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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 29, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK POCAN 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.

THE SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

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 draw attention to an invasive pest that is wreaking havoc on farms and forests nationwide and is giving Pennsylvania agricultural producers a major headache. I am talking about the spotted lanternfly. This native Asian insect has been found in at least 14 different counties in Pennsylvania and has

spread to our neighbors in Maryland and New Jersey as well.

The spotted lanternfly feeds on sap, leaving all the plants that it touches weakened. The residue that the spotted lanternflies leave behind promotes mold growth which destroys many plants and crops. The spotted lanternfly has a diverse appetite, feeding on more than 70 different kinds of plants. From fruit trees to hardwoods and nursery industries, so many of the sectors of Pennsylvania's agricultural industry are subject to these pests.

In Pennsylvania alone, it is estimated \$18 billion in agriculture is at risk. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has issued a checklist that all residents should consult to check for spotted lanternfly egg masses. These things include camping equipment, firewood, outdoor children's toys, like playscapes and sandboxes, and more. By the end of the year, most adult spotted lanternflies will be dead. However, residents are encouraged to rid their property of any egg masses that they find by dowsing them in alcohol.

Thankfully, research is being done to look into the best ways to combat this pest and eradicate it from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture recently awarded the Pennsylvania State University a \$7.3 million grant to support a team of researchers from a variety of disciplines. It is a good investment if we can save \$18 billion worth of agriculture damage.

These funds will be combined with an additional \$5 million in investments from growers and landowners—private citizens who agreed to work with researchers on this project. Researchers and extension educators from Penn State will be joined by additional experts from the USDA Agricultural Research Service, the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Vir-

ginia Tech, University of Delaware, the Universities of Rhode Island, Temple, Rutgers, Cornell, and the Northeastern IPM Center.

With continued education and research into this invasive pest, we can get closer to finding a solution to dealing with the spotted lanternfly and alleviating Pennsylvania's agricultural producers of this threat.

USMCA

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my Democratic colleagues across the aisle to end their partisan impeachment inquiry and instead focus on an issue that will actually improve the lives of our constituents and supercharge the already roaring American economy; that is, bringing the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, the USMCA, to this floor for a vote.

Mr. Speaker, ratifying this landmark trade deal would generate a whole host of benefits, including growing the economy by tens of billions of dollars and supporting hundreds of thousands of American jobs and giving farmers more access to sell their products beyond our borders.

According to a recent report from the International Trade Commission, the USMCA would raise the United States' GDP by more than \$68 billion and create nearly 200,000 new jobs. The study also found that the USMCA would have a positive impact on trade by increasing U.S. exports and imports to Canada and Mexico by billions of dollars.

The benefits don't stop there. The agreement would benefit farmers across the country and in my district in North Carolina. Under the USMCA, U.S. dairy farmers would be able to more than triple their access to the Canadian dairy market. This would be a

□ 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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huge win for Iredell County, the top dairy producing county in North Carolina, as our dairy producers will gain wider access to a bigger marketplace.

Along with dairy, the USMCA would boost North Carolina's poultry producers—a \$37 billion industry that supports nearly 150,000 jobs in my State. Early estimates show that poultry exports to Canada will grow astronomically because the agreement increases tariff rate quotas for U.S. poultry and egg exports to Canada. The agreement also eliminates barriers facing U.S. dairy and poultry exports to Canada which will further unleash economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, there is a reason the USMCA enjoys broad support from Mexico, Canada, and the U.S. stakeholders, as well as a majority of this House on both sides of the aisle: Because the upside for our country is undisputed.

Ratifying this agreement would be a historic victory for our economy, for our workers, and for our farmers.

The President and his team should be commended for a job well done, and now it is time for this House to quit stalling and to act. The window to pass the USMCA is closing, and I stand ready to vote for this deal and to get it across the finish line.

I ask my Democratic colleagues to suspend their blind hatred of this President and bring the USMCA to the floor for a simple up-or-down vote. We need to stop thinking about this in terms of giving President Trump a political victory and start thinking about giving the American people an economic victory. That is why we all were sent here in the first place.

Mr. Speaker, let's pass the USMCA now.

MAKING COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE

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

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the College Affordability Act, a comprehensive overhaul of our higher education system that will lower the cost of college and improve higher education for students of all backgrounds, because right now students are paying increasingly more for an education that is giving them less.

I know that because I have heard it. I have heard from constituents in my district that we need to do better when it comes to the rising cost of tuition and the overall quality of higher education.

That is why I am taking action. Since coming to Congress, I have worked closely with my colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee to lead four pieces of legislation that will be included in this act.

The legislation will expand educational opportunities for all individuals impacted by the criminal justice

system, dedicate more resources for prevention and treatment of alcohol and substance abuse on college campuses, strengthen grants for teachers and school leaders around recruitment and retention, and establish a commission to study mental health issues facing college students.

These measures as well as others are what make the College Affordability Act a down payment on our higher education system that just makes sense.

I urge swift passage for my colleagues in the committee today, and I hope we can move this bill to the floor and the President's desk even faster. As my good friend, Chairman Elijah Cummings, said: Our children are messengers we send to the future we will never see.

It is time to invest in their future and give all Americans the good, quality higher education that they deserve.

A LASTING LEGACY FOR ZIMMERMAN

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 Zimmerman City Administrator Randy Piasecki who recently celebrated his 25th anniversary with the city.

Wherever you are in Zimmerman, you can see Randy's work. Randy had a major hand in improvements and development of the city. From Zimmerman Middle High School to the latest apartment complex in downtown Zimmerman, Randy has facilitated its construction and completion. In his office, Randy proudly displays an article boasting Zimmerman as one of the 10 fastest growing cities in Minnesota, in major part thanks to him.

The legacy of his work proves how much Randy loves Zimmerman. We hope he continues for many years to grow the city with the thoughtfulness and care he has shown for nearly three decades.

Congratulations, Randy, and thank you for your 25 years of service to the people and city of Zimmerman.

HOMETOWN HOCKEY PLAYER SUCCEEDS IN THE NHL

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate a graduate of Blaine High School in my district, St. Cloud Husky Jonny Brodzinski, for signing a contract with the NHL San Jose Sharks.

Following Jonny's successful career at Blaine High School, he went on to play for St. Cloud State University, which is also in Minnesota's Sixth Congressional District. He skated there for three seasons with the great Huskies. His hometown watched and cheered him on as he advanced to the American Hockey League to play for the Ontario Reign and celebrated when he was signed by the Los Angeles Kings, officially making him an NHL hockey player. As he joins the San Jose Sharks, we will be there to show our support.

Congratulations, Jonny. We are proud you call Minnesota's Sixth District and the State of Minnesota your home. We will continue to cheer you on as you play the game we all love.

ON BEHALF OF MINNESOTA'S AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY, THANK YOU ASHLEY KOHLS

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Ashley Kohls from the Minnesota State Cattlemen's Association for her commitment and service to our State's agriculture community and to congratulate her on her new role as Director of Government Affairs for the Nebraska Cattlemen's Association.

