal	Sherman
Engel	Lowey	Sherrill
Escobar	Lujan	Sires
Eshoo	Luria	Slotkin
Espallat	Lynch	Smith (WA)
Evans	Malinowski	Soto
Finkenauer	Maloney,	Spanberger
Fletcher	Carolyn B.	Speier
Foster	Maloney, Sean	Stanton
Frankel	Matsui	Stevens
Fudge	McAdams	Suozzi
Gallego	McBath	Swalwell (CA)
Garamendi	McCollum	Takano
Garcia (IL)	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
Garcia (TX)	McNerney	Thompson (MS)
Golden	Meeks	Titus
Gomez	Meng	Tlaib
Gonzalez (TX)	Moore	Tonko
Gottheimer	Morelle	Torres (CA)
Green, Al (TX)	Moulton	Torres Small
Grijalva	Mucarsel-Powell	(NM)
Haaland	Murphy (FL)	Trahan
Harder (CA)	Nadler	Trone
Hastings	Napolitano	Underwood
Hayes	Neal	Van Drew
Heck	Neguse	Vargas
Higgins (NY)	Norcross	Veasey
Hill (CA)	O'Halleran	Vela
Himes	Ocasio-Cortez	Velázquez
Horn, Kendra S.	Pallone	Visclosky
Horsford	Panetta	Wasserman
Houlahan	Pappas	Schultz
Hoyer	Pascrell	Waters
Hudson	Payne	Watson Coleman
Huffman	Perlmutter	Welch
Jackson Lee	Peters	Wexton
Jayapal	Peterson	Wild
Jeffries	Phillips	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (GA)	Pingree	Yarmuth
Johnson (TX)	Pocan	

NAYS—191

Abraham	Cheney	Gonzalez (OH)
Aderholt	Cline	Gooden
Allen	Cloud	Gosar
Amash	Cole	Granger
Amodeli	Collins (GA)	Graves (GA)
Armstrong	Comer	Graves (LA)
Arrington	Conaway	Graves (MO)
Babin	Cook	Green (TN)
Bacon	Crawford	Griffith
Baird	Crenshaw	Grothman
Balderson	Curtis	Guest
Banks	Davidson (OH)	Guthrie
Barr	Davis, Rodney	Hagedorn
Bergman	DesJarlais	Harris
Biggs	Diaz-Balart	Hartzler
Bilirakis	Duncan	Hern, Kevin
Bishop (UT)	Dunn	Herrera Beutler
Bost	Emmer	Hice (GA)
Brady	Estes	Higgins (LA)
Brooks (AL)	Ferguson	Hill (AR)
Brooks (IN)	Fitzpatrick	Holding
Buchanan	Fleischmann	Hollingsworth
Buck	Flores	Huizenga
Bucshon	Fortenberry	Hunter
Burchett	Fox (NC)	Hurd (TX)
Burgess	Fulcher	Johnson (LA)
Byrne	Gaetz	Johnson (OH)
Calvert	Gallagher	Johnson (SD)
Carter (GA)	Gianforte	Jordan
Carter (TX)	Gibbs	Joyce (OH)
Chabot	Gohmert	Joyce (PA)

Katko	Newhouse	Stauber	Golden	Luján	Sarbanes	Reschenthaler	Smith (NE)	Walden
Keller	Norman	Stefanik	Gomez	Luria	Scanlon	Rice (SC)	Smith (NJ)	Walker
Kelly (MS)	Nunes	Steil	Gonzalez (TX)	Lynch	Schakowsky	Riggleman	Smucker	Walorski
Kelly (PA)	Olson	Steube	Gottheimer	Malinowski	Schiff	Roby	Spano	Waltz
King (IA)	Palazzo	Stewart	Green, Al (TX)	Maloney,	Schneider	Rodgers (WA)	Stauber	Watkins
King (NY)	Palmer	Stivers	Grijalva	Carolyn B.	Schrader	Roe, David P.	Stefanik	Weber (TX)
Kinzinger	Pence	Taylor	Haaland	Maloney, Sean	Schrier	Rogers (AL)	Steil	Webster (FL)
Kustoff (TN)	Perry	Thompson (PA)	Harder (CA)	Matsui	Scott (VA)	Rogers (KY)	Steube	Wenstrup
LaHood	Posey	Thornberry	Hastings	McAdams	Scott, David	Rose, John W.	Stewart	Westerman
LaMalfa	Ratcliffe	Timmons	Hayes	McBath	Serrano	Rouzer	Stivers	Williams
Lamborn	Reed	Tipton	Heck	McCollum	Sewell (AL)	Roy	Taylor	Wilson (SC)
Latta	Reschenthaler	Turner	Higgins (NY)	McGovern	Shalala	Rutherford	Thompson (PA)	Wittman
Lesko	Rice (SC)	Upton	Hill (CA)	McNerney	Sherman	Scalise	Thornberry	Wittman
Long	Riggleman	Wagner	Himes	Meeks	Sherrill	Schweikert	Timmons	Womack
Loudermilk	Rodgers (WA)	Walberg	Horn, Kendra S.	Meng	Sires	Scott, Austin	Tipton	Woodall
Lucas	Roe, David P.	Walden	Horsford	Moore	Slotkin	Sensenbrenner	Turner	Wright
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (AL)	Walker	Houlihan	Morrell	Smith (WA)	Shimkus	Upton	Young
Marchant	Rogers (KY)	Walorski	Hoyer	Moulton	Soto	Simpson	Wagner	Zeldin
Massie	Rose, John W.	Waltz	Huffman	Mucarsel-Powell	Spanberger	Smith (MO)	Walberg	
Mast	Rouzer	Watkins	Jackson Lee	Murphy (FL)	Speier			
McCarthy	Roy	Weber (TX)	Jayapal	Nadler	Stanton			
McCaull	Rutherford	Webster (FL)	Jeffries	Napolitano	Stevens			
McClintock	Scalise	Wenstrup	Johnson (GA)	Neal	Suozi			
McHenry	Schweikert	Westerman	Johnson (TX)	Neguse	Swalwell (CA)			
McKinley	Scott, Austin	Williams	Kaptur	Norcross	Takano			
Meadows	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)	Keating	O'Halleran	Thompson (CA)			
Meuser	Shimkus	Wittman	Kelly (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)			
Miller	Simpson	Womack	Kennedy	Pallone	Titus			
Mitchell	Smith (MO)	Woodall	Khan	Panetta	Tlaib			
Moolenaar	Smith (NE)	Wright	Kildee	Pappas	Tonko			
Mooney (WV)	Smith (NJ)	Young	Kilmer	Pascrell	Torres (CA)			
Mullin	Smucker	Zeldin	Kim	Payne	Torres Small			
Murphy (NC)	Spano		Kind	Perlmutter	(NM)			
			Kirkpatrick	Peters	Trahan			
			Krishnamoorthi	Peterson	Trone			
			Kuster (NH)	Phillips	Underwood			
			Lamb	Pingree	Van Drew			
			Langevin	Pocan	Vargas			
			Larsen (WA)	Porter	Veasey			
			Larson (CT)	Pressley	Vela			
			Lawrence	Price (NC)	Velázquez			
			Lee (CA)	Quigley	Visclosky			
			Lee (NV)	Raskin	Wasserman			
			Levin (CA)	Rice (NY)	Schultz			
			Levin (MI)	Richmond	Waters			
			Lewis	Rose (NY)	Watson Coleman			
			Lieu, Ted	Rouda	Welch			
			Lipinski	Roybal-Allard	Wexton			
			Loeb	Ruiz	Wild			
			Lofgren	Ruppersberger	Wilson (FL)			
			Lowenthal	Rush	Yarmuth			
			Lowey	Sánchez				

NOT VOTING—13

Bishop (NC)	Lawson (FL)	Rooney (FL)
Budd	Marshall	Ryan
Cardenas	McEachin	Yoho
Cummings	Omar	
Gabbard	Roby	

□ 1427

Messrs. HUNTER, MULLIN, WESTERMAN, BRADY, and WALBERG changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY). The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 190, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 559]

YEAS—228

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

NAYS—190

Abraham	Duncan	Joyce (PA)
Aderholt	Dunn	Katko
Allen	Emmer	Keller
Amash	Estes	Kelly (MS)
Amodei	Ferguson	Kelly (PA)
Armstrong	Fitzpatrick	King (IA)
Arrington	Fleischmann	King (NY)
Bacon	Flores	Kinzie
Baird	Fortenberry	Kustoff (TN)
Balderson	Fox (NC)	LaHood
Banks	Gaetz	LaMalfa
Barr	Gallagher	Lamborn
Bergman	Gianforte	Latta
Biggs	Gibbs	Lesko
Bilirakis	Gohmert	Long
Bishop (UT)	Gonzalez (OH)	Loudermilk
Bost	Gooden	Lucas
Brady	Gosar	Luetkemeyer
Brooks (AL)	Granger	Marchant
Brooks (IN)	Graves (GA)	Massie
Buchanan	Graves (LA)	Mast
Buck	Graves (MO)	McCarthy
Bucshon	Green (TN)	McCaull
Burchett	Griffith	McClintock
Burgess	Grothman	McHenry
Byrne	Guest	McKinley
Calvert	Guthrie	Meadows
Carter (GA)	Hagedorn	Meuser
Carter (TX)	Harris	Miller
Chabot	Hartzer	Mitchell
Cheney	Hern, Kevin	Moolenaar
Cline	Herrera Beutler	Mooney (WV)
Cloud	Hice (GA)	Mullin
Cole	Higgins (LA)	Murphy (NC)
Collins (GA)	Hill (AR)	Newhouse
Comer	Holding	Norman
Conaway	Hudson	Nunes
Cook	Huizenga	Olson
Crawford	Hunter	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Hurd (TX)	Palmer
Curtis	Johnson (LA)	Pence
Davidson (OH)	Johnson (OH)	Perry
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	Posey
DesJarlais	Jordan	Ratcliffe
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)	Reed

NOT VOTING—14

Babin	Gabbard	Omar
Bishop (NC)	Hollingsworth	Rooney (FL)
Budd	Lawson (FL)	Ryan
Cummings	Marshall	Yoho
Fulcher	McEachin	

□ 1434

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 559.

OPPOSING THE DECISION TO END CERTAIN UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO PREVENT TURKISH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST SYRIAN KURDISH FORCES IN NORTHEAST SYRIA

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 joint resolution (H.J. Res. 77) opposing the decision to end certain United States efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in Northeast Syria, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 354, nays 60, answered “present” 4, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 560]

YEAS—354

Adams	Bilirakis	Bustos
Aderholt	Bishop (GA)	Butterfield
Aguilar	Bishop (UT)	Calvert
Allred	Blumenauer	Carbajal
Amodei	Blunt Rochester	Cárdenas
Armstrong	Bonamici	Carson (IN)
Arrington	Bost	Carter (GA)
Axne	Boyle, Brendan	Cartwright
Bacon	F.	Case
Balderson	Brady	Casten (IL)
Banks	Brindisi	Castor (FL)
Barr	Brooks (IN)	Castro (TX)
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Chabot
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Cheney
Beatty	Buchanan	Chu, Judy
Bera	Buck	Ciçilline
Beyer	Bucshon	Cisneros

Clark (MA) Hudson
Clarke (NY) Huffman
Clay Huizenga
Cleaver Hurd (TX)
Cline Jackson Lee
Cloud Jayapal
Clyburn Jeffries
Cohen Johnson (GA)
Cole Johnson (LA)
Collins (GA) Johnson (OH)
Conaway Johnson (SD)
Connolly Johnson (TX)
Cook Joyce (OH)
Cooper Kaptur
Correa Katko
Costa Keating
Courtney Keller
Cox (CA) Kelly (IL)
Craig Kelly (PA)
Crawford Kennedy
Crenshaw Khanna
Crist Kildee
Crow Kilmer
Cuellar Kim
Cunningham Kind
Curtis King (NY)
Davids (KS) Kinzinger
Davis (CA) Kirkpatrick
Davis, Danny K. Krishnamoorthi
Davis, Rodney Kuster (NH)
Dean Kustoff (TN)
DeFazio LaHood
DeGette LaMalfa
DeLauro Lamb
DelBene Lamborn
Delgado Langevin
Demings Larsen (WA)
DeSaulnier Larson (CT)
Deutch Latta
Diaz-Balart Lawrence
Dingell Lee (CA)
Doggett Lee (NV)
Doyle, Michael F. Levin (CA)
Emmer Levin (MI)
Engel Lewis
Escobar Lieu, Ted
Eshoo Lipinski
Espallat Loebach
Evans Lofgren
Ferguson Lowenthal
Finkenauer Lowey
Fitzpatrick Lucas
Fletcher Lujan
Flores Luria
Fortenberry Lynch
Foster Malinowski
Foxx (NC) Maloney
Frankel Carolyn B.
Fudge Maloney, Sean
Gallagher Marchant
Galleo Matsui
Garamendi McAdams
Garcia (IL) McBath
Garcia (TX) McCarthy
Gianforte McCaul
Golden McCollum
Gomez McGovern
Gonzalez (OH) McHenry
Gonzalez (TX) McKinley
Gottheimer McNeerney
Granger Meeks
Graves (LA) Meng
Graves (MO) Mitchell
Green (TN) Moolenaar
Green, Al (TX) Moore
Griffith Morelle
Grijalva Moulton
Grothman Mucarsel-Powell
Guthrie Murphy (FL)
Haaland Nadler
Hagedorn Napolitano
Harder (CA) Neal
Hartzer Neguse
Hastings Newhouse
Hayes Norcross
Heck Nunes
Hern, Kevin O'Halleran
Herrera Beutler Ocasio-Cortez
Higgins (LA) Olson
Higgins (NY) Pallone
Hill (AR) Palmer
Hill (CA) Panetta
Himes Pappas
Holding Pascrell
Horn, Kendra S. Payne
Horsford Perlmutter
Houlahan Perry
Hoyer Peters
Phillips Phillips
Pingree Westerman

Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin
NAYS—60
Abraham
Allen
Babin
Baird
Bergman
Biggs
Brooks (AL)
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (TX)
Comer
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Fleischmann
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Guest
Harris
Hollingsworth
Hunter
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Norman
Palazzo
Pence
Posey
Reed
Rice (SC)
Rose, John W.
Rutherford
Smith (MO)
Steube
Walberg
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Williams

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4

Amash
Gibbs
Hice (GA)
Roy

NOT VOTING—14

Bishop (NC)
Budd
Cummings
Gabbard
Lawson (FL)
McEachin
Omar
Peterson
Rooney (FL)
Rush
Ryan
Speier
Webster (FL)
Yoho

□ 1444

Mr. LONG changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GOSAR changed his vote from "present" to "nay."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I was in the Rayburn room meeting with constituents and was not alerted to the vote being called. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 560.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, it was my intention to vote yea on Representative ELIOT ENGEL of New York's House Joint Resolution 77 (Roll Call Vote no. 560) on October 16, 2019.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes today to attend the funeral of a family friend. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 558, "nay" on rollcall No. 559 and "nay" on rollcall No. 560.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Any recorded vote on the postponed question will be taken later.

ONDCP TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2019

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 3889) to amend the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 to make technical corrections, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3889

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "ONDCP Technical Corrections Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998 TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking "National Drug Control Program Agency" and inserting "National Drug Control Program agency" each place it appears;

(2) by striking "National Drug Control Program Agencies" and inserting "National Drug Control Program agencies" each place it appears;

(3) in section 702(15), by striking "tribal" each place it appears and inserting "Tribal";

(4) in section 703—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (4), by striking "program,"

and inserting "programs,"; and

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking "High-Intensity" and inserting "High Intensity"; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking "chapter" each place it appears and inserting "title";

(5) in section 704—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking "section 704(c)(4)" and inserting "subsection (c)(5)"; and

(II) in clause (iv), by striking "section 704(j)" and inserting "subsection (j)"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by striking "The Director shall determine whether the coordinator position is a noncareer" and inserting "For purposes of carrying out the previous sentence, the Director shall designate or appoint an"; and

(II) by striking "a career" and inserting "an";

(B) in subsection (b)(21)(A)(iii), by striking "chapter" and inserting "title";

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), by striking "fo" and inserting "of";

(ii) in paragraph (3)(E)(ii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking "subparagraph (A)" and inserting "clause (i)"; and

(II) in subclause (II), by striking "clause (i)" and inserting "subclause (I)"; and

(iii) in paragraph (5)(B)—

(I) by striking "The Director shall determine whether the coordinator position is a noncareer" and inserting "For purposes of carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall designate or appoint an"; and

(II) by striking "a career" and inserting "an";

(D) in subsection (d)—

(i) paragraph (8)—

(I) in subparagraph (E)—

(aa) in clause (iii), by moving subclauses (I) through (V) two ems to the left so that the left margin of such clause is aligned with the margin of clause (iii);

(bb) by moving clause (iii) two ems to the left so that the left margin of such clause is aligned with the margin of subparagraph (E); and

(cc) by redesignating clause (iii) as subparagraph (F); and

(II) in subparagraph (F), as so redesignated—

(aa) by redesignating subclauses (I) through (V) as clauses (i) through (v), respectively; and

(bb) in clause (v), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(ii) in paragraph (9), by striking “section 704(f)(5);” and inserting “subsection (f)(5); and”; and

(E) in subsection (j)—

(i) by striking “The Director shall determine whether the coordinator position is a noncareer” and inserting “For purposes of carrying out the previous sentence, the Director shall designate or appoint an”;

(ii) by striking “a career” and inserting “an”; and

(iii) by inserting “section” before “706”;

(6) in section 705—

(A) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “that every” and inserting “than every”; and

(B) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(II) in subparagraph (C)—

(aa) by inserting “that may impede applicants” after “barriers”; and

(bb) by striking “impediments” and all that follows through “agencies”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), in the heading, by striking “DRUG CONTROL” and inserting “DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM”;

(7) in section 707(o)(2)(B), by striking “802(33)” and inserting “802(33))”; and

(8) in section 709—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the heading, by inserting “AND CONTINUING” before “THREATS”;

(ii) by striking “The Director shall determine whether the coordinator position is a noncareer” and inserting “For purposes of carrying out the previous sentence, the Director shall designate or appoint an”; and

(iii) by striking “a career” and inserting “an”;

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (3)(F), by striking “response of” and inserting “response to”; and

(ii) in paragraph (4)(B)(iii), by inserting “the” before “plan, where”; and

(C) in subsection (f)(1), by striking “sub-title” and inserting “subsection”.

(b) REPEAL OF ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENT.—The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-469; 120 Stat. 3502) is amended—

(1) by repealing section 203; and

(2) in section 1(c), in the table of contents, by striking the item relating to section 203.

(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION ACT OF 2018.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—The Substance Abuse Prevention Act of 2018 (subtitle K of title VIII of Public Law 115-271) is amended—

(A) in section 8203—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) in the heading, by striking “NATIONAL NARCOTICS LEADERSHIP ACT OF 1988” and inserting “ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988”;

(II) in paragraph (1), by striking “the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988” and inserting “subtitle A of title I of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988”;

(III) by striking paragraph (3);

(IV) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3); and

(V) in paragraph (3)(A), as so redesignated, by striking “National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988” and inserting “Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988”;

(ii) in subsection (b)—

(I) in the heading, by striking “NATIONAL NARCOTICS LEADERSHIP ACT OF 1988” and inserting “ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988”;

(II) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “National Narcotics Leadership

Act of 1988” and inserting “Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988”; and

(III) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking “in section 1032(b)(1)(A) (21 U.S.C. 1532(b)(1)(A)), by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following” and inserting “by amending section 1032(b)(3)(D) (21 U.S.C. 1532(b)(3)(D)) to read as follows”; and

(iii) in the quoted matter added by subsection (b)(4)(B)—

(I) in clause (iii), by moving subclauses (I) and (II) two ems to the left so that the left margins of such subclauses are aligned with the margin of clause (iii);

(II) by moving clause (iii) two ems to the left so that the left margin of such clause is aligned with the margin of subparagraph (B) of subsection (b)(4);

(III) by redesignating clause (iii) as subparagraph (D); and

(IV) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated—

(aa) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively; and

(bb) in clause (ii), as so redesignated, by striking “tears” and inserting “years”; and

(B) in section 8221—

(i) in the quoted matter added by subsection (a), by striking “SEC. 706. NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.”; and

(ii) in subsection (a), by striking “amended to read as follows:” and inserting “amended—

“(1) by striking subsections (a) and (b);

“(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (h) and (i), respectively; and

“(3) by inserting before subsection (h), as so redesignated, the following:”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Substance Abuse Prevention Act of 2018 (subtitle K of title VIII of Public Law 115-271).

(3) MATCHING REQUIREMENT REVIVED AND RESTORED.—Section 1032(b)(1)(A)(iii) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1532(b)(1)(A)) is revived and restored as if the amendment made by section 8203(b)(4) of the Substance Abuse Prevention Act of 2018 (subtitle K of title VIII of Public Law 115-271) had never been enacted.

(4) ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998.—Section 706 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)(N)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking “Programs” and inserting “Program agencies”; and

(B) in clause (iii), by striking “Agencies” and inserting “Program agencies”;

(2) in subsection (c)(2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(M)”;

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “office” and inserting “Office”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)—

(i) in subclause (III), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(ii) in subclause (IV), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a period; and

(4) in subsection (g)(3), in subparagraph (B), by striking “chapter,” and inserting “title.”;

(e) ADMINISTRATION OF GRANT.—Section 4 of Public Law 107-82 (21 U.S.C. 1521 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “The Director” and inserting “Beginning in fiscal year 2020, the Director”; and

(B) by striking “, using amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (d),”;

and

(2) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) ADMINISTRATION OF GRANT.—

“(1) DURATION.—With respect to a grant made under subsection (a) in fiscal year 2020, the term of the grant shall be 4 years.

“(2) DISBURSEMENT.—To the extent amounts are provided in appropriation Acts for such grant, the Director shall disburse the amount of the grant made under subsection (a) on an annual basis.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this bipartisan legislation that will make technical changes to the reauthorization of the Office of National Drug Control Policy included in last year's SUPPORT Act.

As we all know, we are in the midst of a substance use disorder epidemic fueled by the proliferation of opioids, exacerbated by synthetic opioids like fentanyl, and increased use of methamphetamines, among other threats.

This year, Americans will lose close to 70,000 friends and family and loved ones due to drug overdoses. More Americans are now dying annually due to overdose than at the height of the AIDS crisis or during the entire Vietnam war.

No community is unaffected by the crisis. In my home of Orange County, California, drug and alcohol overdose deaths have increased by 82 percent since 2000. Across our country, our constituents are asking us to advance solutions to address this epidemic.

Last year, Congress passed and President Trump signed the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, a wide-ranging, bipartisan bill aimed at addressing treatment, prevention, recovery, and enforcement.

The SUPPORT Act represents an important step in the right direction to reverse the tide of overdose deaths. The SUPPORT Act included provisions to reauthorize and reform the Office of National Drug Control Policy, a component of the Executive Office of the President.

ONDCP plays a critical role in overseeing the Federal Government's drug control efforts. However, there were several technical issues in the SUPPORT Act that must be corrected to ensure that the office can properly carry out its duties as Congress intended and improve the Federal Government's response to this crisis.

The ONDCP Technical Corrections Act of 2019 would ensure the integrity of the performance measurement system, help ONDCP hire the best people to address the addiction crisis, and improve the effectiveness of grant programs. These corrections would help ONDCP's efficient and effective execution of its mission: preventing, combating, and treating the effects of drug proliferation throughout our Nation.

I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), my fellow Member, for joining me in introducing this bill and the committee staff on both sides of the aisle for working diligently to develop and advance it. I look forward to the House of Representatives passing this bill today.

There is much more to be done to address the addiction crisis, and I look forward to continued work with all of my colleagues on this important issue.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, October 15, 2019.

Hon. ELLJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chair, Committee on Oversight and Reform,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CUMMINGS: I write concerning H.R. 3889, the "ONDCP Technical Corrections Act of 2019," which was additionally referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 3889, the Committee on Energy and Commerce agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. I also request that you support my request to name members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

Finally, I would appreciate the inclusion of this letter into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 3889.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM,
Washington, DC, October 16, 2019.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3889, the ONDCP Technical Corrections Act of 2019. As you know, the bill was referred primarily to the Committee on Oversight and Reform with an additional referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

I thank you for allowing the Committee on Energy and Commerce to be discharged from further consideration of the bill to expedite floor consideration. This discharge in no way affects your jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill, and it will not serve as precedent for future referrals. In addition, should a conference on the bill be necessary, I would support your request to have the Committee on Energy and Commerce represented on the conference committee.

I would be pleased to include this letter and any response in the Congressional Record during floor consideration to memorialize our understanding.

Sincerely,

ELLJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3889, the ONDCP Technical Corrections Act of 2019. Simply, this bill makes technical amendments to a law we passed last Congress.

We moved quickly last Congress to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The reauthorization was drafted to reinvigorate the office and give the Trump administration additional authorities to address the opioid crisis.

Last Congress, the Committee on Oversight and Reform worked across party lines on a policy solution. President Trump appointed Jim Carroll to lead that office. The Senate confirmed his nomination earlier this year.

Since then, Director Carroll has twice testified before the Committee on Oversight and Reform about the good work the administration is doing to combat the crisis. This bill will help to further support this administration's good work.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) for his good work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3889, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1496) to amend the Act of August 25, 1958, commonly known as the "Former Presidents Act of 1958", with respect to the monetary allowance payable to a former President, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1496

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act entitled "An Act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presi-

dents of the United States, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1958 (commonly known as the "Former Presidents Act of 1958") (3 U.S.C. 102 note), is amended—

(1) by striking "That (a) each" and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE BEFORE PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.

"(a) Each";

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as section 3 and adjusting the margin accordingly; and

(3) by inserting after section 1, as so designated, the following:

"SEC. 2. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE AFTER PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.

"(a) ANNUITIES AND ALLOWANCES.—

"(1) ANNUITY.—Each modern former President shall be entitled for the remainder of his or her life to receive from the United States an annuity at the rate of \$200,000 per year, subject to subsections (b)(2) and (c), to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(2) ALLOWANCE.—The Administrator of General Services is authorized to provide each modern former President a monetary allowance at the rate of \$200,000 per year, subject to the availability of appropriations and subsections (b)(2), (c), and (d).

"(b) DURATION; FREQUENCY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The annuity and allowance under subsection (a) shall each—

"(A) commence on the day after the date on which an individual becomes a modern former President;

"(B) terminate on the date on which the modern former President dies; and

"(C) be payable on a monthly basis.

"(2) APPOINTIVE OR ELECTIVE POSITIONS.—The annuity and allowance under subsection (a) shall not be payable for any period during which a modern former President holds an appointive or elective position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate.

"(c) COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES.—Effective December 1 of each year, each annuity and allowance under subsection (a) that commenced before that date shall be increased by the same percentage by which benefit amounts under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) are increased, effective as of that date, as a result of a determination under section 215(i) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).

"(d) LIMITATION ON MONETARY ALLOWANCE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the monetary allowance payable under subsection (a)(2) to a modern former President for any 12-month period—

"(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), may not exceed the amount by which—

"(i) the monetary allowance that (but for this subsection) would otherwise be so payable for such 12-month period, exceeds (if at all)

"(ii) the applicable reduction amount for such 12-month period; and

"(B) shall not be less than the amount determined under paragraph (4).

"(2) DEFINITION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'applicable reduction amount' means, with respect to any modern former President and in connection with any 12-month period, the amount by which—

"(i) the sum of—

"(I) the adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of the modern former President for the most recent taxable year for which a tax return is available; and

“(II) any interest excluded from the gross income of the modern former President under section 103 of such Code for such taxable year, exceeds (if at all)

“(ii) \$400,000, subject to subparagraph (C).

“(B) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return, subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (A)(i) shall be applied by taking into account both the amounts properly allocable to the modern former President and the amounts properly allocable to the spouse of the modern former President.

“(C) COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES.—The dollar amount specified in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be adjusted at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, the monetary allowance of the modern former President is increased under subsection (c) (disregarding this subsection).

“(3) DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

“(i) the terms ‘return’ and ‘return information’ have the meanings given those terms in section 6103(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

“(ii) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of the Treasury’s delegate.

“(B) REQUIREMENT.—A modern former President may not receive a monetary allowance under subsection (a)(2) unless the modern former President discloses to the Secretary, upon the request of the Secretary, any return or return information of the modern former President or spouse of the modern former President that the Secretary determines is necessary for purposes of calculating the applicable reduction amount under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

“(C) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Except as provided in section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may not, with respect to a return or return information disclosed to the Secretary under subparagraph (B)—

“(i) disclose the return or return information to any entity or person; or

“(ii) use the return or return information for any purpose other than to calculate the applicable reduction amount under paragraph (2).

“(4) INCREASED COSTS DUE TO SECURITY NEEDS.—With respect to the monetary allowance that would be payable to a modern former President under subsection (a)(2) for any 12-month period but for the limitation under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection, the Administrator of General Services, in coordination with the Director of the United States Secret Service, shall determine the amount of the allowance that is needed to pay the increased cost of doing business that is attributable to the security needs of the modern former President.

“(e) WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.—The widow or widower of each modern former President shall be entitled to receive from the United States a monetary allowance at a rate of \$100,000 per year (subject to paragraph (4)), payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall waive the right to each other annuity or pension to which she or he is entitled under any other Act of Congress. The monetary allowance of such widow or widower—

“(1) commences on the day after the modern former President dies;

“(2) terminates on the last day of the month before such widow or widower dies;

“(3) is not payable for any period during which such widow or widower holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate; and

“(4) shall, after its commencement date, be increased at the same time that, and by the

same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c).

“(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘modern former President’ means a person—

“(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States of America;

“(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated—

“(A) other than by removal pursuant to section 4 of article II of the Constitution of the United States of America; and

“(B) after the date of enactment of the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019; and

“(3) who does not then currently hold such office.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Former Presidents Act of 1958 is amended—

(1) in section 1(f)(2), as designated by this section—

(A) by striking “terminated other than” and inserting the following: “terminated—

“(A) other than”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) on or before the date of enactment of the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019; and”; and

(2) in section 3, as redesignated by this section—

(A) by inserting after the section enumerator the following: “AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.”; and

(B) by inserting “or modern former President” after “former President” each place that term appears.

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or an amendment made by this Act shall be construed to affect—

(1) any provision of law relating to the security or protection of a former President or modern former President, or a member of the family of a former President or modern former President; or

(2) funding, under the Former Presidents Act of 1958 or any other law, to carry out any provision of law described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 4. APPLICABILITY.

Section 2 of the Former Presidents Act of 1958, as added by section 2(a)(3) of this Act, shall not apply to—

(1) any individual who is a former President on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) the widow or widower of an individual described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1496 would amend the former President’s Act of 1958 to cap a former President’s annual pension at \$200,000, indexed to inflation. The bill also would provide an additional annual allowance for expenses that would start at \$200,000.

Under this bill, the annual allowance would be reduced dollar for dollar in instances in which a former President’s adjusted gross income in a taxable year exceeds \$400,000.

Taxpayers should not have to pay for a former President’s allowance if the former President is making a comfortable living earning millions of dollars a year, as many former Presidents do.

This legislation would not affect any funding for the security and protection of former Presidents and their spouses. This legislation would update the pension amount for surviving spouses of former Presidents, which has been unchanged since 1958, by increasing it from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this bill makes fiscal sense and urge Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Arizona for yielding.

I rise in support of H.R. 1496, the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019.

As has already been mentioned, in 1958, Congress passed the Former Presidents Act, and that was at a time period where Presidents did not have the same financial opportunities that they have today.

Recent former Presidents have earned millions of dollars after leaving office from speaking fees, book deals, and other endeavors. For example, President Clinton earned more than \$100 million in speaking fees between 2001 and 2013. President George W. Bush received \$10 million for a book deal. President Obama and the former First Lady reportedly signed a joint book deal worth over \$65 million.

It is just a fact of the modern Presidency that these financial opportunities are now available to former Presidents.

Given these financial benefits, it is no longer necessary to provide the level of taxpayer-funded support that was envisioned back in 1958.

So, H.R. 1496 is an important step to saving taxpayer dollars by amending the law to reflect the financial realities of the modern Presidency.

This bill reforms the pension amount for former Presidents and surviving spouses. This bill also changes the amount and the way that additional benefits to former Presidents are allotted. Currently, former Presidents are

eligible for benefits paid through annual appropriations for things like office space and leases, furniture and supplies, staff salaries, and so forth.

This bill would cut the allowance for those type of expenses to \$200,000 to each former President. This allowance will further be reduced, dollar for dollar, based on the former President's income over \$400,000.

So, in this era of massive Federal deficits, I believe it is important that our former Presidents lead the Nation by example in cutting unnecessary spending.

I want to, again, assure my colleagues that this bill does not affect security in any way.

I want to thank Senator ERNST for a companion bill in the Senate and, also, Chairman CUMMINGS and my colleagues on the other side for supporting this bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1496, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARILYN MONROE POST OFFICE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1252) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6531 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the "Marilyn Monroe Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1252

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

SECTION 1. MARILYN MONROE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6531 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, shall be known and designated as the "Marilyn Monroe Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Marilyn Monroe Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), my fellow Representative.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman ROUDA for this opportunity to speak on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to be a Representative of the San Fernando Valley in the United States House of Representatives.

I rise today to honor two American artists: the great Marilyn Monroe and Ritchie Valens.

I offer these bills, H.R. 1252 and 1253, today on the floor of the House of Representatives to name the post offices of Van Nuys and Pacoima, California, in their honor.

First, I offer H.R. 1252 in celebration of the talented and legendary Marilyn Monroe, who has roots in my district. Marilyn Monroe was born in Los Angeles, California, grew up in Van Nuys, and attended Van Nuys High School. She grew up poor and bounced around orphanages as a child.

Back then, the chances of a poor woman like Marilyn Monroe becoming a national success and musical legend was nearly impossible, but she beat the odds. Despite her turbulent childhood, Marilyn Monroe found stability and joy while living in Van Nuys, California.

Her hard work and perseverance led her to become a timeless, internationally recognized icon.

In a world where many believe wealth, status, or name determine one's destiny, Marilyn Monroe's story defies the odds and inspires many others to believe they, too, can achieve very similar success.

Marilyn Monroe showed us that dreaming big and working hard means something in America. Marilyn Monroe went off to become an artist and a trailblazer, starring in her own movies and setting records during her singing career.

It is with great pride that I introduce this bill to rename the Van Nuys Post Office in celebration of the life and the incredible history of Marilyn Monroe.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1252, introduced by Representative TONY CÁRDENAS. This bill names the post office located in Van Nuys, California, in honor of Marilyn Monroe.

Miss Monroe spent her formative years in Van Nuys and attended the high school in the area. The neighborhood held a special place in her heart.

She has said it—Van Nuys—was a source of joy, as it served as an escape from her turbulent childhood, and it was Van Nuys where she was discovered at the local airport. From there, Marilyn Monroe became one of Amer-

ica's most famous and recognizable pop icons.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1252.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RITCHIE VALENS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1253) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13507 Van Nuys Boulevard in Pacoima, California, as the "Ritchie Valens Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1253

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

SECTION 1. RITCHIE VALENS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13507 Van Nuys Boulevard in Pacoima, California, shall be known and designated as the "Ritchie Valens Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ritchie Valens Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), my fellow Member.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank both Representatives who are handling the floor at this moment and paying their proper respects and appropriate comments on these bills.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to rise today and offer H.R. 1253, which would designate the post office in Pacoima,

California, as the Ritchie Valens Post Office Building.

Ritchie Valens was born and raised in my home neighborhood of Pacoima and attended San Fernando High School.

The rock and roll legend and father of Chicano rock is celebrated today for pioneering a music style derived from the Chicano culture, and it has reverberated around the world.

He became a nationally renowned rock musician at a time when very few Latinos were recognized in American rock music. Valens' contributions in rock include record-setting hits such as "La Bamba," "Donna," and "Come On, Let's Go."

In March of 2001, Ritchie Valens was inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. Ritchie Valens continues to inspire generations of musicians and is an example of how, even when it seems like there is no path to your dream, you make your own way and build your own path.

Ritchie Valens is an example of the talent that exists in our community, and his legacy is a source of pride for our Pacoima community.

I am honored to offer H.R. 1253 in celebration of the great Ritchie Valens' life, a true trailblazer.

I can tell you, I have witnessed being outside of the United States, for example, when the song "La Bamba" comes on, and every child, usually from the age of 1, 5, 6, 7, or 8—they just can't help it—they just start to move, and they recognize that beautiful music.

To be able to honor this man and his family by naming a post office after him is truly an opportunity that I appreciate, and the entire community appreciates as well.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1253, introduced by Representative TONY CÁRDENAS. This bill names the post office located in Pacoima, California, in honor of Ritchie Valens.

Valens was born in Pacoima. It was there where he discovered his passion for music. After his raw talent was noticed by a producer at a performance, his career took off.

In his short 17 years of life, Valens recorded classic singles, as we heard, as "La Bamba," "Donna," and "Come On, Let's Go."

Tragically, he was killed in a plane crash along with Buddy Holly and J.P. Richardson, a day now referred to as the day music died.

In 2001, Valens was inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. Although Valens may no longer be with us, his music will endure for generations.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1253.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL R. DAVIDSON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1833) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Tulip Avenue in Floral Park, New York, as the "Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1833

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

SECTION 1. LIEUTENANT MICHAEL R. DAVIDSON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Tulip Avenue in Floral Park, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE).

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 1833, which would rename a postal facility in Floral Park, New York, after FDNY Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson, who tragically lost his life in the line of duty a year and a half ago.

My district on Long Island has a long and proud tradition of service in the New York City Fire Department. For generations, young men and women from New York's Fourth Congressional District have joined the FDNY, following in the footsteps of their parents and grandparents. They choose a life of service and sacrifice and dedicate their lives to protecting others.

Lieutenant Michael Davidson was a part of that tradition. Lieutenant Da-

vidson joined the FDNY in May of 2003. Assigned to Harlem Engine Company 69, Michael had the opportunity to serve side by side with his father, Robert, who spent most of his 26-year career at that same firehouse.

Michael was known among his colleagues for his bravery and lifesaving actions, and he received four citations for valor during his career.

As a "nozzle man," he fought fires from the front of the hose and was often the first sent into burning buildings.

On March 22, 2018, Lieutenant Davidson was called to battle a five-alarm fire on a movie set in Harlem. And, as usual, Davidson was the point man on the team that entered the building's basement to fight the blaze.

Conditions quickly became too dangerous for the firefighters to withstand, and, though the unit was ordered to retreat, Lieutenant Davidson was separated from his team in the thick smoke. His colleagues later found him unconscious, and he tragically passed away the next day at Harlem Hospital.

Lieutenant Davidson's death was a devastating and unshakeable loss for the FDNY; for Engine Company 69; for Floral Park; but, most of all, for his family and friends.

That is why this bill is not just about honoring a fallen hero. It is also about honoring a highly respected member of our community; a beloved neighbor; and, above all, a devoted husband to his wife, Eileen, and a loving father of four young children.

Renaming our post office in Floral Park will ensure that Lieutenant Davidson's treasured memory is always in our hearts and minds and that his service and sacrifice are never forgotten.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in honoring a hero and supporting H.R. 1833.

□ 1515

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1833, to name a post office located in Floral Park, New York, in honor of Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson.

Lieutenant Davidson honorably served the New York City Fire Department for 15 years. On March 22, 2018, Lieutenant Davidson lost his life while responding to a five-alarm fire. In dangerous conditions, Lieutenant Davidson became separated from his unit. When he was found later, he was unconscious. Lieutenant Davidson passed away the very next day.

He was known for his bravery and his devotion to his wife and four young children. Our country owes a debt of gratitude to first responders like Lieutenant Davidson. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1833.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SHANNON M. KENT POST OFFICE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2151) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7722 South Main Street in Pine Plains, New York, as the "Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2151

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

SECTION 1. SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SHANNON M. KENT POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7722 South Main Street in Pine Plains, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO).

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true American hero, a fallen soldier, Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon Kent of Pine Plains, New York, who was killed at the age of 35 on January 16 of this year by a suicide bombing in Syria during her fifth combat tour in the Middle East.

Senior Chief Kent, a Dutchess County native and Stissing Mountain High School graduate, was a wife, the mother of two beautiful children, and a cancer survivor. She spoke five languages, including six dialects of Arabic, and deployed with the Navy SEALs to Iraq

and Afghanistan on four different occasions.

Senior Chief Kent gave the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country and will be remembered for her courage and determination. She was the recipient of the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, two Joint Service Commendation Medals, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, and the Joint Service Achievement Medal, to name a few.

In 2016, Senior Chief Kent survived thyroid cancer and, in 2018, commissioned for a special officer program to earn a Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences.

Because of a flawed DOD policy, she was found medically unfit to pursue this degree and, yet, somehow fit enough to be deployed to Syria. Following this decision, Senior Chief Kent sought a waiver from the Navy to override DOD's finding and, again, was denied.

Prior to her death, Senior Chief Kent worked tirelessly to change the Navy and DOD policies that resulted in her fifth deployment. Due to her work, the Navy has made positive changes to its waiver policy, in Senior Chief Kent's honor. I remain hopeful the DOD will follow in the Navy's footsteps.

Today, I urge the House to pass H.R. 2151 to create a memorial for Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon Kent in Dutchess County and name the post office at 7722 South Main Street in Pine Plains, New York, the Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent Post Office.

Senior Chief Kent's memory will live on because she defined what true service means. Honoring Senior Chief Kent in this permanent way will serve as a daily reminder of her heroism and sacrifice.

Senior Chief Kent is survived by her husband, retired Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Kent, and their two young sons. My thoughts remain with her children, husband, and the rest of her family and friends.

I urge my colleagues to make this bill law to honor her life and legacy.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2151. This bill names a post office located in Pine Plains, New York, in honor of Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent.

After high school, Petty Officer Kent chose to serve her country, enlisting in the Navy. She discovered a talent for picking up new languages at the Defense Language Institute. After she graduated, she joined the Navy's cryptologic warfare unit.

Between 2007 and 2012, Petty Officer Kent was deployed to Iraq three times and once to Afghanistan.

In 2018, she was deployed to Syria, where she provided intelligence on leaders of the Islamic State to the National Security Agency.

On January 16 of this year, Petty Officer Kent was tragically killed in a

suicide bombing in Manbij, Syria. She was only 35 years old, a mother of two boys.

For her bravery, Petty Officer Kent was the recipient of numerous honors, including the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and multiple commendation medals. Her life was cut short, but her service to our country will not be forgotten.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2151.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELIZABETH BUFFUM CHACE POST OFFICE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2451) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 575 Dexter Street in Central Falls, Rhode Island, as the "Elizabeth Buffum Chace Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2451

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

SECTION 1. ELIZABETH BUFFUM CHACE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 575 Dexter Street in Central Falls, Rhode Island, shall be known and designated as the "Elizabeth Buffum Chace Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Elizabeth Buffum Chace Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

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

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before you today to memorialize the remarkable life and legacy of Elizabeth Buffum Chace, a leader of the abolitionist and suffrage movements in Rhode Island, by naming a post office in her honor in the city of Central Falls.

Born in 1806, Elizabeth Buffum Chace was raised by Quaker parents outspoken about their opposition to slavery, often harboring fugitive slaves in their home seeking refuge in Rhode Island. Elizabeth soon became an activist herself, passing around petitions, organizing groups of abolitionists, and even later opening her own home as a station in the Underground Railroad.