During her time as the executive director of the Minnesota State Cattlemen's Association and a member of our Agriculture Advisory Committee, Ashley has worked closely with our office, educating members and our staff about agriculture and cattle farming, in particular. As a cattle farmer herself, Ashley and her husband, Craig, run a fourth-generation family farm with their children, Avery and Bennet.

Ashley is a strong leader and an example to young women who are interested in the agricultural industry. As an example, she participated as a panelist at our annual Young Women Leadership Program where she shared with the high school-aged women what it is like to run a farm, be a mother, and run a large-scale advocacy association. It was an honor to have her participation.

Ashley, Nebraska is going to be lucky to have you. We wish you and your family the best.

THE HONORABLE MAYOR TOM RYAN: A TRUE PUBLIC SERVANT

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Mayor Tom Ryan, a great public servant for the city of Blaine in Minnesota's Sixth Congressional District. Mayor Ryan's life is the definition of public service.

Mayor Ryan grew up in St. Paul. He was drafted and served in the U.S. Army in South Korea. He was honorably discharged in 1966 and returned home to Minnesota where he settled in what is now the city of Blaine. For decades he has served the city as a councilman and now mayor. He also serves as co-leader of Blaine's Beyond the Yellow Ribbon program which provides community support to our servicemembers and their families.

Recently, Mayor Ryan received the Seven Seals Award from the Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. This award recognizes his commitment to help servicemembers find work upon their return home.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mayor Ryan, for the city of Blaine, and for our servicemembers, and congratulations him on his Seven Seals Award.

RECOGNIZING PRESIDENTIAL EXCELLENCE AWARD WINNER PROFESSOR EUGENIA PAULUS

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Professor Eugenia Paulus for her Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring. Professor

Paulus teaches chemistry at North Hennepin Community College in Minnesota's Sixth Congressional District.

Professor Paulus has been mentoring students at North Hennepin Community College and participating as a science fair judge for local high schools through the North Hennepin mentoring program for approximately 15 years. During this time, Professor Paulus has mentored about 100 students with amazing results. Students participating in her mentoring program are 40 percent more likely to graduate than the Minnesota average.

This Presidential Award is not the first time Professor Paulus has been recognized for her success with students. In fact, she was previously awarded for extraordinary undergraduate teaching from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. She has also received the annual Student Life Faculty Excellence Award which she received from North Hennepin Community College.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Professor Paulus on receiving the Presidential Award. She deserves it.

□ 1015

RECOGNIZING VINCE HOLLAND,
MATT BOYD, MATT CONNOLLY,
BILLY DONAHUE

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say that September 10, 2019, was a very special day for an infant child who had been severely neglected by her mother. And had it not been for the quick action by members of the Tega Cay Police Department located in South Carolina, the abuse would have continued.

Four officers—Sergeant Vince Holland, Officer Matt Boyd, Officer Matt Connolly, and Officer Billy Donahue—responded to a call at 6 p.m. from employees of the Tega Cay Walmart who were concerned about a mother who was with an infant who, in the words of the officers, was “filthy” and in dire need of help.

The officers immediately reacted to the situation by cleaning the infant and giving food, diapers, and other aid to the child. The officers stayed with the child while the South Carolina Department of Social Services was notified and the child was taken into emergency custody by the agency, along with two other children who were removed from the home.

The mother was charged with three felony drug charges, shoplifting, and cruelty to a child. In the words of Chief Steve Parker, “That little baby did nothing wrong.”

Because of the action of these brave officers who showed compassion and empathy, three children are now out of danger and living in a safe environment.

The four officers of the Tega Cay Police Department lived out the words of Winston Churchill, who said, there are times when doing your best is not good enough; we must do what is required.

Sergeant Vince Holland, Officer Matt Boyd, Officer Matt Connolly, and Officer Billy Donahue are shining examples of the saying, “to live is to serve.”

HONORING STEVE TAMAYO FOR
LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO
NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Steve Tamayo in recognition of Native American Heritage Month for his lifetime contributions in the arts and the preservation of Native American culture.

Steve's passion has been fueled by the desire to restore what was taken away from the indigenous people of this land. For centuries, cultural teachings have been passed down through art. Symbols, colors, patterns, and construction techniques are narratives that reflect values and beliefs of traditional Native American life. American history is bound in the antiquity of its Native people.

We are proud of the role Mr. Tamayo has played in ensuring that we can all learn and appreciate this rich heritage.

Steve Tamayo was one of four children raised by loving parents Fortunato and Beulah Tamayo. As a migrant worker, Fortunato grew up working the fields from Texas to Montana. Notwithstanding this lack of schooling, he was successful in obtaining a job and taking care of his family. Steve describes his mother as a kind and compassionate woman despite her difficult childhood as a survivor of the American Indian boarding school tragedy. Steve's parents encouraged their children to have a strong work ethic, to focus on getting an education, and to pursue the opportunities they were not afforded.

After graduating from Thomas Jefferson High School in May 1984, Steve enlisted in the U.S. Army, serving with the 101st Airborne Division. After returning to Omaha, he sought out Native elders to guide him in his pursuit of cultural knowledge.

In 1988, his first teacher was Cleo Frazier from Yankton Sioux Reservation of South Dakota. She resided in the Omaha area and took time to teach Steve and his older brother about indigenous life. This relationship fostered Steve's quest to learn as much as possible about the history and stories of indigenous people.

This led him to an elder named Howard Wolf, a World War II veteran from the Umo N Ho N Nation of Nebraska. Under elder Wolf's guidance, Steve learned about art and regalia, including the traditional materials, construction, and the history surrounding Native American artifacts.

In 2000, he moved to the Rosebud Reservation, where he was able to gain a deeper understanding of the art of the Northern Plains Tribes. Because of the unique skills and specific knowledge gained, Steve was hired as faculty in the Lakota Studies Department of Sinte Gleska, where he taught college students for 12 years.

In 2005, he became the cultural specialist for the Native American Advocacy Program on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. This was a special time for Steve because he was in a place that was the ancestral homeland of his mother's family.

That same year was an important point in his professional life. A group of conservators from the Smithsonian Institution stumbled upon him while tanning a buffalo hide in his front yard. Six months later, he was headed for Washington, D.C., for a 6-month internship.

Since that time, Steve has been one of the main consultants from the Plains Tribes for the National Museum of the American Indian. He has been part of numerous exhibitions, including an exhibit scheduled to run for 15 years called “As We Grow,” featuring historic games and toys of the Plains Indians.

In 2015, Steve traveled to Washington, D.C., to erect a teepee that he painted on The Mall and presented to President Obama, which is now part of the Smithsonian's collection.

He had the opportunity to paint two buffalo robes for Willie Nelson and Neil Young at the “Harvest the Hope” concert in Neligh, Nebraska, to honor them for their work in preserving our Nebraska land.

Steve's work has helped to educate our country about our history, the culture, and the struggles of Native American people.