Chace spent most of her life in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and was steadfast in her dedication to advancing women's rights, prison reform, and the abolitionist movement. She became known as the Conscience of Rhode Island for her passion for creating social change and her leadership in the face of adversity.

During her later years, she settled down with her husband in Valley Falls, near the present-day city of Central Falls.

She was committed to bettering the lives of others, serving as president of the Rhode Island Women's Suffrage Association, and helped organize a Female Anti-Slavery Society in Massachusetts. She also served on the Ladies' Board of Visitors to the Penal and Correctional Institutions of the State, which examined conditions in the State prison.

Chace's tireless, lifelong activism embodies the best of Rhode Island's values and remains an inspiration for progress still to come.

Elizabeth Buffum Chace continued fighting for women's rights and prison reform in her later years. She eventually passed away on December 12, 1899, and was buried in Providence, Rhode Island. Her legacy was memorialized in 2002, when a bronze bust of Chace was displayed at the Rhode Island State House, the first woman to receive this honor, in recognition of her extraordinary accomplishments.

The dedication of the Central Falls Post Office will serve to commemorate her impact and advocacy for women, children, and communities of color. Her legacy lives on today through the Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center, founded in 1977 by the Warwick Junior League Women's Club to serve as a shelter offering support and services for women and children suffering from domestic violence.

Rhode Island has been forever changed by Elizabeth Buffum Chace and her life's work creating social change. She was a legendary suffragist and abolitionist in the 19th century, and her importance to the State of Rhode Island should be honored by dedicating the Central Falls Post Office in her name.

I am proud to have had the opportunity to honor such an icon as Eliza-

beth Buffum Chace. I would like to extend my gratitude for the support from my friend and colleague Congressman JIM LANGEVIN and also to thank the mayor of the city of Central Falls, Mayor James Diossa, who generated this idea, for his leadership.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2451, introduced by my friend, Representative DAVID CICILLINE. This bill names a post office located in Central Falls, Rhode Island, in honor of Elizabeth Buffum Chace.

Ms. Chace was born to a Quaker family in 1806 in Providence, Rhode Island. She would spend her life as a civil rights activist and eventually be known as the Conscience of Rhode Island.

She played a crucial role in the anti-slavery movement. She opened her home as a stop on the Underground Railroad and was a key organizer for the abolitionists.

Ms. Chace was also a fierce advocate for women's rights and served as the president of the Rhode Island Women's Suffrage Association.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2451.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSE RAMOS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3144) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8520 Michigan Avenue in Whittier, California, as the "Jose Ramos Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3144

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

SECTION 1. JOSE RAMOS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8520 Michigan Avenue in Whittier, California, shall be known and designated as the "Jose Ramos Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Jose Ramos Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ).

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 3144, a bill to designate the United States Postal Service Facility located at 8520 Michigan Avenue in Whittier, California, as the Jose Ramos Post Office Building.

Jose Guadalupe Ramos was born September 17, 1948, in East Los Angeles. He enlisted in the Army in 1965, while he was a sophomore at Garfield High School.

Mr. Ramos served this country in Vietnam as an Army combat medic, often risking his own life caring for others. Mr. Ramos was wounded in Vietnam and was awarded the Purple Heart.

Upon returning home, he was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder, yet his passion and commitment to our country and his fellow servicemembers didn't end.

Many of our veterans at the time found themselves caught in and confused by the crossfire of the public debate over the war in Vietnam. At times, some faced sharp criticism and isolation. Mr. Ramos saw this and decided that he was going to do something about it.

He dedicated his time delivering a message of his experience and those of his fellow veterans to all those who would listen, traveling to universities, schools, and prisons to carry this message.

He undertook a grueling cross-country bicycle trek to draw attention to and advocate for the long overdue "welcome home" that Vietnam veterans never received.

□ 1530

I was honored to work with Mr. Ramos and the Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans organization that he helped found. At his urging, I used the resources of my office to advocate for a national Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day. In our years of working together in this cause, I had a true friend and a partner in that effort. Mr. Ramos' passion inspired many.

The memories of what he endured in service to our country remained with him throughout his life. At times, they presented obstacles. However, he cherished the time spent with grandchildren, his participation in religious pilgrimages, and enjoying life's simple pleasures, like the sunrise and sunset of each passing day.

We lost Jose Ramos in 2017 to pancreatic cancer, a loss not only for his wife, Sylvia, his children, and grandchildren, his loss also left a hole in our community in Whittier. Renaming the Whittier Post Office in his honor is a fitting tribute to Jose Ramos and a very small token of gratitude from a grateful nation for his service.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3144, introduced by Representative LINDA SÁNCHEZ. This bill names a post office located in Whittier, California, in honor of Jose Ramos.

While still in high school, Jose Ramos enlisted in the Army. He served as a combat medic in Vietnam, during which time he was wounded. For his bravery and service, Mr. Ramos was awarded the Purple Heart.

Later diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder, Mr. Ramos dedicated his life to supporting his fellow soldiers. Mr. Ramos understood the criticism and isolation these veterans went through, and he spent many years trying to change the public's perspective of servicemembers.

In his later years, Mr. Ramos spoke at universities and schools about his experiences as a soldier. He was an unforgettable figure in his community.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3144.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHARD G. LUGAR POST OFFICE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3152) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Richard G. Lugar Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3152

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

SECTION 1. RICHARD G. LUGAR POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Richard G. Lugar Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Richard G. Lugar Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON), who happens to have his birthday today. In an effort not to embarrass any Members, we will not sing "Happy Birthday" and simply yield to him to make a few statements.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of a bill to name a U.S. Post Office in Indianapolis in honor of Senator Richard Lugar, who passed away earlier this year.

This bill is supported by the entire Indiana delegation, and I believe it is a wonderful start as we work to advance his iconic legacy.

I was fortunate to know Senator Lugar. He understood what it meant to be a true public servant, and the values he expertly displayed have inspired our work in Congress.

Senator Lugar served as mayor of Indianapolis from 1968 to 1975, and he also represented Indiana honorably in the U.S. Senate from 1977 to 2013.

Senator Lugar was a brilliant scholar, a brave member of our armed services, and a dedicated public servant who championed people and principle over party.

Senator Lugar's distinguished life, Mr. Speaker, is a testament to the type of leader that Indiana cultivates, and his public service is an unquestionable example of his deep commitment to our great country.

A native Hoosier, he studied at Denison University and at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar.

Following graduation, Senator Lugar served in the United States Navy as an intelligence officer.

Senator Lugar rose to prominence in local politics, serving as the mayor of the city of Indianapolis. But it was the Senate where he became venerable, he became known, and he had become the leader that we all came to recognize.

Senator Lugar served as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, where he garnered bipartisan support for great reforms in domestic policy.

Through his Senate tenure, he is perhaps best remembered for his wide-ranging impact on international affairs.

Senator Lugar served for 34 years on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, including two terms as chair.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Mr. Speaker, Senator Lugar helped reduce the threat of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons through the passage and implementation of the Nunn-Lugar Program. This bipartisan effort, Mr. Speaker, secured and dismantled the former power's most deadly weapons, making our world a safer place.

Senator Lugar also played a very important role in America's enactment of sanctions against the apartheid Government of South Africa and in the United States' recognition of a democratic government in the Philippines.

Senator Lugar contributed to the expansion of the NATO alliance; the implementation of the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, PEPFAR, to end the global AIDS epidemic; and the ratification of antiterrorist treaties.

For all he accomplished, Mr. Speaker, Senator Lugar was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2013 by President Barack Obama, our Nation's highest civilian honor.

In his final years, he served as president of The Lugar Center, a nonprofit organization focused on global food security, combating nuclear proliferation, enhancing foreign aid, and promoting bipartisan governance.

Senator Lugar's tireless efforts and commitment to good governance helped make the world a better and safer place, and his commitment to bipartisanship won the respect of people across the political spectrum, including President Barack Obama.

In our very divided society, Mr. Speaker, it is now more important than ever that we reach across the aisle and listen to each other's concerns the same way Senator Lugar did throughout his many years of public service.

All of us, regardless of our party's affiliation, should draw inspiration from Senator Lugar's dedication to our country, and all of us should strengthen his legacy by pledging to advance the Hoosier values and American values of bipartisanship and cooperation that defined his life. Let this bill be the first step to advance that goal. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this effort.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3152. The bill names a post office located in Indianapolis, Indiana, in honor of former Senator Richard G. Lugar.

Even before joining the Senate, Dick Lugar dedicated himself to public service. Senator Lugar worked as an intelligence officer in the Navy, served on the Indianapolis school board, and spent 8 years as the mayor of Indianapolis.

In 1976, Senator Lugar was elected to the United States Senate. Senator Lugar became Indiana's longest serving Senator, serving 36 years until his retirement in 2013.

While in office, Senator Lugar had a wide range of accomplishments that covered many policy areas. He twice chaired the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and worked on bipartisan farm program reforms. Senator Lugar also spent 34 years on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and twice served as chair.

Senator Lugar has received countless awards, including the 2013 Presidential Medal of Freedom and 47 honorary degrees.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3152.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STAFF SERGEANT DYLAN ELCHIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3207) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Mill Street in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, as the "Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3207

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

SECTION 1. STAFF SERGEANT DYLAN ELCHIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Mill Street in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARSON of Indiana). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB).

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3207, my bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Mill Street in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, as the Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building.

Staff Sergeant Elchin served our country valiantly in the United States Air Force and was killed in action in November of 2018. He was a special tactics combat controller who was deployed to Afghanistan in August of last year as part of the U.S. Army Special Operations Force Operational Detachment-Alpha team.

Staff Sergeant Elchin's role included advising the ground force commander, directing air support aircraft, and supporting offensive combat operations. Dylan repeatedly disregarded his personal safety to coordinate lifesaving strikes and combat enemy fighters. Dylan's bravery was credited with saving the lives of many of his fellow soldiers and airmen.

At Staff Sergeant Elchin's funeral last year, we heard how, throughout all of the difficult conditions that Staff Sergeant Elchin experienced in Afghanistan, he was always cheerful, always enthusiastic, and always someone who inspired his fellow airmen no matter what. Mr. Speaker, I believe this is because Staff Sergeant Elchin was living his dream.

Staff Sergeant Elchin was born in Brighton Township, Pennsylvania, and grew up in Beaver County, and from the earliest age he had an interest in serving our country. Staff Sergeant Elchin was eager to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather, who served 8 years, himself, in the United States Army.

At the age of 14, Dylan immersed himself in military history, especially the Vietnam and Gulf wars, and this passion fueled his desire to serve.

Dylan enlisted in the Air Force as a special tactics combat controller, the best of the best, immediately after graduating from Hopewell High School in 2012. Dylan was assigned to the 26th Special Tactics Squadron at Cannon Air Force Base in New Mexico. Dylan was trained for combat operations, like precision strike and personnel recovery, and he was especially skilled in reconnaissance, air traffic control, and terminal attack control operations.

Staff Sergeant Elchin's awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, the Air Force Commendation Medal, the NATO Medal, and many others. Dylan was incredibly young to be honored in so many ways, which is a testament to his bravery, his skill, and his dedication to his mission.

Mr. Speaker, if we do our job and we pass this bill, the citizens of Hookstown and all over Beaver County will never forget Dylan's name, and they never should.

Dylan joins a long line of western Pennsylvanians who gave what Lincoln called the last full measure of devotion. We are proud of Dylan; we thank him for his service and his sacrifice; we honor him; and we will never forget him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 3207.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3207. This bill names the post office located in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, in honor of Air Force Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin.

In 2012, shortly after high school, Dylan enlisted as an Air Force special tactics combat controller. Dylan was assigned to the 26th Special Tactics Squadron at Cannon Air Force Base in New Mexico.

Dylan was deployed to Afghanistan in August of 2018. Just a few months later, he was killed by a roadside bomb.

Staff Sergeant Elchin received several honors, including the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and Army Commendation with Valor. Today, we honor Staff Sergeant Elchin's life, bravery, and sacrifice.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

□ 1545

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3207, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Mill Street in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, as the 'Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAKE HAVASU CITY COMBAT VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 3314) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1750 McCulloch Boulevard North in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, as the "Lake Havasu City Combat Veterans Memorial Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3314

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

SECTION 1. LAKE HAVASU CITY COMBAT VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1750 McCulloch Boulevard North in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, shall be known and designated as the "Lake Havasu City Combat Veterans Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lake Havasu City Combat Veterans Memorial Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 3314 introduced by myself. This bill names a post office as the Lake Havasu City Combat Veterans Memorial Post Office Building.

The post office will honor six brave men from the city who died serving their country.

Carey Dean Harmon lost his life bravely fighting the Tet Offensive.

Scott Broadston fought valiantly in Vietnam and lost his life during a combat assault.

In 2006, Patrick Tinnell was the first from Lake Havasu City to be killed in action during the global war on terror.

Anthony Sausto lost his life fighting in Baghdad, Iraq, in 2007.

Dylan Reid served in Amarah, Iraq, where he died in 2010. He is survived by his daughter, Avery.

Finally, Carl Hammar emigrated from Sweden to the United States and joined the Army while in college. He served two tours in Iraq and one in Afghanistan, where he died in combat.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of these men and their selfless service to this Nation, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3314.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAUL EATON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3329) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5186 Benito Street in Montclair, California, as the "Paul Eaton Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3329

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

SECTION 1. PAUL EATON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5186 Benito Street in Montclair, California, shall be known and designated as the "Paul Eaton Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Paul Eaton Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES).

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA), my colleague, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 3329. This bill would rename the post office in Montclair, California, as the Paul Eaton Post Office Building.

The new name would be a tribute to Paul Eaton, who served as Montclair's mayor for 23 years, making him the longest-serving mayor in Montclair's history.

As a former mayor myself, I can tell you that that is dedication. Being mayor means being on the hook for every pothole, every accident, and every crisis that happens in your city. It is not easy work, but Mayor Eaton made it look so easy.

He uplifted the lives of every single person that he encountered. He was a fierce advocate for Montclair residents and a pillar of the Inland Empire community.

His decades of public service earned him the love, respect, and admiration of everyone.

Mayor Eaton began his career at Bethany Baptist Church and the Ontario-Montclair School District. In 1970, he helped found Montclair's Community Action Committee. There, he earned a reputation as a fierce advocate for Montclair's residents.

Later, he was appointed to the Montclair Planning Commission, where he would serve only until he eventually became a member of the Montclair City Council in 1988. Following Mayor Larry Rhinehart's sudden departure, Mayor Eaton was unanimously installed into the position of mayor by his fellow city council members.

His many achievements include construction of a youth center and a senior center, as well as a state-of-the-art police facility, widening Central Avenue on the I-10 freeway, making critical improvements to the Mission Boulevard and Holt corridors, and ensuring future service to the Montclair Transit Center for the Gold Line light-rail service.

His record of service is truly an example for the next generation. His family continues to carry on the legacy, as many of them also work in public service.

Mayor Eaton passed away in July 2018.

He was survived by his wife, Ginger, who became mayor after the passing of Mayor Eaton. He was also survived by four children, nine grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren. He was loved by everyone.

Let us honor Mayor Eaton and his legacy by passing this bill and renaming the Montclair Post Office.

California, Mr. Speaker, has 53 Members of Congress, and I am so proud to have 52 of those members of the California congressional delegation as cosponsors of this bill, including the distinguished Speaker of the House, NANCY PELOSI, and the Republican minority leader, KEVIN MCCARTHY.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important bill, and I thank the ranking member, Mr. GOSAR, for his assistance in moving this bill forward.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3329 introduced by Representative NORMA TORRES.

This bill names a post office located in Montclair, California, in honor of Paul Eaton.

Paul Eaton was a dedicated civic leader in Montclair for 48 years of his life. In 1970, he was a founding member of Montclair's Community Action Committee. Mr. Eaton spent 18 years with the Community Action Committee, advocating on behalf of residents.

In 1988, he was elected to the city council. Mr. Eaton went on to become the mayor of Montclair and served for 23 consecutive years, making him the longest-serving mayor in Montclair's history.

Mr. Eaton left a lasting legacy in the city. His achievements include vital improvements to the city's critical infrastructure and facilities.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill for my friend, NORMA TORRES, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. TORRES of California). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3329.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JEANNETTE RANKIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1972) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1100 West Kent Avenue in Missoula, Montana, as the "Jeannette Rankin Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1972

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

SECTION 1. JEANNETTE RANKIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1100 West Kent Avenue in Missoula, Montana, shall be known and designated as the "Jeannette Rankin Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Jeannette Rankin Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 1972 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1100 West Kent Avenue in Missoula, Montana, as the Jeannette Rankin Post Office Building.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE), my friend.

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 1972, to rename the post office at 1100 West Kent Avenue in Missoula as the Jeannette Rankin Post Office Building.

Born and raised in Montana, Jeannette Rankin was a principled, fearless leader who paved the way for women in public service.

She was a fierce proponent for women's suffrage. She led the successful campaign to secure the right to vote for women in Montana 6 years before ratification of the 19th Amendment that granted women the right to vote throughout our country.

Her dedication to public service did not stop with advocating for women's suffrage. Two years after Montana enfranchised women, Montanans elected Rankin to the U.S. Congress. She became the first woman ever to serve in this body.

Jeannette Rankin was a trailblazer for women's rights in our Nation. It is an honor to recognize her and her lasting contributions to our country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Jeannette Rankin by renaming the post office in her hometown of Missoula, Montana, in her memory.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1972.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1600

JERRY C. WASHBURN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 887) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service lo-

cated at 877 East 1200 South in Orem, Utah, as the "Jerry C. Washburn Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 887

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

SECTION 1. JERRY C. WASHBURN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 877 East 1200 South in Orem, Utah, shall be known and designated as the "Jerry C. Washburn Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Jerry C. Washburn Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 877 East 1200 South in Orem, Utah, as the Jerry C. Washburn Post Office Building.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), my friend and Western Caucus member.

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill to designate the United States Postal Service in Orem, Utah, as the Jerry C. Washburn Post Office Building.

This is a great honor for me, Madam Speaker, as I had an opportunity to serve with Mayor Washburn as a newly elected mayor. Not only was Jerry Washburn the longest serving mayor in Orem's history, he was the type of leader that is exactly what is needed today among elected officials.

He knew that, as much as he loved his city, it wasn't enough for his city to be successful; all of the surrounding cities in the community must also be successful. He knew it wasn't enough for him to be a great mayor; he needed the other mayors to be great, as well.

His message was one of optimism, of unity, and of working together as public servants. He was humble and often

soft-spoken. But when he walked into a room, everybody stopped to listen to what Mayor Washburn would have to say, and all of us were edified by his message and knew that we were better off.

He was a personal mentor to me. I found myself often saying: What would Jerry Washburn do? Inevitably, that led me to a better decision.

In addition to being mayor, he served as a board member for the Parks Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He started Washburn Motors in Orem with his father and was dedicated to his family, church, and community.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this bill to name the post office in his honor.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 887.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRE CAPTAIN CORY BARR POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1196) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1715 Linnerud Drive in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, as the "Fire Captain Cory Barr Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1196

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

SECTION 1. FIRE CAPTAIN CORY BARR POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1715 Linnerud Drive in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, shall be known and designated as the "Fire Captain Cory Barr Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Fire Captain Cory Barr Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this issue.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1715 Linnerud Drive in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, as the Fire Captain Cory Barr Post Office Building.

Captain Barr first volunteered with the Sun Prairie Fire Department at the age of 18, which earned him the distinction of being the youngest firefighter in the department's history.

On July 10, 2018, Captain Barr was a first responder at the scene of a natural gas leak in downtown Sun Prairie. As Captain Barr was shutting off service and evacuating people nearby, an explosion occurred, killing him. His heroic actions saved over 100 people.

Captain Barr was a beloved member of the Sun Prairie community for 30 years. Beyond his contributions to the fire department, he is remembered as an outgoing and dedicated man. Captain Barr is survived by his wife of 6 years, Abby, and twin 3-year-old daughters, Hailey and Aubrey.

Naming a post office after Captain Barr is the least this country can do to honor his sacrifice and the contributions he has made to his local community.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1196, introduced by Senator TAMMY BALDWIN. This bill names a post office located in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, in honor of Fire Captain Cory Barr.

Cory Barr knew from an early age that he wanted to become a firefighter. At 18, he volunteered with the Sun Prairie Fire Department and became the youngest firefighter in the department's history.

On July 10, 2018, Captain Barr responded to an explosion from a natural gas leak. He, sadly, passed away while working to save over 100 lives from the fire.

Captain Barr is remembered for his service, courage, and dedication to the community. He continues to be an inspiration to young firefighters in Sun Prairie and across the State of Wisconsin.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, on July 10, 2018, a natural gas leak in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin resulted in an explosion that killed Fire Captain Cory James Barr. Captain Barr was a first responder on the scene of the explosion and gave his life while working to save more than one hundred people.

Captain Barr was a beloved member of the Sun Prairie community for 30 years. He was born on February 28, 1984 to parents Jack and Janet Barr, and was a brother to siblings Kim and Chad. He is survived by his wife, Abby, and twin daughters, Hailey and Aubrey.

Captain Barr first volunteered with the Sun Prairie Fire Department at age 18, earning him the distinction of the youngest firefighter in the department's history. In addition to his contributions to the fire department, Captain Barr owned The Barr House in downtown Sun Prairie and worked as a realtor. He is remembered as an outgoing, dedicated man who touched the lives of all his fellow community members.

Hundreds of first responders attended a memorial service in July 2018 to celebrate Captain Barr's life. Sun Prairie Fire Chief Christopher Garrison spoke to his commitment to the department and the community: "If Cory could say something right now he would do everything the same way all over again. No resistance. No stepping back. He would face the danger and do it all over again." Other speakers echoed Chief Garrison's sentiments and added that Captain Barr was a loving husband and father to his wife and daughters.