Today, Steve leads study groups on all four reservations in Nebraska and nine reservations in South Dakota. He travels to schools and museums throughout the country to help train students, docents, conservators, and curators on the significance of traditional Native arts, as well as the dangers of cultural appropriation.

Steve is on the Artists in Schools and Communities roster for the Nebraska Arts Council. He serves as the cultural consultant for the Omaha Public Schools' Native Indigenous Centered Education program. He works as the cultural specialist for the Nebraska Urban Indian Health Coalition. Steve has also been an adjunct instructor for the University of Nebraska Omaha and Metropolitan Community College.

In 2014, he was honored by Nebraska Governor Dave Heineman at the Nebraska Arts Council's Governor's Arts Awards when he was presented the Heritage Art Award. His proudest moment was when his mother saw him receive that award.

Steve has also become a source of pride and empowerment for his children. Of his six children, his eldest

daughters, twins Nicole and Rebecca, work in the field of Native American advocacy, health, and education. Steve and his wife, Susan, love their children and their numerous grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Steve for all of his contributions. Because of his work, generations to come will learn about the culture and contributions of the indigenous people.

REMEMBERING THE HONORABLE JOHN CONYERS, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday evening, I joined Ambassador Etienne at the French Embassy to acknowledge the DC JazzFest. But I also was there, more importantly, to pay tribute to the Honorable John Conyers.

Yesterday, I took a minute on the floor to indicate that I would be speaking about him over a period of days and weeks because his 53 years as a mentor and beloved colleague deserve that tribute. But yesterday, I was probably at a place John Conyers enjoyed the most. Many people may not know that he was a jazz enthusiast and maybe prepared to become a jazz musician in his early years as a young, young man. His father, a strong union organizer, a UAW worker, thought that might not be the best approach for his young son, I believe the oldest of their four children.

John, being a dutiful son, went on to Wayne State and graduated from its law school as well. That was our gift to the American people.

I want to take a moment to be able to highlight the very undercore, if you will, the underpinnings of the leadership of John Conyers, a progressive before the term could even be defined.

I don't believe that he looked at himself in that way, but I think he looked at himself as one who would break through doors that others could not.

Of course, he was one of the original cofounders of the Congressional Black Caucus. But he rose to be chairman of two committees, the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on the Judiciary, and he became the dean of this House, this entire House of Representatives.

I don't think that would be what his own desire of tribute would be. I use the terminology that he not only spoke for the voiceless, but he spoke for persons who were actually silenced. That means that they tried to speak, but they were silenced. They were rejected. They were pushed back. They had not the power to be heard.

How amazing it is to have found someone of the African American heritage and tradition who had gone through life in a segregated America to be able to speak for voices that were varied and different, who needed to hear that someone cared about them, from Native Americans to Latinos, to

the disabled, to those in the LGBTQ community and beyond.

He was a champion of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. He got into Congress in 1964. He understood the value of giving people, no matter who you were, the right to vote. I will talk about that more extensively in the days to come, but I remember when we sat and reauthorized that legislation with a Republican President, what a wonderful experience of coming together around voting as we wrote legislation that George W. Bush signed enthusiastically, with an overwhelming vote in the House and an overwhelming vote in the Senate.

We even honored many different people from around the Nation, including naming it after the Honorable Barbara Jordan and many others in that timeframe to reinforce the value of voting. John did that in a bipartisan manner, a lesson that we can learn even today. He never compromised his principles, but he stood for the idea of bipartisanship for justice.

He was here for the Legal Services Corporation Act. Can you imagine that if you were poor 50 years ago, you wouldn't have any representation, not in the criminal system or sense, but in the civil system—being evicted, having problems with healthcare and dealing with your health insurance, or having a matter that required legal representation so that you could have justice. The Legal Services Corporation was something very near and dear to John Conyers.

Let me move quickly to talk about his work dealing with the PATRIOT Act after 9/11. Yes, we wanted to be protecting ourselves against terrorists, but John Conyers was a voice that said that civil liberties of the American people are crucial, and we will not trample in this committee, the Committee on the Judiciary, on their rights of privacy and their rights of liberty. He believed in that.

Let me also say that in the bankruptcy bill, when so many people were pushing to get a bill done that would leave out women and children, divorcees, leave out the poor who also needed to have some way of organizing their debt, in fact, he was a champion for that.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, a champion for the reparations bill that most people don't understand, an idea they would understand later, he was our champion. He spoke for those who were silenced.

CELEBRATING LIBERTY DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Virgin Islands celebrates Liberty Day and honors David Hamilton Jackson and his relentless pursuit of free press for the people of the Virgin Islands.

From the 1700s until the 1950s, the Virgin Islands was owned by Denmark,

which maintained censorship over the press. D. Hamilton Jackson knew that in order for a people to truly have freedom, the press must also be free.

Traveling to Denmark to advocate on behalf of the workers of the Virgin Islands, he took it upon himself to also fight for the emancipation of the press. His passionate advocacy was fruitful, and upon his return to the territory, he published the first newspaper in the Virgin Islands not controlled by the government.

This act empowered the people of the Virgin Islands and opened the door for generations of Virgin Islanders to allow their voices to be heard in the formal medium of press.

D. Hamilton Jackson challenged the status quo and the prevailing laws of his time to secure a future for the islands he loved.

D. Hamilton Jackson used his newfound right for the free press to create *The Herald*. As editor, he used that publication to uncover corruption and educate the working class. Frustrated with neglect from the Danish Government, Jackson used *The Herald* to build support for the transfer of the Virgin Islands from Denmark to the United States.

The American flag that flies over the Virgin Islands today is a fruit of the seed that D. Hamilton Jackson sowed on his quest for liberty and greater opportunity for Virgin Islanders.

□ 1030

The Virgin Islands continue to embody the spirit of D. Hamilton Jackson and his work.

Rena Brodhurst has spent her life walking the path of Jackson as a champion of Virgin Islands Free Press as the owner and editor of the *St. Croix Avis*. Educated on St. Croix and then attending college, she followed her family's tradition of fighting to defend a free press.

Her father, Mr. Brodhurst, was once convicted of contempt of court after publishing an unsigned letter critical of a court decision and social conditions of his time. However, the right to free press prevailed with the U.S. Third Circuit making clear that the constitutional right to freedom of speech in the press was not one that would be infringed upon in the United States.

Rena, herself, has sued the government to protect the right to publish freely without retribution. A strong woman, mother, and friend, she acts as a true Virgin Islands queen, unbroken and a fierce defender of free press.

Today, a new generation steps up to carry the torch of D. Hamilton Jackson. State of the Territory founder Amaziah George, a Marine Corps veteran, brings Virgin Islands press to the world through his online social media paper.

His passion for making the voice and concerns of millennial Virgin Islanders heard make him a trailblazer of his generation. With his willingness to speak truth, the secret stories that

others are unwilling to discuss, this veteran is really a fighter and a soldier of truth.

These individuals have dedicated themselves to truthfully informing the people of the Virgin Islands about their community and the world outside of our small corner of it. They are truly legacies of D. Hamilton Jackson.

We must continue this work, as Virgin Islanders still have limited constitutional rights as determined by the Insular Cases of the early 1900s. Those Supreme Court decisions relegate people living within the territories to a separate and unequal status.

The cases posture that people living in territories are inferior races that cannot understand Anglo-Saxon principles of law. It keeps American citizens living in places like the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico as disenfranchised from the full American experience.

As a young constituent of mine recently wrote in an essay outlining the importance of free press, “only a free press can ensure the people’s access to information and build a well-informed, transparent, and accountable society,” and that “we, the people, owe it to our country to demand and defend the freedom of such a priceless heritage.”

What a wonderful sentiment from a young person.

Free press, we must cherish and protect it as a most American of values and as one of the most fragile pillars of democracy here and around the world.

In the words of D. Hamilton Jackson, I challenge us to walk in his spirit and challenge the status quo for the betterment of our people and our Nation. Let us all embody the motto of his newspaper, *The Herald*: “Liberty, equality, fraternity.”

RECOGNIZING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today is a great day because, after decades of struggle, this House will recognize the Armenian genocide, just in time to be viewed by the last survivors of the first genocide of the 20th century.

Two weeks ago, I came to this floor and I said now is the time, finally, to recognize the Armenian genocide because it was no longer the time to kowtow to Turkey. Since then, many of us have approached the Speaker and urged her to put this bill on the floor.

But this great day belongs to NANCY PELOSI, our Speaker, who made the decision to bring it to the floor, where we will pass this resolution, H. Res. 296, which I and so many others introduced to this House in April of this year. And, of course, I have cosponsored and been an original cosponsor of every Armenian genocide resolution since 1997.

We always should have recognized the Armenian genocide, but we were

told again and again that we wouldn’t do it because we have this great alliance with Turkey.

Earlier this month, Turkish forces shelled to the left and then to the right of an American base. It seemed clear to many that they were ready to kill Americans. America withdrew. And this was not some well-planned, careful, deliberate withdrawal. We left because of the Turkish shelling and the Turkish threats.

Great alliance? It has been a great alliance for Turkey. We defended them from communism. We defended them from the Soviet Union. We provided them \$23 billion in aid. And we are the reason why there is not an independent Kurdistan in northern Iraq.

They shelled to the left; they shelled to the right of an American military outpost.

From 1915 to 1923, the Ottoman Empire massacred 1.5 million Armenians, the first genocide of the 20th century. There is no doubt that this occurred. Even the administration testified before our committee last week.

The massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, et cetera, was one of the greatest crimes of the 20th century, and this is not in dispute. There is no dispute that that mass death constituted a genocide because Raphael Lemkin, who invented the word “genocide,” said the Armenian genocide was an example—the first example, perhaps—of what he was talking about.

It is time that we recognize the genocide because genocide denial is the last act of the genocide. First, you obliterate a people; then, you seek to obliterate their memory; and, finally, you seek to obliterate the memory of the obliteration.

But genocide denial is also the first step in the next genocide. When Hitler’s cadres wondered whether they could get away with the Holocaust, he assured them: Who today speaks of the annihilation of the Armenians?

And it is time to recognize this genocide to remove a stain on America’s honor because, up until now, we have hidden and refused to acknowledge the truth. We have been silent, all in an effort to appease Turkey.

Turkey committed a genocide in World War I and denies it to this day. Germany committed a genocide during World War II and has acknowledged it from the 1940s.

Germany has moved on to be a prosperous and strong democracy. Turkey continues to deny the genocide, then passes law prohibiting the discussion of the genocide; and that leads to censorship, authoritarianism, undercuts the rule of law, leads to corruption and a country that has great problems.

Where would Germany be if it denied the Holocaust to this day? Where would we be if we denied the genocide of so many Native American Tribes?

Turkey will be a great ally of the United States only when it recognizes the first genocide of the 20th century, only when it allows free discussion of its own history by its own people.

So, today is the right day to recognize the first genocide of the 20th century. We should have done it earlier. We should do it every year on the anniversary in April. But it starts here and now, and, finally, America can stand up along with so many other countries that have recognized that genocide.

BILLS ADDRESSING GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address two critical bills that would mandate studies to examine, one, whether tasers are a safer alternative to firearms and, two, how innovative technology can enhance the safety of firearms.

My bill, H.R. 4740, the TASER Access, Safety, and Effectiveness Review Study Act, or TASERS Act, will direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to coordinate a multiagency study comparing the effectiveness and the safety of firearms and of tasers. By studying tasers, Mr. Speaker, we can determine whether they can be a safe, effective, and, most importantly, non-lethal weapon of self-defense.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4784 would direct the National Institute of Justice to update its 2013 study on gun safety technologies. The 2013 NIJ study noted that several innovative gun-locking technologies were close to coming onto the market in our Nation.

Newer gun-locking or smart-gun technologies require fingerprints or other advanced mechanisms to unlock the firearms. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, vehement protests and inaccurate information about drastic cost increases from the gun lobby have prevented this technology from becoming widely available.

Mr. Speaker, smart-gun technology has the potential to stop firearms from being used by those who shouldn’t possess them. A 2019 Department of Justice survey found that 56 percent of prisoners who possessed a firearm during their offense obtained it through illicit channels. Additionally, Mr. Speaker, a study in the *American Journal of Public Health* concluded that over 1,500 stolen guns were recovered in connection with violent crimes between 2010 and 2016.

Updating the Department of Justice’s 2013 study would be a critical step forward into determining how smart-gun technology can be incorporated into the multifaceted approach needed to reduce gun violence.

Congress must always seek to harness the power of innovation and innovative technology to make Americans safer. The studies these bills would mandate are a critical first step in evaluating how we can use technology and innovation to prevent gun violence.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor both of these measures and encourage

my colleagues to join me in supporting them.

EMERGENCE OF AMERICAN HEROES

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, we are in interesting times. I think it was Confucius who said to live in interesting times is a great opportunity. It is.

Unfortunately, the rule of law and democracy are at stake. And as they are and as the Intel Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Oversight and Reform Committee have hearings—and later, there will be public hearings—we are seeing American heroes emerge.

Today, an American hero, a lieutenant colonel who earned a Purple Heart, will be testifying. Colonel Vindman listened to the conversation between President Zelensky and President Trump, and he will testify as to what happened. It won't be a memorandum; it will be what really took place on that call and why it alarmed him so much.

The administration doesn't want Colonel Vindman to testify, but he is testifying because he is a patriot, because it is his duty, and because he knows what is at stake.

What is at stake is democracy. What is at stake is our Constitution. What is at stake is our Republic.

□ 1045

We have had other people testify, the Ambassador who was removed 2 months early because she refused to go along with what was taking place, and Ms. Fiona Hill. These are heroes. These are patriots.

Unfortunately, on some news networks that are mouthpieces for the administration, they have had their patriotism questioned, and they have been vilified.