The Sun Prairie Education Foundation has honored Captain Barr with the Cory Barr Education Memorial Fund. His classmates from the Sun Prairie High School Class of 2002 created the Cory Barr Fire Academy Fund to support the county's firefighter training program for high school students. Captain Barr's service to his community has now earned recognition from Congress by dedicating the Sun Prairie Post Office in his memory. Captain Barr's legacy will live on as an inspiration to young firefighters in Sun Prairie and across Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1196.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SO-CALLED IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY IS AN ABOMINATION

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

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Madam Speaker, during the impeachment inquiries of Presidents Nixon and Clinton, the House of Representatives, led, respectively, by Speakers Carl Albert and Newt Gingrich, established the following procedures that are currently not being followed in this rushed process to impeach President Trump. Let me lay them out for you, because I think the American people need to understand this.

First, there should be coequal powers to both the chair and ranking member of the committee;

All subpoenas are subject to a vote of the full committee;

The President's counsel would have the right to attend the hearings and depositions;

The President's counsel has the right to present evidence;

The President's counsel has the right to object to the admittance of evidence;

The President's counsel has the right to cross-examine witnesses; and

The President's counsel has the right to recommend a witness list.

These are being denied to the President of the United States. If this could be denied to the President, it could be denied to you or your child.

This is so wrong. This so-called impeachment inquiry is an abomination.

MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to lead a Special Order alongside my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to discuss a crisis afflicting our Nation. It is the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women.

Each of the Members speaking tonight represents different regions of the United States and different native communities that are all affected by the disproportionate number of crimes against Native American and Alaska Native women.

My colleagues and I have introduced several pieces of legislation, including Savanna's Act and the BADGES for Native Communities Act, in an attempt to improve collaboration between law enforcement agencies and empower them to seriously work toward solving many of these unsolved cases.

Over the next hour, I look forward to hearing each of these Member's unique perspective on ways we can work to solve this crisis and bring justice to these women.

I have spoken on this topic a number of times here on the floor, in the House Judiciary Committee, and at home with my constituents who have been directly affected by this crisis.

While a lot that I might say here tonight, Mr. Speaker, may sound like a broken record—I apologize for that—I cannot stress enough how important it is that we use our voices as U.S. Representatives to address a crisis of this magnitude and offer solutions for these women and their families and their communities.

Native women throughout the country face a murder rate 10 times higher than the national average, with 84 percent experiencing some kind of violence in their lifetime.

In my home State of Washington, Native Americans make up about 2 per-

cent of the population, but a recent report by the Washington State Patrol shows that indigenous women account for 7 percent of the State's reported missing women.

This crisis is one that affects communities in both highly populated, urban areas, as well as rural districts, in districts like the one I represent in central Washington.

I have seen firsthand how these injustices affect local communities, and I have vowed to exercise my position in Congress to help deliver justice for these women.

My congressional district sits at the epicenter of this crisis. There are currently over 100 open cases in Washington State, with 31 open cases on or near the Yakama Indian Reservation in central Washington alone. This includes seven new cases in just the past 5 years.

The number of open cases is alarming, but the truth is we don't even have accurate data to truly understand the breadth of this problem. Due to a lack of shared information, data, and reporting, there is no real way to know exactly how many Native American women have gone missing or whose fate hangs in the balance of an unsolved murder case.

□ 1615

The complicated jurisdiction between Federal, Tribal, and local law enforcement causes serious problems throughout many investigations, and far too many Tribal law enforcement agencies lack the resources and access to information that would help solve missing persons cases and murders.

This leaves the families and the communities of these victims frustrated, without answers, and begging for solutions. And while we represent them in the people's House, it is the voices of those who are directly affected that we should be listening to.

Our communities in my district in central Washington have not been silent. Just this past Monday, the YWCA in Yakima hosted their annual vigil for the victims of domestic violence. This year, the organization partnered with the Yakama Nation to bring attention to the missing and murdered indigenous women crisis and to honor those who have lost their lives to domestic violence.

Citizens of the Yakama Nation and other local Tribes have hosted rallies of support in large public forums to raise awareness of the crisis and to demand action.

A reporter by the name of Tammy Ayer from the Yakima-Herald Republic has done a truly excellent job of keeping the public informed of these ongoing efforts, diligently highlighting the activism on the ground and providing resources for families and friends of missing Native women. The voice she lends to the voiceless has and will continue to be a powerful agent for change.

I hosted a roundtable earlier this year with Tribal members, with law en-

forcement officers, Bureau of Indian Affairs officials, and other local advocates to learn directly from these pillars of our local community about how we can assist them in their efforts.

I have lived just outside of the Yakama Nation Reservation my entire life, Mr. Speaker, but hearing the heartfelt testimonies of the families and the loved ones of missing Native women from just down the road from me was truly an eye-opening experience, and a deeply heart-wrenching experience. I believe it is one that all Members of Congress need to hear, and that is why we are here tonight.

That is also why in June I sent letters to the House Judiciary and the Natural Resources Committees asking them to hold field hearings in central Washington on this matter. The voices of communities impacted by this crisis must be heard. My request was echoed by numerous local Tribes, by advocacy groups, and by women's organizations who have all sent their own letters to the committees inviting Members to come meet with them, listen to the voices on the ground, and discuss solutions for missing and murdered indigenous women.

The Yakama Nation has generously offered to host the hearing, which would provide Members with the opportunity to hear firsthand from both the Tribes, law enforcement officers, and families of these victims who are dealing with this crisis every day, about how we can best move forward.

Their testimony would help demonstrate the impact this crisis is having on our communities in central Washington and in other regions around the country.

Mr. Speaker, I hate to say it, but it has been 4 months since these letters were first delivered to the House Judiciary and Natural Resources Committees, but we have received no response. It has been nearly a month since I testified before the Judiciary Committee to ask for committee action and a response to my letter. Still, nothing.

Thankfully, the current administration has been actively pursuing our local input. The Department of the Interior is conducting a series of roundtable events with Tribes and law enforcement agencies across the country, most recently in Arizona and Alaska.

While the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs certainly have a role to play in implementing these solutions for the women and their loved ones, Congress must also pay attention and we must do our part to listen and then legislate.

The two legislative proposals I mentioned earlier, Savanna's Act and the BADGES for Native Communities Act, would provide immediate assistance to Tribes and law enforcement in addressing this crisis. As you will hear tonight, Mr. Speaker, these bills have strong bipartisan support.

I know my colleagues and I stand ready to develop solutions that will work for local Tribal communities and

law enforcement, and I look forward to hearing from my friends and colleagues from around the country over the next hour to discuss the impact the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women has had on their communities and about what actions this body can help take to stop it.

I yield to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE), my good friend who represents the great State of Montana, as well as the Northern Cheyenne and Blackfeet Tribes. Montana is a large State and with understaffed law enforcement agencies, reporting an investigation of crimes against Native American women can slip through the cracks.

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding. Mr. NEWHOUSE has been a leader in responding to the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women, and for that I thank him for his leadership.

In late August, Kaysera Stops Pretty Places who just turned 18, was supposed to join her mother to see a relative in North Dakota. She didn't make it. She disappeared. No one could reach her. Days later, her body was found besides a woodpile in Hardin, Montana. The circumstances surrounding her disappearance and death remain a mystery. Hers is one story of far too many. This tragic epidemic must end.

These are our sisters, our daughters, and our granddaughters. Their cases often do not receive the attention they deserve. Their families deserve justice. Over the past months, I have met with Montanans in each of our 56 counties, and in the eight recognized Tribal governments. I have often heard of the challenges faced to address this crisis. We must do better.

When someone goes missing, time is of the essence. Improving cooperation amongst local, State, Tribal, and Federal Governments is critical. I heard over and over of the challenges in delays in performing background checks for applicants to Tribal law enforcement.

In one recent visit, Tribal leadership at one reservation shared with me that only 4 of their 14 law enforcement positions were currently filled, preventing them from effectively implementing the law on the reservation.

The BADGES for Native Communities Act, which I cosponsor with the gentleman from Washington, speeds up that process with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The legislation also improves information sharing and reporting between Federal and Tribal law enforcement.

The BADGES for Native Communities Act also builds on Savanna's Act, which I also cosponsor with the gentleman from Washington. Savanna's Act addresses this epidemic by issuing new guidelines for investigating cases of missing and murdered indigenous women.

I urge the committees of jurisdiction to consider the BADGES for Native

American Communities Act, and I urge House leaders to bring up the bill for a vote.

Finally, at a time when we should be dedicating our time and resources to this crisis, the Federal Government shouldn't stretch itself too thin. For 5 years, the FBI dedicated a full-time agent to combating human trafficking. The Bureau recently announced that it would divide that agent's time between human trafficking and Indian Country.

In September, I urged the FBI Director to dedicate a full-time agent to addressing human trafficking, and another agent to fighting crime in Indian Country. The FBI should allow each full-time agent to dedicate his or her time, attention, and resources solely to his or her unique, pressing law enforcement challenge. At this critical juncture, now is not the time to be penny wise and pound foolish.

There is more we must do for Kaysera Stops Pretty Places and thousands of missing indigenous women across our country.

I thank Mr. NEWHOUSE and all of my colleagues for their help in bringing needed attention to this serious issue.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate Mr. GIANFORTE putting a face to this very serious issue that we are experiencing all over the United States, and particularly in Montana, and pointing out some of the ways that this legislation could potentially benefit our communities.

I thank the gentleman very much for sharing tonight.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier, one of the pieces of legislation that my colleagues and I have introduced this Congress, is Savanna's Act, named after a young lady, Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind, who was a member of the Spirit Lake Tribe and was tragically murdered in August of 2017.

Earlier this year, I worked with a bipartisan group of colleagues to improve this legislation from the previous version of the bill that was introduced in the 115th Congress. It does a lot of things, but two things I want to point out, it aims to develop guidelines and best practices for law enforcement agencies and encourages agencies to enhance reporting and recordkeeping for better coordination.

It also aims to improve communication between law enforcement and the families of the loved ones of the victims, which is an issue that was brought to my attention by the central Washington families who, in some cases, have waited for months just for an update on their loved one's case.

So it is with that background that I want to yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES), my good friend. I really appreciate her leadership and her partnership in this effort on bringing this issue forward and bringing some good solutions forward as we work to improve law enforcement's response in the cases of these missing and murdered indigenous women. I can't say enough about the

contribution of Congresswoman NORMA TORRES, and I would like her to share some things from her perspective.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman NEWHOUSE for organizing this Special Order and for his leadership. I sincerely hope that this will serve as a call to action for all of us. Like the gentleman, I was very disappointed that we could not get Savanna's Act across the 115th Congress and signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, every single person in this country, no matter their gender or background, deserves to live in safety, and every single victim deserves justice. But for Native Americans, and especially Native American women, that has not been the case. Far from it.

There is a long history of violence against Native Americans and exploitation of Native American women. It is a history that we don't talk about nearly enough. That is why, last week, I introduced a bipartisan resolution to support the creation of a new Federal holiday, Indigenous Peoples' Day, on the day that is now called Columbus Day.

Across the Americas, too many indigenous people are still living with the legacy of colonialism and the violence that came with it. Taking one day a year to acknowledge that history and to acknowledge the many contributions of Native Americans to this great country, is the least that we can do, but it isn't enough.

As William Faulkner famously said: "The past is never dead. It's not even past."

And the reality is that today, Native American women are being killed and going missing at an alarming rate. Native American women are 10 times more likely to be killed than the national average, and that is shameful.

What is worse is that we do not even know how many Native American women have gone missing. Criminals prey on Native American women because they know that they can get away with this crime. So Congress must take action to address this crisis and that is why we are here today.

In April, the House passed the Violence Against Women Act, which would give Native American Tribes jurisdiction over crimes of violence against women. This is a significant step to solving the problem, but the Senate must act now to pass this critical legislation.

In May, I introduced Savanna's Act to honor Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind, a 22-year old pregnant member of the Spirit Lake Tribe who was tragically murdered in 2017.

I have worked with a group of Democrats and Republicans from both Chambers of Congress to make sure that we incorporate input from a wide range of stakeholders, including law enforcement.

□ 1630

This bipartisan bill would create a new set of guidelines for law enforcement responding to cases of missing

and murdered indigenous women, and it would give incentives for law enforcement to implement those guidelines. It would also improve information-sharing and access to data so that we have a clearer picture of the scale of these horrific crimes.

This important legislation builds on a previous version of Savanna's Act, which already passed the Senate last year. It is awaiting action in the House Judiciary Committee, and I am confident that it will move forward soon.

Because of the efforts of Native American women across the country, we are close to passing Savanna's Act into law, but we cannot afford to continue waiting. More importantly, Native American women cannot afford it.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for sharing with us her experiences, and I thank her for her leadership and being the lead sponsor on Savanna's Act, as well. It is truly a pleasure to work with my friend. I hope that, with her leadership, we will be able to get this across the finish line and get it to the President.

It is my honor now, Mr. Speaker, to introduce someone who truly is in the middle of much of this issue. He cosponsors Savanna's Act, and he is a leader on not only bringing solutions to help solve this problem but probably just as importantly, if not more importantly, he is also helping to shine a bright light on an issue that, frankly, many Americans just are not aware of.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG).

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, Savanna's Act, which we have talked about, is named in honor of Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind, a 22-year-old pregnant member of the Spirit Lake Tribe who was murdered in my home State of North Dakota in 2017. Her disappearance and suspected murder not only devastated the Spirit Lake Nation, but it also devastated the community of Fargo and was truly a horrible issue felt by every member of my State from one end to another.

For 8 days, her family, friends, and the community searched for her, hoping that she would be found alive. As we all know, she was not. Thankfully, her baby was found alive after surviving the attack and literally being cut from the womb.

Savanna's murder brought to light that data on missing and murdered indigenous people—women and girls in particular—is scattered around government agencies or it is completely nonexistent. Savanna's Act attempts to address this issue. It requires the Justice Department to develop protocols to address missing and murdered Native Americans, including information-sharing and training for law enforcement.

We must do more to bring justice for victims and prevent these crimes from happening, and the reason is that the statistics are staggering. On some reservations, Indian women are murdered

at a rate of more than 10 times the national average. Native Americans are two-and-a-half times as likely to experience violent crimes and two times more likely to experience sexual assault crimes. The number of unsolved crimes on Native Americans on reservations is significantly higher than even the most crime-ridden cities we have in the country.

More than four in five Native American women, around 84 percent, will experience some form of violence in their lifetimes. The reasons and factors for this are varied. We deal with poverty, and we deal with rural communities, in general. We deal with jurisdictional fights between different organizations, addiction, and a history of racial abuse.

None of these things matter to the people who are missing and to the family members and the Tribal members who are missing.

In Savanna Greywind's case, the perpetrators were found, and justice was served, but that will never bring her back.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention this. At the same time this was captivating the entire State of North Dakota, Olivia Lone Bear went missing from the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in October 2017. Her body was found almost an entire year later in Lake Sakakawea on July 31, 2018. As of today, that case has not been resolved.

Communication breakdowns from one end to the other have caused frustration. Her family members, the Tribal governments, and the State of North Dakota have no resolution to this case.

I wish these were two isolated stories, but we all know they are not. When we are here and working toward things, I get it that we are in a polarized environment, and we deal with lots of different things, but this is absolutely the purview of Congress. This bill has had broad bipartisan and bicameral support, and there is really no excuse not to get Savanna's Act passed.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Washington for doing this today. I thank Congresswoman TORRES and Senator MURKOWSKI for authoring the bill. I thank Senator CRAMER and Senator HOEVEN. I say thank you to former Senator Heitkamp, who really did champion this issue during her time in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass Savanna's Act. It is simple. Sometimes we can do the right thing.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is right. This is a serious issue. As the gentleman said, something this serious should be bipartisan, and the good thing is that it is bipartisan. People on both sides of the aisle recognize the horrific nature of these unsolved crimes and are wanting to do something about it.

I am really heartened by the fact that in this day and age, and in this climate here in Washington, D.C., there are some issues that we can rally

around together in a bipartisan fashion.

I think that is a perfect segue into introducing a friend of mine from the Bipartisan Working Group, someone who embodies the desire to find solutions and to find common ground on issues so that we can move forward. This is a great example of the work that we can accomplish when we put our heads together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my good friend from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL).

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 23 pueblos and Tribes in New Mexico. This week, New Mexicans observed our first Indigenous People's Day, celebrating the lengthy history and ongoing contributions of Native American communities in New Mexico.

New Mexico's past, present, and future is tied to the vibrancy of its Native American sovereign governments. One of the most serious threats facing these communities is the crisis of murdered and missing women. The murder rate for Native American women is 10 times higher than the national average, and we have trouble even counting these tragedies. Due to outdated databases and insufficient coordination between law enforcement agencies, we can't count the number of Native American women who go missing each and every year.

This crisis demands a response. I am proud and honored to join my colleagues—Congresswoman NORMA TORRES, Congressman DAN NEWHOUSE, and Congresswoman DEB HAALAND—in cosponsoring H.R. 2733, Savanna's Act.

Savanna's Act improves Tribal access to Federal databases, creates new guidelines for responding to these cases, and creates grant programs for law enforcement agencies to improve their practices.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, it truly is a great thing that we can come together on an issue of such importance. I thank the gentlewoman for her contributions and her sponsorship of Savanna's Act. Together, we can get this done. I thank the gentlewoman very much for coming tonight.

Mr. Speaker, it may not be obvious to many of us, but some States are taking action. Some specific States have accomplished some things. In my own State of Washington, I have to mention the name of State Representative Gina Mosbrucker, who has been a critical ally in addressing this crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women.

We have 29 federally recognized Tribes in Washington State, so it is critical that we have the State's support to help address this crisis. Representative Mosbrucker has spearheaded legislation to improve the reporting of crimes on and off the reservations and enhance coordination between the Washington State Patrol as well as Tribal law enforcement.

Earlier this year, the Washington State Patrol released a report, as mandated by Representative Mosbrucker's legislation, outlining the number and status of cases of missing and murdered indigenous women throughout the State. The report revealed that there is much more work to be done in order to empower law enforcement of all jurisdictions—State, Federal, Tribal, and local—to accurately report and investigate these crimes.

I know Washington State is not the only State that is doing things. I welcome my friend, Representative DON BACON from Nebraska, to the podium. His State, for example, has one of the highest rates of crime against Native American women. Like Washington State, Nebraska has been active in tackling some of the shortcomings we see in the coordination between Tribes and law enforcement.

I thank my friend, Representative BACON, for his leadership on this issue and his help in getting this legislation through. He has been a strong supporter not only here but also in his home State.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I want to start out by recognizing Mr. NEWHOUSE for his leadership on this issue, for educating us, and for galvanizing our Congress to take action here. I also thank my friend for the character and integrity that he brings to our Chamber every day. The gentleman is a bright light right here in our Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise to address the serious epidemic occurring in the United States, and that is the disappearance and senseless murders of Native American women. Many Americans are unaware of this epidemic, and it must be brought to our attention.

According to the Native American Women's Nebraska Task Force, Nebraska, and particularly Omaha, has a high number of missing and murdered Native American women. Thirty-three Native American women are listed as missing in Nebraska. Omaha is ranked third in the United States for having the most unreported cases of missing and murdered indigenous women. Although the Nebraska State Patrol is working with the Commission of Indian Affairs and working as hard as they can to collect and improve data reporting and helping with the investigations, there is just a lot more to do.

Unfortunately, this is not just an issue in Nebraska. In 2016, 5,712 cases of missing or murdered indigenous women were reported, and only 116 are logged by the Department of Justice in its database. It is believed that many cases go unreported, so that number is expected to be much higher.

One of the ways we can address and bring awareness to this very important issue is to improve and strengthen the relationship between Tribal and State law enforcement agencies, enhance missing persons reports, implement diligent recordkeeping, and maintain

communication between law enforcement and the families of the victims.

H.R. 2733, Savanna's Act, does just that. I am thankful to be a cosponsor and glad to be on it. It is a worthy act that we should pass.

We must also increase media coverage to raise awareness and help locate missing women. In 1996, the AMBER Alert system was established when Dallas-Fort Worth broadcasters teamed up with local police to develop an early warning system to help find missing children. This had a significant impact. Since 1996, over 900 children have been safely found. We need to have a similar system that applies to all Americans and target it here with our Native American population.

What we have learned is that the Native American community lacks proper resources to search for these women. When police cases go dormant, our families have taken it upon themselves to search for their loved ones, but that seldom works. It seldom yields results. We need to provide resources to Tribal law enforcement to help locate these missing women, and that is what Savanna's Act is designed to accomplish.

We say we will go to the ends of the Earth to protect our families, our friends, and our loved ones. That is how our Native American brothers and sisters feel about their lost loved ones as well. When our country is threatened by foreign countries, we take action. When our country faces a medical epidemic, we take action. When children go missing, we take action, and we know no boundaries. When our fellow Americans go missing, we take action.

That is why I am urging my colleagues to support Savanna's Act. We can do better.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. NEWHOUSE for yielding.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BACON very much for his participation tonight and helping shed light on this very important issue in our Tribal communities around the country.

I told you earlier, Mr. Speaker, that I held a public meeting in Yakima earlier this year. The reporter that I had mentioned asked me a very pointed question. This issue had been brought to light in the early 1990s by one of my predecessors who held this seat. That person vowed to do something about this, and here we are, 20-some years later, almost 30 years later, and nothing has been done.

She asked me: What is different today?

I think the right answer to that, Mr. Speaker, is that the difference, from what I have seen, personally, is that the men and women in our Tribal communities are standing up. They are saying: We are tired of this, and we are just not going to take it anymore.

□ 1645

They are making their voices heard loud and clear and demanding action,

and this is something that we need to deliver in order to help our Native American communities around the country.

It truly is a pleasure for me to yield to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), who has been a true leader on this issue, helping bring focus to this issue so that we can find solutions.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I thank the honorable gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE) for yielding.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to highlight, to call attention to a crisis that is facing our Tribal communities—really, our Tribal communities throughout the country—and that is violence against American Indian women.