This is the beginning of despotism. When heroes who come forth with proud careers of service in the State Department or the military, without a blemish on their record, and without trying to benefit financially from anybody at all, except doing their job for the United States of America, are questioned because they come forth to testify as to information that threatens our Constitution, that shows abuse of power and an effort to not comply with our Constitution and carrying out congressionally-mandated spending to protect a country fighting Russian aggression in their own territory.

These are not people like Manafort, and Flynn, and Carter Page, who wanted and got money from Ukrainians, and Turks, and Russians, and others to benefit themselves from countries that do not have our interests at heart.

So, as we live through these interesting times, let us appreciate the heroes that are emerging, giving testimony, and putting their jobs and their

future security and their reputations at risk because, unfortunately, rather than being hailed as the heroes that they truly are, they are being vilified; and that is dangerous, and it is concerning to me.

Some of the people that vilify them praise people like Flynn and Manafort, who sold our country out for their own personal advancement and riches.

America, beware, and honor those who stand up for you.

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 47 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

Rabbi Evan Hoffman, Congregation Anshe Sholom, New Rochelle, New York, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, bless the work of the United States House of Representatives. Fortify our legislators' constitutional commitments and grant them the wisdom to draft laws that best serve the interests of the American people. O Lord, in a time of polarization and rancorous dispute, we beseech Thee to help our elected officials maintain decorum, civility, commonality of purpose, and a sense of shared American destiny.

Heavenly Father, guide our Representatives so that they might serve, in the eyes of the citizenry, as role models of reconciliation and cooperation. We pray that in a future time the prophet's words might be said in reference to this Congress: "Restore your judges as in days of old, your counselors as at the beginning."

Bless our Nation with peace and prosperity, our citizens with health and happiness, and our national institutions with strength and stability. May this be Your will, and let us say: amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BUDD 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.

WELCOMING RABBI EVAN HOFFMAN

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank my dear friend and constituent, Rabbi Evan Hoffman, for giving the opening prayer today.

Rabbi Hoffman has led Congregation Anshe Sholom in New Rochelle, New York, since 2012. He graduated Yeshiva College summa cum laude, where he received ordination from Rabbi Isaac Elchanan's Theological Seminary.

Rabbi Hoffman is an accomplished author, writing the weekly essay series titled "Thoughts on the Parashah," as well as the editor of English language publications for Talmud Israeli.

Rabbi Hoffman was raised in Great Neck, New York, and is an avid New York Mets fan. Rabbi Hoffman and his wife, Sari, are the proud parents of two wonderful children, Eliyahu and Elana.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for the wonderful prayer this morning.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HOUSE APPROVAL OF VETERAN TREATMENT COURT COORDINATION ACT

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the House approval of the Veteran Treatment Court Coordination Act legislation led by Chairman CHARLIE CRIST, of which I am a proud cosponsor, directing grants, training, and assistance for communities to establish and operate veteran treatment courts.

In 2008, Buffalo City Court Judge Robert Russell established the very first veteran treatment court in the Nation. Today, there are over 400 such courts. These specialized courts provide veterans, many battling substance abuse or post-traumatic stress disorder, with a tactical path to avoid jail and take command of their future.

At their side are fellow veterans, also known as battle buddies, who serve as volunteer mentors, as well as judges and professional staff who can connect these warriors with VA benefits. Support for veteran treatment courts allows the Nation to give veterans what they have given us: freedom and peace.

**PRESIDENT TRUMP RECEIVES
BIPARTISAN JUSTICE AWARD**

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

MR. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to President Donald Trump for receiving the Bipartisan Justice Award for his historic success on criminal justice reform at Columbia's Benedict College.

This is another example of President Trump's "promises made, promises kept," accomplishing what former administrations have failed to achieve, also proving the importance of doing what is right and focusing on issues truly affecting the American people.

It is always exciting for South Carolinians when President Trump visits. My wife, Roxanne, and I were grateful to welcome President Trump at the Columbia Metropolitan Airport at Springdale with Governor Henry McMaster and First Lady Peggy McMaster; Lieutenant Governor Pamela Evette and her husband, David; and Senator TIM SCOTT. The President was warmly welcomed.

I am grateful to Benedict College President Roslyn Clark Artis for her dedicated service.

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

**FUND THE NEXT GENERATION OF
SKILLED WORKERS**

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, in Rhode Island and across the country, the manufacturing industry employs Americans in high-paying, high-skilled jobs while driving innovation and bolstering our national defense.

Unfortunately, manufacturers in my home State have informed me that they can't find enough qualified candidates to fill job openings, and their current workforce is aging. This is something that is facing manufacturers, I know, across the country.

To address this challenge, I have been a strong advocate for career and technical education, and yesterday, I introduced the Retain Innovation and Manufacturing Excellence Act.

This bill, which is a companion to my good friend Senator SHELDON WHITEHOUSE's bill in the Senate, will help manufacturers train new workers by providing funds to retain retiring employees long enough to train their replacements.

Our Nation's manufacturers are a cornerstone of our economy, and I am proud to introduce this bill during Manufacturing Month to build the next generation of skilled workers.

**RECOGNIZING MENINAK CLUB OF
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the Meninak Club of Jacksonville, Florida, which is celebrating 100 years of service and camaraderie within our northeast Florida community.

Meninak members are often leaders of business, military, and civic organizations who join together to make a positive impact on others. For a century, they have made a difference in the lives of many through their annual charity project and numerous scholarships for students, including \$25,000 in Youth Leadership Grants each year.

Since 1933, Meninak has also sponsored the Ocean Marathon Swim, a 3.5-mile swim competition for members of the American Red Cross Volunteer Life Saving Corps at Jacksonville Beach.

Their many charitable works include building affordable homes for those in need, working with the Salvation Army during Christmastime, and mentoring local disadvantaged folks in Jacksonville.

I congratulate the Meninak Club for 100 years of "lending help where none is available."

**MAKING HIGHER EDUCATION AC-
CESSIBLE AND AFFORDABLE
FOR ALL STUDENTS**

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight a critical piece of legislation that my colleagues and I in the Committee on Education and Labor are currently marking up next door, the College Affordability Act.

For too many students across our Nation, the dream of pursuing higher education remains out of reach. Rising tuition costs and financially debilitating loans prevent young people from reaching their full potential, and that is simply unacceptable.

That is why we are working to provide relief for students through the College Affordability Act. This reauthorization of the Higher Education Act restores Federal investments in public colleges, increases the value of grant opportunities, and makes student loans easier to pay off.

Nothing should stand in the way of the success of our children's educational opportunities, especially not the fear of crippling long-term debt.

Mr. Speaker, I am on my way back to the committee room to continue our work to make higher education accessible and affordable for all students.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO SARAH
DAVIS, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL
PARK'S FIRST FEMALE CHIEF
RANGER**

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lexington, North Carolina, native Sarah Davis for recently becoming Yellowstone National Park's first female chief ranger. This is a huge milestone, and our Davidson County community could not be more proud of her.

Over the past two decades, Sarah has held various leadership roles, including at North Carolina's own Guilford Courthouse National Military Parks and also Blue Ridge Parkways. Sarah is well suited for this position as she becomes the 18th chief ranger in more than 100 years of Yellowstone National Park.

When asked to describe her leadership qualities, the superintendent said: "She is an outstanding leader, with a track record of high performance, strategic thinking, and collaboration."

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Sarah Davis of Lexington, North Carolina, on her new position at Yellowstone National Park. We wish her the best of luck.

**SUPPORT ARMENIAN GENOCIDE
RESOLUTION**

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 296 that commemorates the Armenian genocide through official recognition and remembrance.

More than 100 years ago, an estimated 1.5 million Armenians were massacred by the Ottoman Empire. There is no argument that this undeniable crime against humanity occurred. It is not an opinion or an interpretation of events. It is fact.

Yet, despite the overwhelming consensus of historians and scholars, there are those who would deny the awful truth that this was a genocide. To those, I would say if you do not recognize the darkest pages of history, you will never fully learn the lessons they hold.

Today, I stand with my constituents from across my district, but particularly from Watertown, Massachusetts, home to a thriving Armenian diaspora community, to urge this House to pass H. Res. 296 and recognize this crime against humanity for what it was, a genocide.

**RECOGNIZE OCTOBER AS GERMAN-
AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH**

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as German-American Heritage Month. I am proud to co-chair the Congressional German-American Caucus with my good friend and colleague Congressman BILL KEATING. The mission of the caucus focuses on highlighting German contributions to our country.

This past summer, Congressman KEATING and I introduced H. Res. 446, a bipartisan resolution recognizing the importance of the alliance between the United States and Germany and to underscore our shared commitment to democracy. The resolution reaffirms our support of the Wunderbar Together initiative, which brings together more than 250 partners nationwide for more than 1,000 different events to celebrate German American contributions to culture, science, arts, business, and more.

Today, there are more than 50 million Americans of German descent living in the United States. Our relationship is one of common values, shared interest, and rich history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join Congressman KEATING and I in supporting H. Res. 446 and celebrating our longstanding relationship with Germany as friends and allies.

□ 1215

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 823, COLORADO OUTDOOR RECREATION AND ECONOMY ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1373, GRAND CANYON CENTENNIAL PROTECTION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2181, CHACO CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA PROTECTION ACT OF 2019; AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 1, 2019, THROUGH NOVEMBER 11, 2019

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 656 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 656

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. 823) to provide for the designation of certain wilderness areas, recreation management areas, and conservation areas in the State of Colorado, 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 Natural Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill, modified by the amend-

ment 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. 1373) to protect, for current and future generations, the watershed, ecosystem, and cultural heritage of the Grand Canyon region in the State of Arizona, 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 Natural Resources. 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 Natural Resources 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.

SEC. 3. 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. 2181) to provide for the withdrawal and protection of certain Federal land in the State of New Mexico. 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 Natural Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment printed in part D 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 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 E 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. 4. On any legislative day during the period from November 1, 2019, through November 11, 2019—

(a) the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and

(b) the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.

SEC. 5. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

SEC. 6. Each day during the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar or legislative day for purposes of clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII.

SEC. 7. Each day during the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution shall not constitute a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XV.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), 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

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee met last night and reported House Resolution 656, providing for consideration of H.R. 823, the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act; H.R. 1373, the Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act; and H.R. 2181, the Chaco Cultural Heritage Protection Act, each under a structured rule.

The rule provides each bill with 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking member of the Committee on Natural Resources. The rule makes in order 13 amendments total: 10 Republican amendments and 3 Democratic amendments. The rule also provides each bill with a motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule provides recess instructions from November 1 through November 11.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the bills in this rule: H.R. 823, H.R. 1373, and H.R. 2181. These important bills recognize the need to protect unique and irreplaceable American landscapes—public lands that belong to all of us, not to the highest bidder and not to any individual Representative or party.

President Theodore Roosevelt once said: “Of all the questions which can come before this Nation . . . there is none which compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us.”

And that is what these three bills attempt to do. They represent the culmination of years of locally driven efforts. These bills protect some of our most iconic lands and resources.

H.R. 823 is the result of collaborative efforts among a diverse set of local stakeholders with a shared interest in providing long-term protections for public lands in Colorado. The bill builds on earlier proposals to protect roughly 400,000 acres of public lands for the benefit of the people of Colorado and all Americans.

H.R. 2181 would withdraw lands within a longstanding, 10-mile buffer zone around the Chaco Culture National Historical Park. This withdrawal would protect an ancestral site for the Puebloan and Tribal communities. It would prevent damage to previously undiscovered cultural resources. Chaco Culture National Historical Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was the hub of trade and culture for thousands of ancestral Puebloans from 1850 to 1250 A.D.

Lastly, H.R. 1373 would permanently prohibit new mining claims on approxi-

mately 1 million acres of public land surrounding Grand Canyon National Park, the crown jewel of our National Park System—of course, not counting Everglades National Park or Biscayne National Park in south Florida.

In south Florida, we are all too familiar with what can happen if we fail to protect our most vulnerable and most unique lands and waters. Whether the Everglades, Big Cypress, and the Miami River or the Grand Canyon, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, and public lands in Colorado, we have a deep obligation to conserve and restore these lands. And science tells us, as the climate crisis intensifies, these efforts have never been more urgent.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly support these historic steps forward. Let us pass these bills.

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

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative SHALALA for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, energy and mining are critical drivers of the American economy and quality of life. These industries create thousands of well-paying jobs.

The United States cannot reach or sustain our potential without developing our natural resources. But, today, we are debating three bills that put American energy, American quality of life, and American national security at risk.

It seems just yesterday that I was here at this very same podium speaking much of these same words. In fact, it was just last month. At that time, I spoke out against bills banning offshore drilling.

Now this majority wants to pass sweeping bans on even more domestic natural resources. This time they want to ban American energy from Colorado, New Mexico, and my home State of Arizona.

As I said last month, they want to ban it all; and American families, including Arizona families, will pay the price.

□ 1230

H.R. 823 withdraws areas in Colorado from mineral development. This bill particularly impacts its Third Congressional District, represented by Congressman SCOTT TIPTON. Sixty-five percent of the lands affected by this bill are in his district, yet, this bill does not have his support, nor the support of any of the Republican members of the Colorado delegation.

Similarly, H.R. 2181 withdraws Federal lands in New Mexico from resource development. It also terminates all non-producing oil and gas leases on those lands.

Finally, H.R. 1373, I believe, is a misleadingly-titled land grab that deals with land far outside the Grand Canyon. I believe it is deeply misguided.

Arizona currently produces \$6.6 billion in nonfuel minerals, which makes it the second largest State in the production of minerals in the United States. Yet, this bill would permanently lock up about 1 million acres of public lands in Arizona, hampering the economic potential of my State.

The area impacted by this bill also contains the largest tract of uranium deposits in the country. Restricting access to these deposits puts our national security at risk because we have to rely on foreign countries to provide us uranium.

It is also important to note that much of the lands affected by this bill are in Arizona’s Fourth Congressional District, represented by my good friend, Congressman GOSAR. Yet, Mr. GOSAR has expressed very clear opposition to this bill.