More than 1.5 million American Indian women have experienced violence—ultimately, sexual violence—during their lifetimes. The numbers are staggering. They have experienced violence, murder, and kidnapping at much, much higher rates than other women—1.5 million women.

I know some of these women. Like my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I have looked in their eyes. I have heard their heart-wrenching stories of violence, of trauma. I have held their hands. I have hugged them as, through tears, they have described to me events that I otherwise could not imagine.

In just the last few years, we have had 6,000 American Indian women, our countrywomen, who have gone missing; and just a few, just a handful of those cases have been logged with the Department of Justice. In that way, our Federal Government is not doing enough to combat this problem.

We know—every one of us here tonight knows—that we can do better. That is why I have felt so good about how many of my colleagues today have mentioned Savanna's Act, which, clearly, I am a cosponsor of, I am a supporter of.

It is not a perfect bill. It does not do enough, but it tries to highlight, it tries to call attention to, it brings attention to, it brings resources to the experiences of those 1.5 million American Indian women who have faced this violence.

No, Mr. Speaker, it is not a perfect bill, but for those of us who have looked those women in the eyes, for those of us who have heard their stories, we know that it is an important first step and one that this Congress should take.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank and appreciate the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON). I thank him for his leadership in making sure that people understand the gravity of the situation that we face, so I thank him very much.

Mr. Speaker, we have talked a lot about both these bills, probably more, though, about Savanna's Act. Let me talk a little bit about the BADGES for Native Communities Act.

It is a bill that strengthens Tribal communities' ability to investigate crimes related to missing and murdered indigenous women and better enforce public safety.

BADGES stands for Bridging Agency Gaps and Ensuring Safety for Native communities. It gives Tribes and Tribal law enforcement agencies access to Federal resources and databases so that they can more effectively investigate open cases.

It will always provide resources for Tribes to recruit and retain qualified law enforcement personnel, which addresses an issue facing Native communities across the country.

Representative DEB HAALAND of New Mexico and Representative TOM COLE, the two lead sponsors of the BADGES for Native Communities Act and co-chairs of the House Native American Caucus, could not be here with us this evening, but I know their advocacy has inspired many Members of Congress, myself included, to work to bridge those gaps on behalf of Native communities across the country.

This legislation, like Savanna's Act, has strong bipartisan support, and tonight, I call upon the Committee on the Judiciary to give this legislation a hearing.

Mr. Speaker, another strong advocate in the people's House who fights day in and day out on the behalf of American Indian and Alaska Native communities is the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), dean of the House and my friend.

Mr. Speaker, the good dean couldn't be with us here this evening, but he will include a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In his statement, Representative YOUNG speaks of the extreme isolation and lack of law enforcement in remote Native communities and the concerning fact that Native communities lack full access to criminal databases, undermining Tribal law enforcement in court systems.

I thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), my friend, for his years of leadership and for his original cosponsorship for both Savanna's Act and the BADGES for Native Communities Act.

Also, Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, I have requested a field hearing in central Washington on Yakama Nation Reservation. I also mentioned that several local Tribes have echoed my request to both the House Committee on the Judiciary and House Committee on Natural Resources.

I include the following letters in the RECORD from the Yakama Nation, also from The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, from the YWCA, from the Samish Indian Nation, from the Puyallup Tribe, from the Missing and Murdered Native Americans, from the Washington State Women's Commission, and also from the Muckleshoot Tribal Council.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS
OF THE YAKAMA NATION,
Toppenish, WA, June 20, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

Hon. DOUG COLLINS, *Ranking Member,*
House Committee of the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROB BISHOP, *Ranking Member,*
House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN NADLER AND GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBERS COLLINS AND BISHOP: Shix Patchway. On behalf of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, I am writing to in support of Savannah's Act, H.R. 2733 and to invite the House Committee on the Judiciary and House Committee on Natural Resources to conduct a field hearing on the proposed legislation at the Yakama Reservation.

We are truly to grateful to Representatives Dan Newhouse, Norma Tones and Deb Haaland for introducing Savannah's Act. For many years the Yakama Nation has made formal requests to the Department of Justice and Bureau of Indian Affairs to assistant with locating missing persons, and solving the unsolved homicide cases that have occurred on and around the Yakama Reservation—with no response or action by the Governmental Agencies.

The Yakama Nation Tribal Council has formed a Special Committee for this very important issue, The Yakama Nation Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Committee. The Committee has been gathering community input through informal and formal processes, and working to implement action items in response. On January 14, 2019, the Committee hosted a meeting at the Yakama Nation Legends Casino that gathered input and shared actions item and was well attended by many law enforcement agencies and a representative from Governor Jay Insee's Office.

The Yakama Nation has supported the Washington State Legislature's work to address the ongoing MMIW crisis, specifically Washington State HB 2951 and SB 1713. As the Yakama Nation testified in Olympia, there needs to be a genuine response to the reports of missing and murdered Native women and girls across Tribal lands. Also, all new legislation needs to be guided by a clear strategic framework and principles to move beyond the current conditions endangering our lives and future generations of Native women and girls.

The Yakama Nation is formally requesting a field hearing on our Yakama Lands to address the issues relating to the missing and murdered women and peoples and the need for Savannah's Act, H.R. 2733. We would like your Committees to have an opportunity to hear firsthand from our community as well as other impacted Tribes.

The Yakama Nation offers our assistance to the Committees to facilitate true action by the United States to address the crisis facing Native communities nationwide.

Thank you for your time and consideration. We look forward to your response.

JODE GOUDY, *Chairman,*
Yakama Nation Tribal Council.

THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES
OF THE COLVILLE RESERVATION,
Nespelem, WA, June 19, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

Hon. DOUG COLLINS, *Ranking Member,*
House Committee of the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROB BISHOP, *Ranking Member,*
House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN NADLER AND GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBERS COLLINS AND BISHOP: On behalf of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation ("CCT"), I am writing to request that one or both of your committees hold a field hearing in Washington state to examine issues relating to missing and murdered Indian women and the need for enactment of Savanna's Act, H.R. 2733.

The CCT worked with Rep. Dan Newhouse when the House version of H.R. 2733 was being developed. The CCT joins Rep. Newhouse's request that a field hearing be held on the Yakama Nation Reservation as explained in his June 6, 2019, letter to your committees.

As explained in Rep. Newhouse's letter, information on many open cases involving missing and murdered Yakama Nation women was recently made available by local media. Previously, the CCT made personnel from the Colville Tribal Police Department available to assist the Yakama Nation in an attempt to resolve cases of missing Yakama women.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. Please feel free to contact me directly with any questions.

Sincerely,

RODNEY CAWSTON,
Chairman.

YWCA,

Yakima, WA, June 18, 2019.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE NEWHOUSE: The YWCA of Yakima calls on you and Congress to take aggressive action to find answers and protective solutions to the Missing and Murdered Native Women in Yakima County and throughout our country. We support your efforts with Savannah's Act. It's time for the violence against women to stop.

We request field hearings in Yakima County to learn more from our Yakama Tribal members and others with information on what is happening in Yakima County. We are highly concerned about the level of violence against women in our area.

For 110 years the YWCA of Yakima has been providing services to women and children in our community. Last year alone we helped over 13,000 women, children, and men who were experiencing domestic violence. Our emergency shelter frequently helps Native women reclaim their lives and build new futures for them and their children.

Thank you for leading an effort to bring these issues forward. This is a crisis that needs attention now. How many more women will we allow to go missing or be murdered? How many more children will grow up not knowing where their mother is?

Sincerely,

CHERI KILTY,
Executive Director.

SAMISH INDIAN NATION,
Anacortes, WA, June 18, 2019.

Hon. JERRY NADLER,
Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.
Hon. DOUG COLLINS,
Ranking Member, House Committee of the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. ROB BISHOP,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN NADLER AND GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBERS COLLINS AND BISHOP: I am writing on behalf of the Samish Indian Nation to share the importance to our people of Savanna's Act, introduced by Representatives Dan Newhouse (R-WA), Norma Torres (D-CA), and Deb Haaland (D-OK) to address the devastating issue of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) that impacts tribal communities here in Washington and across the country. I am also writing to underscore the importance of hearing directly from the tribal communities that have been impacted by this epidemic.

Indigenous Women in Washington have especially been impacted by the crisis, with currently 71 open cases statewide. Samish Indian Nation has not escaped this impact, as our late former Chairwoman lost her daughter-in-law in a violent criminal act over 30 years ago, and that case has even to this day never been solved.

With this in mind, we ask you to hold a field hearing in Central Washington to bring together Tribal leaders, local and Tribal law enforcement, and other community stakeholders and hear firsthand accounts of the MMIW crisis and how legislation like Savanna's Act would help ensure justice for Native Women and their families.

Thank you for your consideration and for your leadership and advocacy for our Nation's Native Communities. I look forward to welcoming you to Washington and to a collective response to this crisis.

Sincerely,

THOMAS D. WOOTEN,
Chairman.

PUYALLUP TRIBE OF INDIANS,
June 27, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.
Hon. DOUG COLLINS,
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. ROB BISHOP,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN NADLER AND GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBERS COLLINS AND BISHOP: I am writing on behalf of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians to share our collective support of Savanna's Act, H.R. 2733 introduced by Representatives Dan Newhouse (R-WA), Norma Torres (D-CA), and Deb Haaland (D-OK). The issue of missing and murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) has had devastating impacts on tribal communities in Washington State and across Indian Country. The Puyallup Tribe has not been immune to this crisis as we have several missing or murdered tribal members whose cases remain unsolved.

The Urban Indian Health Institute reports that Washington State ranks second in the nation for missing and murdered indigenous women. In data collected on urban areas, Seattle is number one, and Tacoma is number two. With this data in mind we respectfully and urgently stress the importance for the

committees to hear directly from the communities hit the hardest as you discuss policies that will impact them the most.

We support Yakama Nation's invitation to the House Committee on the Judiciary and House Committee on Natural Resources to conduct a field hearing on the proposed legislation. Hosting a field hearing in Central Washington would be a meaningful opportunity to gather a diverse community of Tribal leaders, law enforcement, and community stakeholders and hear firsthand how legislation like Savanna's Act is needed to assure justice for Native women and the loved ones they've left behind.

Thank you for your consideration, and advocacy. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

DAVID Z. BEAN,
Chairman Puyallup Tribal Council.

MISSING AND MURDERED
NATIVE AMERICANS,
Yelm, WA, June 27, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

Hon. DOUG COLLINS,
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROB BISHOP,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN NADLER AND GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBERS COLLINS AND BISHOP: I am writing as an advocate for families of the missing and murdered and as a family member who has lost my mother and my cousin to share our collective support of Savannah's Act, H.R. 2733. Please accept the invitation to conduct a field hearing on the proposed legislation. The crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) is gaining momentum across the nation with tragic stories like Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind, who was pregnant with her first child when she was murdered in August 2017. Savanna's story is heartbreaking; and, tragically, there are thousands of these stories across the country. There are over 40 missing or murdered women on the Yakama reservation, each with its share of horrific details and failed investigations.

Native American's are the only race in our country where no thorough data is collected, thus there is no reliable way of knowing how many Native Women go missing. Outdated databases and a lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies are creating a literal joke of "Who's on First" where no one wants to take jurisdiction. This bad joke played out this winter in the death of 14 year old Henny Scott. The family fought to get law enforcement to take a missing report or help find Henny wasting critical time. Henny was found dead by a volunteer search party on the Northern Cheyenne reservation in December 2018. This could have been prevented and is unacceptable, and yet, Henny's is just one story.

The Urban Indian Health Institute reports that Washington State ranks second in the nation for missing and murdered indigenous women. Seattle holds sadly is number one and Tacoma is number two. I must respectfully and urgently request your committees to hear directly from the communities hit the hardest as you discuss policies that will impact them the most.

Thank you for your consideration and for your strong leadership and advocacy for our nation's Native communities. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

CAROLYN DEFORD,

Founder, Missing and
Murdered Native
Americans, MMIW
Family Member,
Daughter of Leona
Kinsey.

WASHINGTON STATE
WOMEN'S COMMISSION,
Olympia, WA, July 10, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.
Hon. DOUG COLLINS,
House Committee of the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. ROB BISHOP,
House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRS NADLER AND GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBERS COLLINS AND BISHOP: I am the Director of the Washington State Women's Commission, a government agency focused on eliminating systemic barriers for women. I am writing in support of Savanna's Act (H.R. 2733), introduced by Representatives Dan Newhouse (R-WA), Norma Torres (D-CA), and Deb Haaland (D-OK). Savanna's Act is a bipartisan effort that will help address the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls (MMIWG) across the country. I also support holding a field hearing on the Yakama Nation Reservation.

In April 2019, two Native girls, Mary Gates (age 14) and Myra Queahpama (age 15), went missing from Yakima County in Washington state. Every day they are missing makes it more difficult to find them. Their families deserve to be heard. I am writing to support a field hearing on the Yakama Nation reservation to learn more from our Yakima Tribal members about this issue. Of the 56 missing Native American women in Washington, 20 are from Yakima County, according to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.

The Women's Commission shares the concern of many about the level of violence against women in the area. I respectfully request your committees hold a field hearing at the Yakama Reservation, and to support the passage of Savanna's Act.

Thank you for your consideration and for your strong leadership and advocacy for our nation's Native communities.

Sincerely,

MICHELLE GONZALEZ,
Director.

MUCKLESHOOT TRIBAL COUNCIL,
Auburn, WA, July 12, 2019.

Re Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women
Epidemic.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
House Committee on Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.
Hon. DOUG COLLINS,
Ranking Member, House Committee Judiciary,
Washington, DC.
Hon. ROB BISHOP,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN NADLER AND GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBERS COLLINS AND BISHOP: On behalf of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe ("Tribe"), I am writing to request that the Committee on the Judiciary and Committee on Natural Resources conduct a joint field hearing in Washington State on the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women ("MMIW") epidemic.

The MMIW crisis is a heart-wrenching problem impacting Indian country. Over recent decades, thousands of American Indian and Alaska Native ("AI/AN") women have disappeared. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention reported that murder is the third-leading cause of death among AI/AN women and that rates of violence on reservations can be up to ten times higher than the national average.

This crisis is plaguing Washington State at an alarming rate. A 2018 report by the Urban Indian Health Institute found that Washington State ranked second in the nation for the number of MMIW cases (71 cases). Further, the study determined that Seattle was the city with the highest number of MMIW cases (45). This is extremely concerning for the Tribe considering we are located less than 30 miles from Seattle.

While there is no single cause for the high rates of MMIW, experts suggest several explanations, including jurisdictional barriers; lack of cross jurisdictional communication and planning; failure to adequately fund tribal justice systems; and the targeting of Native women by sex traffickers.

Legislation pending in the Judiciary and Natural Resources committees, including Savanna's Act (H.R. 2733) would help address the MMIW crisis. Savanna's Act, introduced by Representatives Norma Torres, Deb Haaland, and Dan Newhouse, would increase coordination among all levels of law enforcement; increase data collection and information sharing; and empower tribal governments with the resources needed in cases involving MMIW.

In closing, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe strongly encourages the Committee on the Judiciary and Committee on Natural Resources to conduct a joint field hearing in the State of Washington on the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women epidemic and related legislation.

Respectfully,

JAISON ELKINS,
Chairman,
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, these letters outline the importance to both our Native communities in Washington State and the futures of indigenous people around the country.

To quote from the Yakama Nation, Chairman Goudy's letter: "As the Yakama Nation testified in Olympia, there needs to be a genuine response to the reports of missing and murdered Native women and girls across Tribal lands."

Chairman Goudy continues: "Also, all new legislation needs to be guided by a clear strategic framework and principles to move beyond the current conditions endangering the lives and future generations of Native women and girls."

The unique perspective of Native communities like that of the Yakama Nation are invaluable, Mr. Speaker, as we continue to debate the best policies moving forward that will actually provide solutions to this crisis. So I respectfully repeat my invitation to the House Committee on the Judiciary and Committee on Natural Resources to come to my congressional district in central Washington, and I can promise all those members and chairmen the insight they will gain will help them realize how this crisis truly affects our friends and neighbors on and off Tribal lands.

Mr. Speaker, you have heard tonight how this devastating crisis affects Tribes, States, and congressional districts across the country. It is easy to focus on these heartbreaking statistics, but these women are more than just numbers. They are mothers, daughters, sisters, aunts, neighbors, and friends.

There are those who are missing, like:

18-year-old Rosalita Longee, who was last seen in Wapato in 2015;

37-year-old Roberta Jean Raines, last seen in Toppenish in 2001;

29-year-old Daisy Mae Tallman, who went missing in October of 1987; Daisy's backpack and keys were found northwest of White Swan;

29-year-old Karen Louise Johnley, who was last seen by a friend at the Lazy R Tavern in Harrah, Washington in 1987;

16-year-old Janice Hannigan, who, in 1971, went missing after she was discharged by the hospital on Christmas Eve. She never arrived home and has never been heard from again.

Then there are also the unsolved murders, including:

31-year-old Rosenda Strong, who was last seen alive in Wapato on October 2 of last year. Her body was found in July outside of Toppenish, and no arrests have been made;

23-year-old Destiny Louise Lloyd, who went missing on Christmas Day 2017. She was found days later south of Harrah;

31-year-old Minnie Andy. Minnie was assaulted in Wapato in July 2017. She died from her injuries;

39-year-old Linda Dave, whose remains were found in Toppenish in February of 2017 under a bridge;

33-year-old mother of eight, Naoma George. She was beaten to death in an alley in Wapato in the fall of 2013;

44-year-old Barbara Celestine. Barbara died of blunt trauma to the head in 2005;

30-year-old Shari Dee Sampson Elwell of Wapato. Shari was found dead in White Swan in 1992;

44-year-old JoAnne Betty John. The mother of 11 had been missing for 2½ years before her remains were found in 1992. She was identified by her dental records;

13-year-old Rozelia Sohapp, who was last seen New Year's Eve in 1988. Her remains were found outside of Brownstone;

20-year-old Jenece Wilson of Toppenish. She died of a severe blow to the head in the summer of 1987;

26-year-old Babette Crystall Green, a member of the Warm Springs Tribe in Oregon. Her remains were found in 1987 near Wapato;

25-year-old Clydell Alice Sampson, who, after being missing for 2 years, was found in 1986 by hunters outside of Granger. She died of a shotgun blast to the head;

33-year-old Mavis Josephine McKay. Mavis' remains were found in 1957 in Satus. Mavis was a citizen of the Umatilla Tribe.

These are just some of the women with open cases from on or near the Yakama Nation reservation in central Washington, and this does not even begin to cover the number of open cases in other parts of the country.

This is not an issue we can ignore, Mr. Speaker. The Native communities we represent deserve action. Congress must, as to provide answers to their friends, families, and loved ones, act to deliver justice to missing and murdered indigenous women across the country.

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

UKRAINE AND IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the people of Russia have never known real freedom.

During the 20th century, over the course of 70 years, Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union's henchman and regime leader, and that of his successors were responsible for the brutal murder of millions upon millions of innocent people inside Ukraine, Russia, Poland, and many other Central and Eastern European countries that became familiarly known as the Captive Nations.

During World War II, American soldiers never really made it east of Germany when they liberated camps in Germany, and so much of the truth about what happened behind what was called the Iron Curtain, the edge of Soviet rule, was largely unknown to the West.

Russia's wretched rule included:

Forced famine, starving millions of her own people to gain the acquiescence of others;

Gulags, where individuals were sent to work in work camps and died. They died of starvation. They died of overwork. They died of disease;

Genocide, the wiping out of ethnic groups that didn't fit the perfect image of the ruler of Russia;

Ethnic cleansing and a horrific world war launched in collaboration with Nazi Germany, where Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union divided up Europe as they saw fit.

Not all Europeans have experienced the same history. I am interested to read some press reports now about Eurocentric people. Well, let me tell you, the history of Nazi Germany and the history of occupied Ukraine or occupied Poland are completely different.

There was little value for human life by the Soviet regime and, certainly, no value for liberty.

Americans remember, some do, the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 after the free world had labored since 1946 to allow that moment to happen and the hope that it brought to millions of subjugated people beyond that

Iron Curtain who dreamed of a better way of life—not only across Europe, but, in fact, the entire world.

The fall of the Berlin Wall was symbolic, and its anniversary is celebrated this year, 30 years since the fall of the Berlin Wall that ushered in a new order, a world that said liberty could still prevail over tyranny, even in the face of impossible odds in some of the most forgotten places in the world.

□ 1700

Images of East and West Germans ascending the old Berlin Wall that divided freedom from tyranny stood as that symbol. And those individuals who had lived in West Germany and East Germany who climbed that wall and met for the first time in decades serves as one of the most powerful symbols of freedom in human history.

As families were reunited, new democratic institutions rose from the ashes, where tyranny once dominated.

The United States became a beacon of light to those people in an ever-growing free world following the rebuilding of Europe in the post-World War II climate and then, over four decades later, the Soviet Union's demise.

The World War II Memorial that stands here in Washington, D.C., in fact, is testimony to the 20th century's greatest achievement, the victory of liberty over tyranny.

Yet, in the ashes of the Soviet regime, the seeds of tyranny survived in the memories of its most ardent lieutenants and supporters. And one of them, the current Russian President, Vladimir Putin, who for years served as a Soviet spy in the KGB, is orchestrating Russia's vengeful march to restore its former empire.

Today, Ukraine represents the scrimmage line in the fight for liberty on the European continent. And why does it matter to America? Because those allies in Europe have democratic republics like ours. They are our closest political allies on the face of the Earth.

We do not live alone on this Earth. America does not live alone on this Earth, but, rather, we have a security system that was established following World War II that has held together the leaders of the free world.

Vladimir Putin's greatest fear is an economically successful and democratic Ukraine at Russia's borders. A free Ukraine would undermine Putin's fragile, corrupt rule based on stealing—stealing land, stealing money from the people of Ukraine, and lining his pockets and those of his cronies.

A free Ukraine sends a message, too, to the Russian people, a people who have never known liberty in their own right, that freedom is also attainable for them.

For this reason, Putin would go to any length, and is—assassinations, poisonings, war, torture—to steal from the Ukrainian people their right to choose their own destiny—40 million people—40 million people at the stepstone to all of Europe, the largest

landmass nation in all of Europe. They have a right to choose their own destiny.

In the aftermath of World War II, the United States, alongside our allied partners in the then newly formed North Atlantic Treaty Organization, more familiarly called NATO, created precious institutions to build solidarity and security among the war's transatlantic allied victors—institutions that had never existed before.

America invested trillions of dollars in programs, beginning with the Marshall Plan, to build vigilant networks to stymie and, ultimately, reverse the spread of state-imposed communism.

The American people, in a very war-worn country after World War II, rebuilt Europe through the Marshall Plan. Wow.

Western-funded programs worked to rebuild Europe, and, though the Nazis were defeated, millions still found themselves trapped under dictatorial rule behind that Iron Curtain east of the Berlin Wall.

Ukraine was one of those nations forced to exist under Soviet occupation until Ukrainian citizens declared their own independence after the fall of the Berlin Wall in a democratic, nationwide referendum in 1991, the only such referendum by any former Soviet republic.

An astounding 84 percent of their voting-age population participated in that referendum, and more than 90 percent of them voted to separate from the Soviet Union and chart their own national course.

That was a new page that turned in world history. Even in the eastern portions of Ukraine, in Crimea, a majority voted to be part of independent Ukraine. In one voice, the Ukrainian people decisively voted for and favored liberty over tyranny. What a dramatic moment in world history as liberty attempted to move eastward.

But, even then, the struggle for liberty in Ukraine was far from over. It was only beginning. And we can see it in real time even until today.

In 2014, the Ukrainian people rose up in the Ukrainian revolution of dignity against leaders in Ukraine that had become utterly corrupt, the pro-Russian leader then, President Viktor Yanukovich, after he rejected—why did they rise up? Because he rejected an association agreement with the European Union.

And at whose behest did he do that? Vladimir Putin's.

Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian protesters immediately moved to occupy the central plaza of their capital city, Kiev, Ukraine. Clashes between those protesters and the riot police became violent and resulted in the deaths of nearly 130 civilians. Most of them died from government-ordered sniper fire.

As tensions rose, Yanukovich fled—guess where?—to Russia to take cover. And, on that same day, by a vote of 328–0, their congress, their parliament,

voted that Yanukovich be removed from office.

The fight for liberty is being lived in real time. The world can see it—not just the Ukrainian people; the American people, the leader of the free world, for heavens' sake.

In that very same year, Vladimir Putin mobilized Russia's vast military machine, one of the largest on Earth, to illegally and without provocation invade Ukraine at its Crimean edge and launch a not-so-covert war on Ukraine's eastern flank, a clear effort to rewind history and reimpose his dreamed neo-Soviet empire.

Over 5 years later, Ukraine remains in an heroic struggle to preserve its hard-fought freedom and sovereignty. Its people have bravely faced down artillery barrages and live sniper and machine gun fire carried out by pro-Russian forces coming across the border, including Putin's little green men.

While the country, Ukraine, is not yet a member of the European Union or NATO, which it so wishes to be, its men and women, including civilians, have bravely fought and died defending Europe and their own fragile democracy.

Put yourselves in their position. What would you do if that happened in the United States of America?

In the 5 years since the war started, 14,000 Ukrainians have been killed, 30,000 have been wounded, and nearly 2 million internally displaced in the conflict with Russia.

It is a war that groans on with little notice but enormous consequences for liberty in this modern era.

As Ukraine's defense forces crumbled due to years of corruption and mismanagement, the Ukrainian people took up the cause to defend their own nation. They have been seriously underequipped. And their heroism and, I might add, sheroism shines. Courageous women from the invisible battalion left their college studies and took taxis to the frontlines to thwart Moscow's war.

It was like a David and Goliath struggle. Indeed, it has been the strength of the Ukrainian people that has fought Russia to a standstill for a moment.

Just as we and our allies fought Soviet aggression in the 20th century, the Ukrainian people are in the trenches fighting Russian aggression in the 21st.

They have more than earned the respect and continuing support of the United States and the free world.

When the Soviet Union collapsed, one-third of the Soviet nuclear arsenal remained in Ukraine. There are two countries in the world that have nuclear weapons aimed: Russia, at us; and the United States, prepared to take them down if they would ever dare send them in this direction.

But one-third of what the Soviet Union held in terms of nuclear strength remained in Ukraine, de facto providing Ukraine the world's third largest nuclear weapons arsenal.

But, in 1994, by signing the Budapest Memorandum, Ukraine agreed to give up the nuclear weapons in its territory in return for security assistance by the United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom. Think about that.

A promise was made. Ukraine's independence, national sovereignty, and borders would be respected. By annexing Crimea and waging a devastating war on the eastern side of Ukraine called the Donbas, Russia has severely violated the terms of this foundational security agreement.

Lest we forget, Russia retained its nuclear arsenal, and their weapons remain aimed at us, the United States of America, and our NATO allies in Europe.

The list of violations goes on. The basket one provisions of the Helsinki Accords, which the Soviet Union signed in 1975, along with the United States, Canada, and more than 30 European countries, as well as bilateral agreements that the Russian Federation signed with Ukraine in 1997, have effectively been thrown to the wayside.

In addition, Russia's forcible annexation of Crimea and sponsorship of a hot war in Ukraine's east since 2014 violates numerous United Nations agreements that Russia, the Ukraine, the United States, and other countries have signed going back to the organization's founding in 1945.

While it would be convenient to only blame Russia for the destabilization of this region, I must say, President Trump's recent illegal block of more than \$391 million in military aid to Ukraine was not only a blow to Ukrainian security and to its new president, but to our own.

Russia on the march does not serve the security interests of the United States. The United States and NATO have a vital interest in stopping the Kremlin's aggression in Ukraine. That Trump did so, in denying military assistance, in delaying military assistance to Ukraine, in pursuit of a personal political agenda for 2020, makes it not only a betrayal of U.S. security interests but, also, a legal issue.

It looks like just the sort of perversion of the justice system that Ukraine has suffered for decades.

To date, there are no records detailing President Trump's or his administration's official secret meetings and phone calls with Russian President Putin and his top lieutenants. There is no documentation to date on why President Trump lifted sanctions on key Putin oligarchs and supporters.

If records exist, they, I hope, have not been unlawfully squirreled away somewhere by senior White House staff, similar to actions alleged in the September 2019 whistleblower complaint.

It is clear that Putin has been at war with Ukraine to restore its domination in that neighborhood. The United States should do nothing to make it easier. Tragically, it appears President Trump is accommodating and, perhaps, abetting him.

It is no wonder that our current the President was Putin's preferred candidate in 2016 and remains so for 2020.

Now, Paul Manafort, President Trump's 2016 campaign manager, sits in Federal prison right now for tax evasion, but his crimes are much worse.

□ 1715

He took millions of dollars, millions of dollars to lobby for the pro-Russian, anti-American, Ukrainian President, Viktor Yanukovich, who he mentioned earlier, whose own people drove him out the country.

Yanukovich personally took his orders from Putin, who personally directed Russia's interference in U.S. elections and ordered the war in Ukraine.

Take Rudy Giuliani, President Trump's personal lawyer. He has been carrying out a shadow foreign policy campaign, at the Trump administration's behest, to undermine their political rivals and boost the President's reelection.

Recently, it was confirmed that Trump's personal lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, turned to Manafort, who is sitting in jail, for advice in his efforts to fabricate falsehoods on Vice President Joe Biden. The President and Giuliani even enlisted the support of U.S. Government officials in this scheme, co-opting U.S. taxpayer dollars for personal political gain.

When the United States Ambassador to Ukraine refused to aid and abet their plot, President Trump purged the highly respected U.S. Ambassador, Marie Yovanovitch, who dutifully served our country with distinction throughout her adult life. During her service, Ukraine successfully carried out two democratic elections during a time of war and significant duress and made enormous progress on its anticorruption efforts.

Ambassador Yovanovitch's steady and principled vision, steeped in a long tradition of U.S. diplomatic excellence, was exactly what was needed to shepherd the Ukrainian people along the jagged path toward democratic reform.

Ambassador Yovanovitch represented the United States at the highest levels of her career in other countries facing similar challenges—Armenia, for one, and Kyrgyzstan—under Republican and Democratic administrations. She served Presidents in both parties. It is, indeed, rare for a member of the Foreign Service to serve as an ambassador, let alone three times in very dangerous places. This is a true testament to her diplomatic seasoning, from which I believe our President could learn something.

Tragically, the purging of Ambassador Yovanovitch is but the surface of the contempt that this White House and some of my Republican Congressional colleagues have treated public servants who place their lives at risk serving the American people's love of liberty, day in and day out.

President Trump, let the record show, who dodged service in the U.S.

military, seems to have no understanding of the value of our transatlantic alliances and at what cost they have been won and built. They are the single most important guarantor of our security and freedom. America needs friendly allies who share our democratic values and believe in the rule of law.

Recently, we have learned that while the Trump-appointed U.S. Ambassador to the European Union should have been focused on repairing relations with Europe, as our own President has embarrassed European Presidents and leaders publicly, the Ambassador to the European Union found himself in Ukraine, arranging meetings to conduct opposition research on President Trump's political opponents.

It cannot be overstated just how much the actions of our President and Rudy Giuliani have undermined U.S. strategic interests and the progress Ukraine has made to strengthen its democracy and deter Russian aggression.

Imagine how the young new President of Ukraine felt when the President of the United States said to him that the military aid that was due to have been dispensed in the middle of this summer from the United States would actually be held until that President would do our President a favor related to his own reelection. Wow.

For the Trump-led minions, our government does not serve the people. Rather, unfortunately, it is serving him.

While we continue to seek cooperation with the Trump administration to help our own people here at home in so many ways—the cost of prescription drugs, trying to get an infrastructure bill passed in the House and the Senate, trying to deal with corruption in our own political system—Congress must investigate these deeply troubling episodes abroad. The Constitution demands that we conduct our affairs in a constitutionally mandated role of oversight and the impeachment inquiry, which is ongoing. We must ascertain to what extent the President and his advisers abused their power and held up critical military aid to Ukraine for their own political gain.

Thus far, the President's defense has been complete resistance, not providing the materials necessary for a full congressional investigation in what seems to be an ongoing campaign to intimidate State Department officials from testifying before Congress, which really means before the American people.

The American people have a right to know the truth. This is an open society. We don't need stonewalling from this administration.

We should ask the President what he has to hide. The American people know the difference between truth and fiction.

Mr. Speaker, what a historic defeat for liberty it would be if the West were to squander the sacrifices of the United

States, Ukraine, and our allies by allowing Putin to succeed in his sinister mission.

Despite President Trump's negligence, the United States Congress remains laser-focused on the threat from Russia. It is serious, and it is real.

While Ukraine fights for its very existence, the United States Congress and freedom-lovers everywhere must continue to support Ukraine through military aid, programs to fight corruption, and the development of civil society, which the American people do so well.

Congress must get to the bottom of President Trump's effort to withhold vital defense aid to Ukraine. She is facing a mortal enemy. This is liberty at stake in our lifetimes. Will we meet the challenge?

The abuses of power outlined in the whistleblower complaint underscore the danger that President Trump's decisions pose to American national security and democracy itself. The American people must learn to what extent the President solicited interference from a foreign country in the upcoming 2020 U.S. Presidential election.

From our own FBI, we have learned how many times Russia interfered in the last election and how many times then-candidate Trump contacted Russia during the campaign.

I was thinking about that one night. If I were running for President of the United States, would I be in touch with Russia nearly 200 times? Think about that. How unusual is that?

The American Presidency cannot be a tool for Russia to gain its insidiously destructive power. Above all, the American people deserve liberty first, last, and always in a political system free of malign foreign influence.

Long live a free America, and may the people of Ukraine ultimately gain the freedom they so justly deserve.

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

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

CHINA: ONE WORLD, TWO SYSTEMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for 30 minutes.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I certainly enjoyed my colleague's dissertation there, much of which was a criticism of the Chief Executive of our country, when many of the same comments she made could be directed at this House and its investigation of the President—not following the precedents set, not following the precedents set in the Nixon impeachment or in the Clinton impeachment.

The Speaker has not had a vote of this House to commence an impeachment inquiry. That is an open system.

That is the transparency my friend was talking about. That is the kind of accountability the American people would like to see. That should be the policy of this House. Sadly, it is not.

She talks about contacts with Russia by political campaigns. Many of us look forward to the investigation by the Attorney General and by the U.S. attorney in Connecticut on exactly that in the 2016 campaign and how the opposition party, the Clinton campaign, was, in fact, the one digging up activities about the Trump campaign.

So, anyway, I enjoyed that comment about Ukraine, the importance of Ukraine, and the importance of democracy in Ukraine. But all throughout that presentation, one had to endure a lot of supposition and fiction.

Tonight, Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk, not talk about Ukraine, not talk about Syria, but talk about China and where we are in this very important, critical bilateral negotiation between the United States and the People's Republic of China to end China's mercantilistic trade environment, their lack of openness, their failure to police the terrible intellectual property theft that has gone on for over two decades there that has hurt not only American businesses but those elsewhere in Asia and also in Europe.

I commend the President for calling out the challenge that we have had and faced in the West on how to obtain China as a better player for trade. President Trump has worked for nearly 3 years now to change China's outlook, to end its mercantilistic protectionism and join the world trading system truly, not just on paper, Mr. Speaker, but, in fact, completely, and be one with the developed world as it has grown its economy so mightily over those two decades.

I commend the President's point men on this issue: Larry Kudlow at the National Economic Council; Secretary Mnuchin, the Secretary of the Treasury; and Ambassador Robert Lighthizer, who is his U.S. Trade Representative who has the point on trying to work out something that is a major change in that relationship between the U.S. and China, but also China and the rest of the developed world.

At the heart of this trade dispute is the fact that we live in an integrated global economy with deeply connected, multicontinental supply chains. This integrated global economy is based on the extraordinary foundation of the post-World War II reductions in trade barriers, the expansion of the rule of law, and the extraordinary success of the free-market capitalist system that has lifted so many out of poverty around the world since World War II and enlivened the capitalist spirit throughout the world.

Beginning slowly in the 1970s and 1980s, the People's Republic of China was encouraged to open its domestic market, increase economic freedom, better respect human rights and reli-

gious tolerance, and join the global family of nations.

Following the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany, as that freedom breeze finally blew away the shroud of the Iron Curtain, reform in China remained the next great touchstone of the post-World War II agenda.

The 1989 crackdown in Tiananmen Square sidetracked this progress, but China's integration into this world economy began in earnest in the 1990s. That is where this story gets complicated, and that is where the concern of President Trump really begins.

European and American leaders who shared values of economic freedom, religious tolerance, and common national security goals witnessed the historic and extraordinary transition of post-war Japan and the Asian Tigers, those countries of Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and South Korea.

Over the decades, the Asian Tigers had been authoritarian, condemned for their rampant theft of intellectual property and spurning of democracy, so much so that, in 1976, when Jimmy Carter was elected President of the United States, he campaigned on pulling American troops out of South Korea, ending aid to South Korea and writing off South Korea as a failed experiment, that it was going to be an authoritarian dictatorship and never adapt to democracy, never stop stealing intellectual property. Basically, write it off as a failure.

□ 1730

Fortunately, this initiative was shelved and, instead, we witnessed Japan and the Asian Tigers expand their economies, really begin to open their markets, fully embrace democracy and the rule of law, and join in the world global progress.

Policymakers considered China to be next, and they believed that, while a much larger country, under a much more authoritative communist regime, the economic benefits of greater freedom and global transparency would penetrate even the Middle Kingdom.

In 1996, in a column in the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* offering suggestions to the Clinton administration on how to have a more directed China policy, I argued that China, too, must change. I said: "China, as a world power, for her part must recognize that bilateral and multilateral treaties are to be enforced. Lack of compliance with international treaty obligations must produce a known and delivered set of sanctions by the world community. China must clearly understand the consequences of noncompliance."

So, Mr. Speaker, that is what I wrote back in 1996 as a private citizen, former Bush administration official, thinking about what needed to change in America and Chinese relations, China's multilateral relations.

So, despite encouragement and best intentions, China has not changed, Mr. Speaker, but, instead, has grown more

aggressive; hence, the challenge of one world, two systems is market-based capitalism versus state-controlled communism. They are not compatible when it comes to this complex, integrated global capital market I described.

In the 1990s, the epicenter of the fight was to reign in rampant theft of intellectual property. At the time I uttered those words in 1996, the U.S. computer software industry, music CDs, and Hollywood videos all were being ripped off by the People's Republic of China. In 1992, the Business Software Alliance testified before the U.S. Senate that Chinese piracy was costing the U.S. an estimated \$225 million in software sales.

The reality is, despite efforts in 1992 at the end of the Bush 41 administration and vigorous efforts by President Clinton's negotiators Charlene Barshefsky and Mickey Kantor, essentially nothing happened. President Clinton threatened to impose 100 percent tariffs on select imports if Beijing didn't enforce Mr. Clinton's new 1995 intellectual property rights deal.

So, what happened? Does this sound familiar? Is this not the exact conversation we are having today in 2019?

What happened in 1995? Meeting after meeting was held, agreement after agreement was signed, and still the piracy continued. And to my point about the world delivering a known set of sanctions that China must clearly understand the consequences of non-compliance, instead, China was rewarded and admitted to the World Trade Organization, the WTO, in December 2001.

Sadly, pirated goods have only increased. Recently, the Business Software Alliance, the same folks I quoted back in 1992, now estimate that 70 percent of PC software installed in China in 2015 was unlicensed, and the U.S. trade representative estimates that intellectual property theft costs between \$225 billion and \$600 billion, annually.

Thus, the world has not banded together and offered clear and known sanctions for not following the global trade rules. In fact, global trading partners have rewarded such behavior with the admission to the WTO and continue to tolerate IP theft, closed domestic markets, and dependency on frequently dominant Chinese supply chain participants.

This is why President Trump has elected to go forward with a more aggressive, direct manner and deliver the message that lack of compliance with international treaty obligations must produce a known and delivered set of sanctions by the world community. However, the President's success in this endeavor may well be diluted by the opening up of trade disputes all over the world simultaneously, including disputes with America's allies.

Specifically, I am talking about across-the-board unilateral steel and aluminum tariffs, for example, or trying to renegotiate every trade treaty

that we have all at the same time, while we are trying to press China.

Now, that is not to take anything away from the extraordinary work of the President and Ambassador Lighthizer to update the North American Free Trade Agreement with the new USMCA, updating the U.S.-South Korea Free Trade Agreement, and initiating and completing an agricultural agreement with Japan. But I have to say that doing all that at once and not engaging our allies fully and publicly to be at our side impressing China, I think, makes it more difficult, because, as I have traced over the past 25 years the lack of success with China, the one thing that I would argue that will make it different this time—always dangerous words to utter—would be if we had the European Union, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, South American countries all at our side as we tried to get a concrete change in China's mercantilistic behavior.

In my view, the President would be more successful if he focused on this Chinese challenge and rallied the world to a common purpose of focusing China on that important point to clearly understand the consequences of non-compliance. We have done many things in this country that are improving that relationship and fighting, but we must have full global support in order, I think and I believe, to ultimately lever China into compliance.

Not successful in Bush 41, not successful with President Clinton, not successful with President George W. Bush, little effort by President Obama, so I admire President Trump for identifying this challenge that benefits the whole world, not just the United States; but it is going to take a sustained multiyear, multilateral effort to do that, and I wish him well, and those of us in this House stand by him as he tries to get a quality, substantive deal to bring China truly into compliance.

CONGRATULATING CARL CARTER

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize some Arkansans who have done extraordinary things in my home district in central Arkansas.

I rise today to recognize Carl Carter for being awarded the 2019 Community Service Award by the Real Estate Educators of America for exceptional spirit of service.

Carl is a second-year student attending the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service in Little Rock. Carl credits his strong community service to his mom, Beverly Carter, who lost her life at the hands of two people posing as real estate clients.

Carl founded the Beverly Carter Foundation in her memory, an organization dedicated to the cause of helping real estate agent safety.

Through the Beverly Carter Foundation, Carl works to improve agent safety through traveling and talking to escrow agents, lenders, agents, and brokers all over the United States on how to avoid being the victims of crime.

I know this is only the beginning for Carl, and I am excited to see where his ambition and his kind heart take him, and I congratulate him on this good work.

RECOGNIZING SEARCY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Searcy Fire Department and the firefighters from Station 1 for going above and beyond the call of duty.

Earlier this summer, firefighters responded to a call for a fire alarm at a resident's home in Searcy, Arkansas. Fortunately, the resident was not in immediate danger, but they did notice one issue: The resident could not leave his home without assistance, as there was not a wheelchair ramp.

The firefighters at Station 1 took it upon themselves to fix this situation. They reached out to the community for help, including the local Lowe's Home Improvement store. They got discounted supplies. The Searcy Fire Department Ladies Auxiliary provided funding, and these firefighters were able to build a ramp for this resident.

This is just a small example of how the Searcy Fire Department and central Arkansas law enforcement officers go above and beyond the call when keeping Arkansans safe. I thank them for their continued hard work and service.

CONGRATULATING RYAN DAVIS

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ryan Davis for receiving the Arkansas Emergency Medical Technician Association Air Medical Award of Excellence. This award honors those who help the air medical industry continue to see growth.

Ryan grew up in Quitman, Arkansas, and is currently the fire chief for this community. Ryan is a nationally registered emergency medical technician and paramedic and is flight paramedic certified.