These three bills ignore the economic benefits of domestic energy production. Energy development brings high-paying jobs, facilitates manufacturing and investment, and provides government revenues. Energy development in the United States also makes energy more affordable for everyone.

The average salary paid in the natural gas and oil development fields is \$113,000 a year; and the energy industry supports 300,000 jobs.

Domestic oil production has allowed Americans to spend 28 percent less in fuel, resulting in nearly \$1,000 in savings per family in 2017 alone. To my constituents, that is a lot of money.

I believe in an all-of-the-above energy approach. In my home State of Arizona, this is a reality and a necessity. We have to rely on multiple and diverse energy sources to ensure affordable and reliable energy.

I support nuclear, hydroelectric, coal, sun, wind, and other alternative sources, and I also support domestic oil and natural gas production.

An all-of-the-above approach, like that in Arizona, would benefit American families and their quality of life.

In contrast, the bans that the Democrats propose would harm the U.S. economy, threaten our national security, and increase energy prices and rates on consumers.

I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order a resolution to prevent any moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands unless authorized by Congress.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, this resolution would affirm that States should maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing and prevent any President from imposing a ban on hydraulic fracturing.

In recent weeks, many of the Democratic candidates for President have pledged to ban hydraulic fracturing in the United States, a campaign promise straight out of the “keep it in the ground” playbook.

While this widely-used practice is often vilified by extreme environmentalists and proponents of the Green New Deal, in fact, hydraulic fracturing is heavily regulated by the States and governed by stringent industry standards throughout the country.

American households and businesses have benefited significantly from the shale gas revolution. After the introduction of hydraulic fracturing techniques, U.S. gas bills fell by \$13 billion collectively every year from 2007–2013.

All the while, natural gas production using fracking is driving emissions reductions, resulting in the lowest emission levels in a generation. In fact, methane emissions have decreased 15 percent since 1990 as natural gas production increased over 50 percent.

Thanks to hydraulic fracturing, the U.S. is leading the way in emissions reductions through innovation in the energy sector. In 2017, U.S. carbon emissions reached the lowest level since 1992, and per capita emissions reached the lowest level since 1950.

Also, banning domestic oil and gas production will return the U.S. to a time when we relied on foreign countries for oil and gas. Remember the 1970s? We do not want to put our country in a national security risk.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, the bills before us today are harmful to American jobs, American quality of life, and American security. The message underlying these bills is the false notion that domestic energy production is harmful.

I cannot disagree more. Domestic energy production creates hundreds of thousands of well-paying jobs, lowers electricity bills, and prevents us from being dependent on foreign actors.

Utilizing America’s natural resources is a commonsense step for America’s energy future. America must be able to utilize its natural resources for our economy and for our national security. We should encourage an expansion of domestic energy production, but, instead, my Democrat colleagues in the majority seek to limit them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge “no” on the previous question, “no” on the underlying measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to my distinguished colleague and friend from Arizona, these bills recognize that some places, lands that belong to Coloradans, to Arizonans, to the ancestral Pueblo peoples, belong to all Ameri-

cans, and they are just too precious to exploit.

I would like to close, once again, by quoting our conservation President, Teddy Roosevelt. “We have fallen heirs to the most glorious heritage a people ever received, and each one must do his part if we wish to show that the Nation is worthy of this good fortune.”

Mr. Speaker, today we are doing our part.

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

The material previously referred to by Mrs. LESKO is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 656

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 8. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 659) affirming that States should maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State and private lands and that the President should not declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands (including the Outer Continental Shelf), State lands, private lands, or lands held in trust for an Indian Tribe unless such moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress. The first reading of the resolution shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the resolution are waived. General debate shall be confined to the resolution and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. After general debate the resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the resolution are waived. When the committee rises and reports the resolution back to the House with a recommendation that the resolution be adopted, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and amendments thereto to adoption without intervening motion. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the resolution, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the resolution.

SEC. 9. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H. Res. 659.

Ms. SHALALA. 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.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 296, AFFIRMING THE UNITED STATES RECORD ON THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 655 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 655

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the resolution (H. Res. 296) affirming the United States record on the Armenian Genocide. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 655, providing for consideration of H. Res. 296 under a closed rule.

This resolution also provides 1 hour of general debate controlled by the Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, this rule is about U.S. leadership, standing for human rights, and whether we are going to turn a blind eye to atrocities, even if they took place 100 years ago.

H. Res. 296 is a resolution formally recognizing and memorializing the Armenian genocide. And let me say, it is about time. 1.5 million Armenians died at the hands of the Ottoman Empire in the emerging Nation of Turkey over a century ago. Tens of thousands of Armenians were violently expelled from their ancestral homelands.

These truths are important. Acknowledging them is important. Yet, the United States has only tinkered around the edges of recognizing this reality. Some of our Nation’s closest allies already have—31 nations, in fact—countries like Canada, Italy, France, Poland, Sweden, Germany, even Russia have recognized this genocide.

Mr. Speaker, here is a map of those nations, and you can tell that the

United States stands out; and I say that with great sadness.

White House statements and Congressional resolutions over the years have referred to mass atrocities and other euphemisms; but nothing in recent times has fully recognized it by calling it what it actually was, a genocide.

Mr. Speaker, we need to speak the truth. Forty-nine of our 50 States have formally recognized the Armenian genocide, but the Federal Government has not.

This is a dark stain on our human rights record. The United States should stand foursquare for human rights. Anything short of that sends exactly the wrong message to abusers around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, I represent a congressional district in central Massachusetts. It is home to the oldest Armenian community in America. The first Armenian orthodox church in America was built in Worcester, Massachusetts, my hometown. People still worship in it today.

When I was first elected in 1996, we had rows and rows of pews filled with survivors of the Armenian genocide sitting at the front of the church during our annual April remembrance of the Armenian genocide. Sadly, almost 2 years ago, the last of our survivors, Rose, passed away.

I have learned so much from this community. And to those who insist that now is not the time for us to recognize the Armenian genocide; I have to ask in return, when will it be the right time? When the very last survivor of the genocide has passed away?

Those who want the world to forget, those who want to deny genocide, they believe that history will be erased with the last eyewitness to genocide.

Mr. Speaker, I must be honest. As many political leaders have proclaimed “never again” over the years, the Armenian American community has been left to wonder when “never again” would finally become “enough is enough.”

□ 1245

With this resolution, the United States will join the ranks of the many nations, parliaments, and institutions that have fully recognized and commemorated the Armenian genocide. We will speak out clearly in favor of human rights. Finally, we will say loud and clear that enough is enough.

Mr. Speaker, as we acknowledge this genocide from 100 years ago, I am glad this House is separately considering H.R. 4695 on suspension this week. This bill recognizes the blood that is being spilled today in northern Syria. Because of Turkey’s ruthless aggression, hundreds of civilians have been killed. Thousands more have been displaced.