Ryan has served his community since 2003 and also works for Air Evac Lifeteam 30 in Morrilton. Ryan has served on numerous State-level boards and committees, including the American Heart Association, the National Association of EMTs, and also the Arkansas Air Medical Society, where he serves as president.

I would like to extend my congratulations to Ryan Davis for receiving this prestigious award.

RECOGNIZING JAMIE CHENEY

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jamie Cheney of Greenbrier, Arkansas, for her outstanding service to our community and the State of Arkansas.

Jamie serves as a local medical technician and also as a volunteer firefighter on her day off. She gained her EMT skills at the University of Arkansas Community College at Morrilton, where she juggled school while working at the Greenbrier Nursing and Rehab Center.

Jamie received the Phoenix Award while serving as an EMT in North Little Rock. This award is bestowed onto

first responders who successfully revive a patient who has suffered from cardiac arrest.

I am proud to have such a dedicated member of my district volunteering and assisting those in need, and I join all Arkansans in thanking Jamie Cheney for her selflessness and wish her continued success.

RECOGNIZING LINDSAY HENDERSON

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate an emerging leader from the Conway Area Chamber of Commerce, Lindsay Henderson.

Lindsay is a Bald Knob resident and serves as the chief revenue officer for the Conway Area Chamber of Commerce. Lindsay was awarded the Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives' 40 Under 40 award.

The 40 Under 40 award honors young professionals who have demonstrated significant success in their career, as well as having made noteworthy accomplishments in their community.

The Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives recognizes emerging leaders from chambers across the country and honors 40 such chamber professionals who exemplify creativity, dedication, and innovation in their work towards their chamber's mission.

I congratulate Lindsay on achieving this 40 Under 40 award and wish her continued success.

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

□ 1745

DECLINE IN THE U.S. MURDER RATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I intend to address the good news that we had a significant drop in murders in this country in 2017 over the recent peak in 2016.

However, before I address the House on that matter, I would like to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY), my good friend.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman GROTHMAN for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I spoke a little earlier in a 1 minute on this topic, but I was a little pressed for time, and I saw my good friend from Arkansas, Mr. HILL, speaking on this and other important issues, and my friend from Wisconsin, and I thought I would expand a little bit upon my remarks earlier.

As the previous speaker just talked about, we have important trade issues and other issues the President of the United States is working on with other countries, and I couldn't agree more that those are important issues to be working on. That is exactly what the President and Congress should be focused on. In fact, it should be focused

on that in a bipartisan way, Republicans and Democrats working together.

Instead, what we are faced with is this pretty bizarre impeachment inquiry process. I think it is important for the American people to know and understand how this is supposed to work and how it is working.

An impeachment inquiry sounds, first, like it is a fair discussion process, but in the past, during impeachment inquiries of President Nixon and President Clinton, the House of Representatives right here, led respectfully at the time by Speakers Carl Albert and Newt Gingrich, established the following procedures that are currently not being provided in this rushed process to attempt to impeach President Trump.

This is an important precedent when you are dealing with the President of the United States, who is duly elected by the people of this country. The people of the West Virginia Second Congressional District that I represent voted for Donald Trump for President.

This country, in the fair process of the electoral college, put Donald Trump in as President of the United States, and my district voted for Donald Trump for President of the United States. So that is how we choose the leader of our country.

I stood there on the steps of the Capitol just a few years ago and watched Donald Trump be inaugurated as President, with the support of all the former living Presidents who attended at the time.

Our country has a process that is emulated in this world, admired by the world, that we have a free election and we respect the results of that election.

Instead, what we are seeing here, announced by the Speaker of the House, is this so-called impeachment inquiry. However, she is denying this President the same rights that other Presidents were given under this so-called impeachment inquiry.

And what exactly are those? I think it is important to understand how this has happened in the past and how it should be happening right now but is not.

I think my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, the Democrats in Congress here, would like the American people not to understand what they are doing. But first and foremost, in the past when this was done, the two times it was done in the past, I am going to list the seven things, the seven rights that have always been given to the accused party. In this case, that is Donald Trump, the President of the United States.

First, in the committee hearings, there should be given coequal subpoena power to both the chairman of the committee and the ranking member of the committee, which is the minority party. At that committee level, they are given coequal power to subpoena witnesses. Right now it is one-sided. Those who want to impeach Donald Trump are subpoenaing witness after

witness after witness, and the other side does not have the power to subpoena witnesses to maybe offer counterinformation. That is how a fair process is supposed to work.

Secondly, all subpoenas have been subject to a vote of the full committee at the request of either the chairman or the ranking member. So to avoid a one-person witch hunt, when you want to subpoena somebody, the head of either party here in Congress can request a committee vote, and the committee can vote "yes" to subpoena or "no" to subpoena. So rather than one person making all the decisions, which seems to be how it is occurring right now, you have at least the committee input. That is how it has been done in the past. That is not happening right now.

Third, the President's counsel had the right to attend all hearings and depositions. Can you imagine that? We have hearings and depositions going on right now in the committees, and the President and his counsel who represent him are not even allowed to hear what is being said about him. This is, again, a denial of the basic right in America in a legal process of any kind.

The President's counsel has had the right to present evidence, because when you had evidence being presented on one side, unless it is a kangaroo court, you had evidence presented on the other side. That is being denied to the President of the United States.

The President's counsel has always had the right to object to the admission of evidence. Again, another basic legal procedure, a legal right. The evidence being presented, it may have some objections to it, it may not be accurate for a variety of reasons. The President is not there, his counsel is not there. He can't even object to the evidence being presented.

In the past, the President's counsel had the right to cross-examine witnesses. This should be familiar. In this country, we have a right to face those who accuse us, the right to face our accuser and the right to cross-examine witnesses. Basic legal precepts in this country.

Last, the President's counsel would have the right to recommend a witness list.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is important to understand that our President is being denied these seven basic legal rights to defend himself right now. This is not a fair and just system in any way.

My mother fled a communist country. When she was 20 years old, she was in Cuba. Fidel Castro came down from the mountains with guns and locked her and her family up. My mother was in prison for 7 weeks.

In communist countries, you have to prove your innocence. You are accused first, and then you are stuck with the burden of somehow trying to prove you didn't do something, trying to prove that you are not guilty.

In this country, they have to prove you are guilty. You have the right to be presumed innocent. Innocent until proven guilty.

Mr. Speaker, it is a disgrace what is happening here. The President is somehow in this court of public opinion with one-sided evidence trying to prove his innocence to people who are assuming he is guilty and haven't presented any real evidence to that fact.

Even if a person is not a supporter of President Trump, they still should object to this process. Only imagine if they were falsely accused of something or God forbid their son or daughter was falsely accused of something. They would expect their child to have these same basic rights of legal process to defend themselves.

If they can deny these rights to the President of the United States of America, rest assured, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will deny that right to other citizens one day. We should be alarmed at this no matter where we stand on the issue of liking President Trump or not.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I again thank my colleague from Wisconsin, Congressman GROTHMAN, for yielding me this time.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to address the body on the topic of the recent decline of murders in the United States of America.

For people who watch this House, we know that there are all sorts of bad things we can dwell on. We can dwell on the immigration crisis, we can dwell on high healthcare costs, we can dwell on the debt, but recently some relatively good news—we have more work to do—was brought forth, and that is the murder rates for 2018 were published.

Largely in this country, murder rates skyrocketed from the early 1960s, when we had the beginning of the welfare culture, the war on the family under Lyndon Johnson, and murder rates rose from around 5 per 100,000 to over 10 per 100,000 in 1980. Murder rates stayed relatively high throughout the 1980s and the early 1990s.

Since that time, I think in part because of increased incarceration, those murder rates were falling until 2015.

And then, I think in part because of a government that spoke negatively of police, talked about or implied that police shootings were racially motivated, something happened opposite of what had been going on the 25 years before that.

All of a sudden for 2 years in a row, the number of people murdered in this country jumped up, jumped up from a low of 4.4 to 5.4 per 100,000 in the years 2015 and 2016.

After that, we can talk about whether it was because of this or not, but Donald Trump took over, somebody who ran encouraging support of the police, respect of the police, and the murder rate began to drop a little bit in 2017, and last year, it one more time fell to less than 5 per 100,000.

President Trump ran, of course, on respect for police. That is one of the reasons I think people wanted him in there.

The prior President, a dignified man, had Al Sharpton in the White House over 80 times. And I think if you look, Barack Obama is praising Black Lives Matter, is encouraging people to view police with distrust, was perhaps one of the reasons why, completely out of the ordinary at a time when the economy was not bad, we had police shootings rise significantly.

Now we have a President who, as the yard signs in my district say, "Respect the Badge", we have somebody as a President who is more a respect-the-badge sort of guy, and in 1 year we have a decrease in murders in this country—despite the fact the population continues to grow—of 1,000 people; 1,000 lives saved.

We have to ask ourselves, why was there a spike in murders before President Trump took office and why was there a reduction in murders after he took office?

As I mentioned, I think the embracing of people like Al Sharpton, who encourages disrespect for police, or at least blames them, blames sad shootings on racial motivation, I think that is one of the reasons why you had an increase.

You had police who were afraid to do what they could do for fear of being sanctioned. You had people maybe afraid to go to the police to report criminals, perhaps because they were told the police were their enemy.

But in any event, in this era, I haven't checked, but I am sure Al Sharpton hasn't been invited to the White House a dozen times in President Trump's first 3 years. I would be surprised if he was there at all, actually.

Instead, we have someone who knows that as long as the police are appropriately doing their job, he has their back. And we have seen that significant drop in the last 2 years, which is rare good news that you get.

I anxiously await when the statistics come out for the year 2019. We know there was another drop of about 7 percent in the massive city south of me in Chicago, I believe, in the first 7 months of the year. We saw another 10 percent drop in Milwaukee. There was another drop in New York.

Is this a coincidence or is it because our police know that they are respected at the highest level of government?

So I know when I get back home, I hear some people talk about crime and worry about crime, and there is more work that has to be done. Obviously, having as many people as we have murdered every year is still a figure way too high, but a drop of 1,000 was a significant drop.

I hope everybody pays attention to what I believe is another drop that is going to happen in 2019, and I hope everybody realizes that this may not have been just an aberration. One thousand lives are a lot of lives. It could be the result of a policy based on respect for the police, punishing police when they are wrong, no doubt about that,

and there are bad police, but not a love affair with Black Lives Matter; respecting the fact that when studies have been done by groups such as the National Academy of Sciences, they find that when police do kill people, it is collectively not a racially motivated or a racial thing.

It is, sadly, something that happens because sometimes people do wrong things and it is usually people that are in the process of or are trying not to be apprehended from very dangerous crimes. And a couple times, a few times, it does happen because police make mistakes. But when it is, it shouldn't be used to tarnish police as a whole and it shouldn't be used to come out with the idea that these things are racially motivated.

So there is my report on the good news to the American people.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BUDD (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of attending a funeral.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2019

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, October 16, 2019.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2019. This status report is current through September 30, the end of fiscal year 2019. The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

Table 1 compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to the overall limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, as adjusted, for fiscal year 2019. These comparisons are needed to implement section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which establishes a rule enforceable with a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for legislative action completed by each authorizing committee with the limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, as adjusted, for fiscal year 2019. These comparisons are needed to enforce the point of order under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which prohibits the consideration of measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(c), which provides an exception for committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Table 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2019

with the section 302(b) suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation. The table also provides supplementary information on spending authorized in excess of the base discretionary spending limits under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Table 4 displays the current level of advance appropriations in fiscal year 2019 appropriations bills. All of the advance appropriations are for accounts identified pursuant to H. Res. 6 and the statement of the Chairman published in the Congressional Record on January 8, 2019. This table is need-

ed to enforce a rule against appropriations bills containing advance appropriations that: (i) are not identified in the statement of the Chairman published in the Congressional Record on January 8, 2019 or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in section 103(c) of H. Res. 6.

In addition, a letter from the Congressional Budget Office is attached that summarizes and compares the budget impact of legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution against the budget resolution aggregate in force.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

TABLE 1.—REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2019 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal Year 2019
Appropriate Level ¹ :	
Budget Authority	3,752,421
Outlays	3,551,738
Revenues	2,590,496
Current Level ¹ :	
Budget Authority	3,641,183
Outlays	3,547,249
Revenues	2,590,070
Current Level over (+)/under (–)	
Appropriate Level:	
Budget Authority	–111,238
Outlays	–4,489
Revenues	–426

¹ The resolution includes emergencies enacted in 2018, adjusted for inflation. Current level excludes all emergencies.

TABLE 2.—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

[Unified budget, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2019	
	BA	Outlays
Agriculture		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	2,414	1,401
Difference	2,414	1,401
Armed Services		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Education and Labor		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Energy and Commerce		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	509	173
Difference	509	173
Financial Services		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	20	19
Difference	20	19
Foreign Affairs		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Homeland Security		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
House Administration		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Judiciary		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Natural Resources		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Oversight and Reform		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	1	1
Difference	1	1
Science, Space, and Technology		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Small Business		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	0	0
Difference	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	42	55
Difference	42	55
Veterans' Affairs		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	–1	4,397
Difference	–1	4,397
Ways and Means		
Allocation	0	0
Current Level	13	7
Difference	13	7

TABLE 3—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

(Unified budget amounts, in millions of dollar)

Appropriations Subcommittee	1 302(b) Suballocations as of August 10, 2018 (H. Rpt. 115–897)		Current Level Reflecting Action Completed as of September 30, 2019 ¹		Current Level less 302(b)					
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT				
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	23,242	24,677	23,042	24,491	–200	–186				
Commerce, Justice, Science	62,520	72,145	64,118	70,889	1,598	–1,256				
Defense	674,591	625,811	674,383	624,840	–208	–971				
Energy and Water Development	44,700	44,476	44,640	44,335	–60	–141				
Financial Services and General Government	23,423	24,045	23,423	24,085	0	40				
Homeland Security	58,087	59,384	61,576	59,602	3,489	218				
Interior, Environment	35,252	35,015	35,552	34,975	300	–40				
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	178,997	184,114	179,973	185,820	976	1,706				
Legislative Branch	4,880	4,770	4,836	4,720	–44	–50				
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	98,057	90,691	98,057	90,809	0	118				
State, Foreign Operations	54,018	50,280	54,218	49,957	200	–323				
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	71,800	132,364	71,079	132,524	–721	160				
Subtotal (Section 302(b) Allocations)	1,329,567	1,347,772	1,334,897	1,347,047	5,330	–725				
Unallocated portion of Section 302(a) Allocation ²	5,330	–8611	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
TOTAL (Section 302(b) Allocation)	1,334,897	1,339,161	1,334,897	1,347,047	0	7,886				
Comparison of total appropriations and 302(a) allocation			General Purpose		OCO ³					
			BA	OT	BA	OT				
302(a) Allocation			1,257,897	1,299,110	77,000	40,051				
Total Appropriation			1,257,897	1,306,996	77,000	40,051				
			0	7,886	0	0				
Memorandum	Amounts Assumed in 302(b) ⁴		Amounts enacted							
			OCO		Program Integrity		Emergency Requirements		Disaster Relief	
Spending in Excess of Base Budget Control Act Caps for Sec. 251(b) Designated Categories	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,300	2,982	n.a.	n.a.
Commerce, Justice, Science	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,160	377	n.a.	n.a.
Defense	n.a.	n.a.	67,914	37,071	n.a.	n.a.	1,196	634	n.a.	n.a.
Energy and Water Development	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,274	114	n.a.	n.a.
Financial Services and General Government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91	34	n.a.	n.a.
Homeland Security	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	127	n.a.	n.a.	1,865	728	12,000	600
Interior, Environment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,581	1,001	n.a.	n.a.
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,897	1,573	3,493	346	n.a.	n.a.
Legislative Branch	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	5	n.a.	n.a.
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	n.a.	n.a.	921	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,645	12	n.a.	n.a.
State, Foreign Operations	n.a.	n.a.	8,000	2,853	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,772	204	n.a.	n.a.
Totals	92,557	42,259	77,000	40,051	1,897	1,573	25,387	6,447	12,000	600

¹ Spending designated as emergency is not included in the current status of appropriations shown on this table.² Totals include 302(a) adjustments for Overseas Contingency Operations and General Purpose amounts that differ from amounts anticipated in the 302(b) suballocations.³ Totals include an adjustment for Overseas Contingency Operations included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–6).⁴ Totals assume an allowable 302(b) adjustment for Disaster Relief, pursuant to a revised 302(a) allocation filed in the Congressional Record on February 14, 2019.

TABLE 4.—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 103(c) OF H. RES. 6 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(Budget authority in millions of dollars)

For 2020:	
Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations	
Appropriate Level	28,852
Enacted advances:	
Accounts identified for advances:	
Employment and Training Administration	1,772
Education for the Disadvantaged	10,841
School Improvement	1,681
Career, Technical, and Adult Education	791
Special Education	9,283
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	4,000
Project-based Rental Assistance	400
Subtotal, enacted advances	28,768
Enacted Advances vs. Section 103(c)(2)(A) limit	–84
Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations	
Appropriate Level	75,551
Enacted advances:	
Veterans accounts identified for advances:	
Veterans Medical Services	51,411

TABLE 4.—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 103(c) OF H. RES. 6 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—Continued

(Budget authority in millions of dollars)

Veterans Medical Support and Compliance	7,239
Veterans Medical Facilities	6,142
Veterans Medical Community Care	10,758
Subtotal, enacted advances	75,551
Enacted Advances vs. Section 103(c)(2)(B) limit	0
For 2021:	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	445
U.S. CONGRESS,	
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,	
Washington, DC, October 15, 2019.	
Hon. JOHN YARMUTH,	
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,	
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.	
DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report	
shows the effects of Congressional action on	
the fiscal year 2019 budget and is current	
through the end of fiscal year 2019. This re-	

port is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, pursuant to section 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), and section 103(m) of House Resolution 6 of the 116th Congress.

Since our last letter dated July 8, 2019, the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2019:

Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–33); and Sustaining Excellence in Medicaid Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–39).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^{a,b,c}			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,590,496
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,341,676	2,236,400	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	1,884,827	1,949,095	–302
Offsetting receipts	–890,012	–890,015	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	3,336,491	3,295,480	2,590,194

FISCAL YEAR 2019 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation:			
Medicaid Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-3)	120	8	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6, Division H) ^a	2	2	1
Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (P.L. 116-8)	0	—5	0
Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-16)	52	32	0
A bill to provide for a 2-week extension of the Medicaid community mental health services demonstration program, and for other purposes (P.L. 116-29)	5	5	0
Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-33)	—3	—3	0
Sustaining Excellence in Medicaid Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-39)	123	0	0
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	299	39	1
Appropriation Legislation: ^{b,c,d,e}			
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A–G, P.L. 116-6) ^{b,c,d,e}	480,297	311,576	—125
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	480,297	311,576	—125
Total, Enacted Legislation	480,596	311,615	—124
Adjustments to Entitlements and Mandatories	—175,904	—59,846	0
Total Current Level ^c	3,641,183	3,547,249	2,590,070
Total House Resolution ^f	3,752,421	3,551,738	2,590,496
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	111,238	4,489	426

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

^a Includes the budgetary effects of legislation enacted during the 115th Congress.^b Sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$781 million in budget authority and \$770 million in estimated outlays.^c For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the resolution, as approved by the House of Representatives, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.^d The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–5), as amended, extended several immigration programs through February 15, 2019, that would otherwise have expired at the end of fiscal year 2018. The estimated budgetary effects of those previously enacted extensions are charged to the Committee on Appropriations, and are included in the budgetary effects of P.L. 116–6 shown in the “Appropriation Legislation” portion of this report. In addition, division H of P.L. 116–6 further extended those same programs through the end of fiscal year 2019. Consistent with the language in title III of division H of P.L. 116–6, and at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, the budgetary effects of extending those immigration programs for the remainder of the fiscal year are charged to the relevant authorizing committees, and are shown in the “Authorizing Legislation” portion of this report.^e In the House of Representatives, and pursuant to section 314(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts designated as an emergency requirement shall not count for purposes of title III and title IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and are excluded from current-level totals. The table below displays emergency-designated funding enacted during the 116th Congress which is excluded from current-level totals. (Those amounts do not include \$1,680 million in budget authority and \$25 million in outlays stemming from P.L. 115–254, which was enacted during the 115th Congress):

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Discretionary Emergency Requirements			
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A–G, P.L. 116-6)	0	10	0
Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20)	19,121	5,364	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-26)	4,586	1,048	0
Total, Discretionary Emergency Requirements	23,707	6,422	0

^f Section 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–123) required—in the absence of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2019—that the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2019; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018. P.L. 115–123 also allows the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget to revise the budgetary aggregates:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 10, 2018:	3,747,016	3,551,514	2,590,496
Revision:			
Adjustment for H.R. 5895, the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019	921	0	0
Adjustment for H.J. Res. 31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019	4,484	224	0
Revised House Resolution	3,752,421	3,551,738	2,590,496

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2020

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, October 16, 2019.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2020. This status report is current through October 11, 2019. The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature.

Table 1 compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to the overall limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted, for fiscal year 2020 and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029. These comparisons are needed to implement sec-

tion 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which establishes a rule enforceable with a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2020 because appropriations for those years have not yet been completed.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for legislative action completed by each authorizing committee with the limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, for fiscal year 2020, and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029. These comparisons are needed to enforce the point of order under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which prohibits the consideration of measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(c), which provides an exception for committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Table 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2020 with the section 302(b) suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation. The table also provides supplementary information on spending authorized in excess of the base discretionary spending limits under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

In addition, a letter from the Congressional Budget Office is attached that summarizes and compares the budget impact of legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution against the budget resolution aggregate in force.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

TABLE 1.—REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2020, AND 2020–2029 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF OCTOBER 11, 2019

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

		Fiscal Year	Fiscal Years
		2020	2020–2029
Appropriate Level 1:			
Budget Authority		3,802,734	n.a.
Outlays		3,721,545	n.a.
Revenues		2,740,533	34,847,515
Current Level 1:			
Budget Authority		3,761,886	n.a.
Outlays		3,691,504	n.a.
Revenues		2,740,538	34,847,317
Current Level over(+)/under(–)			
Appropriate Level:			
Budget Authority		– 40,848	n.a.
Outlays		– 30,041	n.a.
Revenues		5	– 198

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for fiscal years 2021 through 2029 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.
 Note: Excludes all emergencies.