Erdogan’s government has targeted the Kurds, one of our strongest and most courageous allies in the fight against ISIS. What is going on there can only be described as ethnic cleansing.

Instead of standing up for the people who have fought alongside U.S. troops in Syria, President Trump gave Turkey the green light to try and wipe the Kurds off the map. The President even complimented President Erdogan, calling him a friend, a tough man, a hell of a leader.

Just last week, 9 days after the President first announced sanctions against Turkey, he unilaterally lifted all the sanctions against Turkey—9 days. Are you kidding me?

Never in my life did I think I would see the day when a President of the United States would pave the way for a nation to systematically slaughter our allies, remove sanctions from a country engaging in ethnic cleansing without holding anyone to account, or put U.S. troops stationed abroad in harm’s way all while giving Russia not only a PR victory but control over territory that just days before had been safe, secure, and free from the control of ISIS terrorists and Assad’s murderous regime.

Standing up for human rights is not a Democratic or Republican issue; it is an American issue. Even in an age of heightened partisanship, this Congress must still be capable of speaking with one voice against genocide and crimes against humanity, no matter when they took place. I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying resolution so we can show the world that we still care.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MCGOVERN for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, we consider a resolution to once again assert the position of the House of Representatives with respect to the Armenian genocide that occurred between 1915 and 1923. This resolution cites previous United States recognition of the killing of Armenians, including in 1951, 1975, 1981, and 1984.

Numerous resolutions have been introduced in the House and Senate that did not pass both Chambers. In addition, Congress has twice designated April 24 as a National Day of Remembrance of Man’s Inhumanity to Man, specifically referencing Armenia. The United States has clearly indicated its support to the Armenians.

While there is historic precedent for recognizing the Armenian genocide, passing such a resolution today could complicate the situation with a NATO ally. Previously, this has resulted in protests at and around the Incirlik Air Base that have affected our men and women in uniform who were stationed there.

While the desire to recognize the Armenian genocide is laudable, these events took place over 100 years ago. It remains unclear why we are urgently considering this resolution. The Committee on Foreign Affairs did not conduct a hearing or hold a markup before

we voted last night in the Rules Committee to bring this to the floor today. Representative SCHIFF introduced this resolution on April 8 of this year, 2019, so we are left to wonder why we wait until there are 11 legislative days until expiration of the continuing resolution to fund the entirety of the Government of the United States on the discretionary side, why we are willing to suspend that to consider a nonbinding resolution.

Democrats continue to bring to the floor legislation that is either not urgent or has no chance of passing the Senate and becoming law. There are bipartisan policy areas in which Republicans stand ready to work with Democrats for the benefit of the American people. The most pressing issue, of course, is the continuing resolution expiration.

While the House did pass 10 of the 12 appropriations bills, they were constructed largely without Republican input on the Appropriations Committee, resulting in highly partisan provisions that actually prevented any Republicans from being able to support these bills when they came to the floor.

One of the most important appropriations bills providing funding for the Department of Homeland Security has not received consideration by the full House. We are facing a humanitarian and security crisis at our southern border. That is real. That is right now. This situation got so bad in early summer that Congress had to pass a supplemental appropriations bill to last year’s appropriation just to provide the basic necessities for those in the Customs and Border Protection custody. While this temporary funding influx helped alleviate a number of people in our border facilities and the Office of Refugee Resettlement shelters, it did not make any policy changes that would actually address the root cause of this crisis.

If Democrats are unwilling to provide funding to secure our border, we should consider disincentivizing people from making the dangerous journey in the first place. There are people who die along the way. Others are seriously injured or become ill. Still others become victims of human trafficking.

Additionally, the cartels are profiting big time off of these vulnerable individuals, taking a cut from two-thirds of southern border flows. The penalty for not paying off the cartel is death. Rather than incentivize this type of activity, could we not focus our efforts on combating the drivers of irregular migration from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras? We can also send a message that if you come to the United States without legal documentation, you will not be permitted to remain herein definitely.

To change this, Congress could pass a bill to reform our asylum laws and provide more resources to clear the backlog of immigration cases, a backlog that is approaching 1 million cases.

Another area where Congress could be spending our valuable time is discussing solutions for the cost of prescriptions and pharmaceuticals. There is bipartisan consensus that we could cap out-of-pocket costs for our seniors in Medicare part D. This is a policy that we can and should draft together. In fact, we had a bipartisan Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Ways and Means request for information on the topic of restructuring part D last May.

If we work together in a thoughtful, bipartisan, bicameral manner on restructuring the part D benefit, the President would sign that legislation. He has even said that is a top priority. And our constituents would see lower out-of-pocket drug costs.

But what do we get? We get H.R. 3, Speaker PELOSI's partisan drug pricing bill, which sidelines achievable drug pricing policies that were in the works prior to the release of H.R. 3.

Additionally, last week marked the 1-year anniversary of President Trump's signing the SUPPORT Act into law. This legislation provides realistic solutions that span the breadth of the opiate crisis, from prevention and treatment to education and enforcement. This legislation will improve treatment for those with substance use disorders, fight deadly fentanyl, bolster the efforts of our agents at the international mail facilities, and provide vital resources for new and innovative alternatives for the treatment of pain. In a time when our country seems so divided, Congress was able to put political differences aside and put patients first to find solutions to address this crisis.

As it stands now, the SUPPORT Act is another tool in the toolbox for communities and Federal agencies to successfully combat the opioid epidemic. We could be having discussions on how to build on that success and ensure timely and effective implementation of the SUPPORT Act so we could continue to help those affected by the more than 130 American overdose deaths each and every day. Instead, we are spending our time considering a nonurgent, nonbinding resolution.

American consumers are concerned about their online privacy. The passage of California's Consumer Privacy Act has led to a patchwork of State privacy laws that do not reflect the reality that the internet doesn't know State lines.

We need one national standard, perhaps consider Federal preemption, and promote a cross-border data flow as American businesses seek to do business at home and abroad. You could even argue that e-commerce is the reason that the Founders drafted the Commerce Clause in the first place.

Again, Republicans stand ready to work with Democrats, but we have not been invited to engage in any substantive discussions.

Congress also could pass and, in fact, must pass the United States-Mexico-

Canada Agreement on trade, the USMCA. This was negotiated to replace the North American Free Trade Agreement. This agreement is possibly the most impactful policy that Congress could pass this year.

The administration has negotiated with Canada and Mexico over the past 2 years to produce the best trade deal possible. The USMCA increases market access for American exports. It levels the playing field for the American worker and brings important intellectual property protections into the 21st century.

Millions of jobs and billions of dollars' worth of trade are waiting on the passage of this bill. If Speaker PELOSI brought the USMCA to the floor today, it would pass before the week was out. Unfortunately, the Democratic majority is slow-walking this USMCA and doing harm to our Nation's farmers, workers, and small businesses. There is no reason to continue to delay a vote on this agreement.

In addition, securing the USMCA would give the United States additional authority with the ongoing negotiations with China.

Providing full appropriations for the Federal Government, addressing the humanitarian and security crisis at our southern border, working to lower prescription