TABLE 2.—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF OCTOBER 11, 2019

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2020		2020–2029 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Armed Services				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Education and Labor				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Energy and Commerce				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	654	653	–194	–76
Difference	654	653	–194	–76
Financial Services				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Foreign Affairs				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
House Administration				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Judiciary				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	950	950	10,180	10,180
Difference	950	950	10,180	10,180
Natural Resources				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	22	22	22	22
Difference	22	22	22	22
Oversight and Reform				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Science, Space, and Technology				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Small Business				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	–10	–10	–75	–75
Difference	–10	–10	–75	–75
Ways and Means				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	34	8	–200	–200
Difference	34	8	–200	–200

TABLE 3.—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[Unified budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	Allocations Constrained by		Current Level Reflecting		Current Level less Allocation		Allocations for Cap		Current Level Reflecting		Current Level less Allocation ³	
	Caps as of June 21, 2019 (H. Rpt. 116–124) ¹		Action Completed as of October 11, 2019 ²				Adjustments as of June 21, 2019 (H. Rpt. 116–124) ¹		Action Completed as of October 11, 2019 ²			
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	24,310	22,900	23,039	22,596	–1,271	–304						

TABLE 3.—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS—Continued

(Unified budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

Appropriations Subcommittee	Allocations Constrained by		Current Level Reflecting		Current Level less Allocation		Allocations for Cap		Current Level Reflecting		Current Level less Allocation ³	
	Caps as of June 21, 2019 (H. Rpt. 116–124) ¹		Action Completed as of October 11, 2019 ²				Adjustments as of June 21, 2019 (H. Rpt. 116–124) ¹		Action Completed as of October 11, 2019 ²			
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Commerce, Justice, Science ⁴	66,395	72,000	67,227	71,338	832	–662	7,500	5,400			–7,500	–5,400
Defense	622,082	624,175	607,931	611,311	–14,151	–12,864	68,079	38,227	69,167	38,320	1,088	93
Energy and Water Development	46,413	44,800	44,678	43,932	–1,735	–868						
Financial Services and General Government ⁵	24,550	24,300	23,594	23,389	–956	–911	400	338	151	116	–249	–222
Homeland Security ⁶	49,736	60,023	49,349	57,362	–387	–2,661	14,075	704	12,165	727	–1,910	23
Interior, Environment	37,277	35,650	35,098	34,302	–2,179	–1,348	2,250	2,250			–2,250	–2,250
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	189,876	190,500	175,577	187,256	–14,299	–3,244	1,842	1,481	1,796	1,418	–46	–63
Legislative Branch	5,010	5,037	4,836	4,770	–174	–267						
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs ⁵	105,217	99,500	102,198	96,486	–3,019	–3,014	921	7	921	2		–5
State, Foreign Operations	48,381	48,750	46,348	47,330	–2,033	–1,420	8,000	2,174	7,999	2,129	–1	–45
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	75,771	133,300	73,246	131,287	–2,525	–2,013						
Subtotal, 302(b) Allocations	1,295,018	1,360,935	1,253,121	1,331,359	–41,897	–29,576	103,067	50,581	92,199	42,712	–10,868	–7,869
Unallocated portion of Section 302(a) Allocation ⁷	–7,018	–2,935	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–2,900	–2,553	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total, 302(a) Allocations	1,288,000	1,358,000	1,253,121	1,331,359	–34,879	–26,641	100,167	48,028	92,199	42,712	–7,968	–5,316
Memorandum							302(a) Cap Adjustments as of September 9, 2019		Current Level Reflecting Action Completed as of October 11, 2019 ¹		Current Level less 302(a)	
Section 251(b) Designated Categories (Cap Adjustments)							BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Overseas Contingency Operations							79,500	41,793	78,252	40,578	–1,248	–1,215
Program Integrity							1,842	1,481	1,796	1,418	–46	–63
Disaster Relief							14,075	704	12,151	716	–1,924	12
Census							2,500	1,800			–2,500	–1,800
Wildfire Suppression							2,250	2,250			–2,250	–2,250
Total, Adjustments							100,167	48,028	92,199	42,712	–7,968	–5,316

¹ The House Committee on Appropriations provided 302(b) suballocations consistent with House Reported appropriations legislation.² Amounts reflect annualized discretionary appropriations as scored to the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020 and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–59).³ Current level excludes amounts designated as emergency requirements. As of October 11, 2019, those amounts are \$8 million for budget authority and \$6,251 million for outlays.⁴ Outlays differ from score at time of enactment due to a revision in prior year outlays.⁵ The Financial Services and General Government subcommittee received a cap adjustment for program integrity amounts pursuant to the deeming resolution (H.Res. 293). The amounts indicated in current level were provided for disaster relief requirements.⁶ The Homeland Security subcommittee received a cap adjustment for disaster relief requirements. The amounts indicated in current level include amounts for overseas contingency operations (\$165 million for BA and \$127 million for outlays).⁷ Amounts include 302(a) adjustments for the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37) that have not been adjusted in the 302(b) suballocations.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 15, 2019

Hon. JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2020 budget and is current through October 11, 2019. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted, pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of House Resolution 293 of the 116th Congress.

Since our last letter dated July 8, 2019, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2020:

Never Forget the Heroes: James Zadroga, Ray Pfeifer, and Luis Alvarez Permanent Authorization of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund Act (Public Law 116–34); Sustaining Excellence in Medicaid Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–39); and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–59).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL.

Director

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2020 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH OCTOBER 11, 2019

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^a			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,740,533
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,402,273	2,307,950	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	595,528	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–954,573	–954,573	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,447,700	1,948,905	2,740,533
Enacted Legislation			
Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–23)	–10	–10	0
Taxpayer First Act (P.L. 116–25)	0	0	5
Never Forget the Heroes: James Zadroga, Ray Pfeifer, and Luis Alvarez Permanent Authorization of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund Act (P.L. 116–34)	950	950	0
Sustaining Excellence in Medicaid Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–39)	17	16	0
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–59)	693	795	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	1,650	1,751	5
Continuing Resolution ^a			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–59, Division A)	1,238,519	684,615	0
Adjustments to Entitlements and Mandatories	1,074,017	1,056,233	0
Total Current Level ^b	3,761,886	3,691,504	2,740,538
Total House Resolution ^c	3,802,734	3,721,545	2,740,533
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	5
Current Level Under House Resolution	40,848	30,041	n.a.
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2020–2029			
House Current Level ^{a,b}	n.a.	n.a.	34,847,317
House Resolution ^c	n.a.	n.a.	34,847,515
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	198

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

^a For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the resolution, as approved by the House of Representatives, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.^b In the House of Representatives, and pursuant to section 314(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts designated as an emergency requirement shall not count for purposes of title III and title IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and are excluded from current level totals. In addition, emergency funding that was not designated pursuant to the Deficit Control Act does not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. Those amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

Discretionary Emergency Requirements

Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20)

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-26)

Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
8	4,951	0
0	1,300	0
8	6,251	0

Total, Discretionary Emergency Requirements

On May 3, 2019 the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget published the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2020 pursuant to H. Res. 293. In accordance with section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 251 (b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and section 1 of H. Res. 293 the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the budgetary aggregates. Revisions to date are listed below.

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 3, 2019	3,709,585	3,676,452	2,740,533
Revisions:			
Adjustment for H.R. 2740, Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	1,842	1,481	n.a.
Adjustment for H.R. 2745, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	921	7	n.a.
Adjustment for H.R. 2839, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020	8,000	2,174	0
Adjustment for H.R. 2968, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020	68,079	38,227	0
Adjustment for H.R. 3052, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	2,250	2,250	0
Adjustment for H.R. 3055, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	7,500	5,400	0
Adjustment for H.R. 3351, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020	400	338	0
Adjustment for H.R. 3931, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020	14,075	704	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116-37, Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019	-9,918	-5,488	0
Revised House Resolution	3,802,734	3,721,545	2,740,533

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, October 17, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1496, the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2607. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fidelity Bonds (RIN: 3133-AE27) received October 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2608. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting a Summary Response to Comments on Title I, Part A Opportunities and Responsibilities for State and Local Report Cards Non-Regulatory Informational Document; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2609. A letter from the Chief of Staff, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of the Commission's Policies and Rules for Processing Applications in the Direct Broadcast Satellite Service [IB Docket No.: 06-160] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2610. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report to Congress on the methods employed by the Government of

Cuba to enforce the United States-Cuba September 1994 "Joint Communiqué", the treatment by the Government of Cuba of persons returned to Cuba in accordance with the United States-Cuba May 1995 "Joint Statement", and an update on the implementation of the United States-Cuba January 2017 "Joint Statement", pursuant to Public Law 105-277, Sec. 2245; (112 Stat. 2681-824); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2611. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period of April 1, 2019, through May 31, 2019; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2612. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of The President, transmitting the OMB Report to Congress on United States Contributions to the United Nations and Affiliated International Organizations for Fiscal Year 2017, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 287b-1(a); Public Law 114-323, Sec. 312(a); (130 Stat. 1925); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2613. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of a vacancy and a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2614. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting two (2) notifications of a nomination and an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2615. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2616. 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.: 180831813-9170-02] (RIN: 0648-XY013) received October 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2617. 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 Northeastern United States; Small-Mesh Multispecies Fishery; Inseason Adjustment to the Northern Red Hake Possession Limit [Docket No.:

180209147-8509-02] (RIN: 0648-XX010) received October 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2618. A letter from the Acting Deputy 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; Several Groundfish Species in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 180713633-9174-02] (RIN: 0648-XY034) received October 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2619. 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; Sablefish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 180831813-9170-02] (RIN: 0648-XY035) received October 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2620. 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; Exchange of Flatfish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 180713633-9174-02] (RIN: 0648-XY033) received October 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2621. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Commercial Shark Fisheries [Docket No.: 180117042-8884-02] (RIN: 0648-XT016) received October 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2622. A letter from the Senior Attorney-Advisor, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pedestrian and Bicycle Accommodations and Projects; Removal of Obsolete Regulation [Docket No.: FHWA-2019-0018] (RIN: 2125-AF90) received October 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2623. A letter from the Senior Attorney-Advisor, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Construction and Maintenance-Promoting Innovation in Use of Patented and Proprietary Products [FHWA Docket No.: FHWA-2018-0036] (RIN: 2125-AF84) received October 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2624. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; St. James, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0550; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 4, 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.

2625. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes Q-121 and Q-156; Miles City, MT [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0267; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ANM-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 4, 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.

2626. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31271; Amdt. No.: 3869] received October 4, 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.

2627. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31274; Amdt. No.: 3871] received October 4, 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.

2628. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31275; Amdt. No.: 3872] received October 4, 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.

2629. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31272; Amdt. No.: 3870] received October 4, 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.

2630. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0401; Product Identifier 2019-NM-002-AD; Amendment 39-19741; AD 2019-19-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2631. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Mount Pleasant, IA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0472; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ACE-9] received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

2632. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting a report titled, "The Department of Labor's 2018 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor", pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2464; Public Law 93-618, Sec. 504 (as amended by Public Law 99-514, Sec. 1887(a)(6)) (100 Stat. 2923); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2633. A letter from the General Counsel, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's proposed rule — Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities (RIN: 3052-AD38) received October 2, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Financial Services.

2634. A letter from the Chairman, Labor Member, Management Member, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's FY 2021 budget request, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231f(f); Aug. 29, 1935, ch. 812, Sec. 7(f) (as amended by Public Law 93-445, Sec. 416); (97 Stat. 436); jointly to the Committees on Appropriations, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 9, October 16, 2019 by Mr. DEUTCH on H.R. 724.

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. ROUDA (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 4687. A bill to waive certain procurement provisions for a project that receives funds from certain Federal agencies; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Agriculture, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 4688. A bill to limit the use of non-disclosure agreements for employees of the White House or the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 4689. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that States give preference in allocating low-income housing credit dollar amounts to projects which are committed to providing non-smoking buildings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLORES (for himself and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.R. 4690. A bill to amend title II of the Clean Air Act and title II of the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act with respect to high-octane fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 4691. A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to direct the Consumer

Product Safety Commission to establish consumer product safety standards for firearm locks and firearm safes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CHENEY (for herself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BACON, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. COOK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PALMER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. STEIL, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. LONG, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ESTES, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MOLENAAR, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KATKO, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. BARR, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. EMMER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. SPANO, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ROY, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 4692. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to Turkey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, the Judiciary, 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 Mr. HUDSON (for himself and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER):

H.R. 4693. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish an advisory committee on the implementation by the Department of Veterans Affairs of an electronic health record; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KINZINGER (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. STANTON, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 4694. A bill to require a review of United States-Turkey relations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed 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. ENGEL (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 4695. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to Turkey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Armed 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. BOST (for himself, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 4696. A bill to provide for cooperation between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and foreign regulators; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DELGADO (for himself, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 4697. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify the definition of commercial motor vehicle, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RASKIN, and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 4698. A bill to amend the HITECH Act to allow an individual to obtain a copy of such individual's protected health information at no cost unless certain circumstances apply, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 4699. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the matching requirement for a territory to use specially allocated Federal funds for Medicare covered part D drugs for low-income individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. LATTI, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.R. 4700. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize pipeline safety programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MENG, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 4701. A bill to expand access to health care services, including sexual, reproductive, and maternal health services, for immigrants by removing legal and policy barriers to health insurance coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 4702. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to modify the timeframe for determining the size standard for manufacturing small business concerns; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LAMB:

H.R. 4703. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain foreign nationals from making disbursements to compensate persons engaging in internet activity promoting, supporting, attacking, or opposing the election of a candidate for public office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MCADAMS (for himself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 4704. A bill to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support multidisciplinary research on the science of suicide, and to advance the knowledge and understanding of issues that may be associated with several aspects of suicide including intrinsic and extrinsic factors related to areas such as wellbeing, resilience, and vulnerability; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. GABBARD):

H.R. 4705. A bill to require Executive agencies and Federal courts to comply with address confidentiality programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. NEGUSE:

H.R. 4706. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize competency-based education demonstration projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 4707. A bill to amend section 5542 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that any hours worked by Federal firefighters under a qualified trade-of-time arrangement shall be excluded for purposes of determinations relating to overtime pay; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. DELGADO, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 4708. A bill to establish safety standards for certain limousines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. DELGADO, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 4709. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to award grants to States that have enacted and are enforcing certain laws with respect to stretch limousines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H. Res. 632. A resolution supporting the designation of October 16, 2019, and October 16, 2020, as "World Food Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BROOKS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. ROY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BYRNE, Mr.

MCCLEINTOCK, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. TIPPON, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mrs. LESKO):

H. Res. 633. A resolution requiring that all impeachment inquiry related hearings, witness interviews and communications, document productions and examinations, proceedings, and other related work shall be done in an open setting and in public view; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on Ethics, 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. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. ROBY, and Mrs. WAGNER):

H. Res. 634. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (S. 820) to strengthen programs authorized under the Debbie Smith Act of 2004; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

142. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 3, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. ROUDA:

H.R. 4687.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 4688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 4689.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 4690.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 4691.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under the following provisions of the United States Constitution:

Article I, Section 1;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H.R. 4692.

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. HUDSON:

H.R. 4693.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. KINZINGER:

H.R. 4694.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 4695.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 4696.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DELGADO:

H.R. 4697.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 4698.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 4699.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

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; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [. . .]—And

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.

Moreover, the Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 4700.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 4701.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 4702.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LAMB:

H.R. 4703.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. McADAMS:

H.R. 4704.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—Necessary and Proper Clause

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 4705.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 4706.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 4707.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 4708.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 4709.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I

Provides Congress with the power to “lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises” in order to “provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States.”

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. WELCH, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 94: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 99: Mr. ABRAHAM.

H.R. 302: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 307: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 366: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 444: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 451: Ms. MENG and Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 464: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 511: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 535: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 553: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 576: Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 587: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 593: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 613: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 628: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 645: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 692: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 724: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 730: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 737: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. Cárdenas, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 739: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 763: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 836: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 864: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 874: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 906: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 912: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 919: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 934: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 935: Mr. SOTO and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 961: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1001: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 1030: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1042: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 1076: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1108: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. EMMER, Mr. STEIL, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. UPTON, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 1123: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1137: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1139: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 1170: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1171: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1195: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BACON, Mr. NORCROSS, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1241: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1296: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 1301: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1329: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1377: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. COX of California, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1380: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1400: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1407: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 1418: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1424: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 1425: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1434: Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 1498: Ms. UNDERWOOD and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1568: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1570: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. RATCLIFFE.

H.R. 1601: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 1607: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1611: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Mr. HURD of Texas.

H.R. 1615: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 1642: Mr. MAST and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1695: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1766: Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 1804: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 1869: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 1882: Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H.R. 1903: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 1917: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 1953: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 1956: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

- H.R. 1987: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1997: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 2051: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 2074: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2117: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2168: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2178: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 2179: Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 2195: Mr. COX of California and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 2208: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2214: Mr. GOLDEN and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2218: Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 2235: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2245: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. CRIST.
H.R. 2261: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 2279: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 2282: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2311: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2312: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2329: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2350: Mr. ABRAHAM and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2381: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2411: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 2420: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. HECK.
H.R. 2423: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. ABRAHAM, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FLORES, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. VELA, Mr. KATKO, Mr. REED, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUDSON, and Ms. SHALALA.
H.R. 2426: Mr. COLE and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 2441: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 2460: Mr. VELA.
H.R. 2477: Mr. POSEY and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 2482: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2517: Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 2533: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2548: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 2550: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 2561: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2576: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 2584: Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 2623: Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 2651: Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 2653: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RUIZ, and Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 2668: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 2694: Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GRIMALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HECK, Mr. HIMES, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, and Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 2698: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 2699: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 2708: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2732: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 2747: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 2767: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 2771: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 2802: Mr. POSTER, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 2818: Mr. BRINDISI and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2825: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 2831: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2838: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2887: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2931: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2949: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 2986: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 3003: Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 3006: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 3048: Mr. LUJÁN and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3077: Mr. LATTA, Mr. ESTES, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. BERA.
H.R. 3080: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 3085: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3104: Ms. FRANKEL and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
H.R. 3107: Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BABIN, Mr. KIND, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 3137: Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 3138: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 3162: Mr. STAUBER, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 3183: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 3215: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 3219: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 3220: Mr. CASE and Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 3222: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 3225: Ms. NORTON and Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 3241: Mr. SPANO.
H.R. 3243: Mr. HICE of Georgia.
H.R. 3315: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 3369: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 3373: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 3414: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 3446: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 3496: Mr. TRONE and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3498: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3502: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CORREA, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 3541: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 3582: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3593: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. CRIST.
H.R. 3632: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 3637: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3654: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 3663: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3668: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3742: Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. WILD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. GALLEG0, and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 3789: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 3792: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 3793: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 3799: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 3815: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 3827: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 3846: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3849: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 3851: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GOODEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SPANO, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 3942: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3957: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 3974: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 4027: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 4044: Mr. BYRNE and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 4065: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4077: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 4097: Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 4098: Mr. POSEY, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. COMER, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 4113: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 4118: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 4162: Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 4164: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 4165: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 4176: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 4183: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 4194: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 4211: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4215: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 4219: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 4220: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 4232: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 4283: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 4292: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.
H.R. 4304: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4321: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4340: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4343: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 4347: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 4348: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 4371: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 4388: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4397: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 4402: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 4405: Mr. CASE, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. MENG, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 4498: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 4518: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 4519: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 4521: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 4524: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 4526: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4531: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 4543: Mrs. TORRES of California.
H.R. 4554: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 4560: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 4578: Ms. WILD, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 4588: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 4589: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 4600: Mr. KING of New York and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4615: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4617: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. KIND, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. ROYBAL-

ALLARD, Mr. DeFAZIO, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. MENG, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. COSTA, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 4621: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 4624: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 4672: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.J. Res. 2: Ms. SHALALA and Mr. SCHRAEDER.

H.J. Res. 6: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.J. Res. 77: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. KIND, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. COSTA, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CASE, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. BARR, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. WILD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CRIST, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. KEATING, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. VELA, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BUCK, Mr. OLSON, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. WALKER.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. GOLDEN.

H. Res. 23: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 107: Mr. BUDD.

H. Res. 138: Mr. TRONE.

H. Res. 146: Ms. MENG.

H. Res. 152: Ms. DEAN.

H. Res. 255: Mr. SIRES, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H. Res. 374: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. BERA.

H. Res. 452: Mrs. TORRES of California.

H. Res. 517: Ms. PINGREE.

H. Res. 538: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. LAMALFA.

H. Res. 546: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H. Res. 604: Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr.

GUTHRIE, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H. Res. 613: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H. Res. 625: Mr. VAN DREW.

H. Res. 627: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H. Res. 628: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. CASE.

H. Res. 630: Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. EMMER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WALKER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. KELLER, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. CLINE, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. BACON, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. COMER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. SPANO, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. MAST, Mr. LONG, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ESTES, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. ROY, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BOST, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. BRADY, Mr. DUNN, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MULLIN, Mr.

LAMALFA, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. COOK, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BARR, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LATTA, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COLE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. LUCAS.

H. Res. 631: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative HUIZENGA, or a designee, to H.R. 1815, the SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative HUIZENGA, or a designee, to H.R. 3624, the Outsourcing Accountability Act of 2019 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

55. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Selectmen of the Town of Hampton Falls, NH, relative to a Resolution urging the United States Congress to enact the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs.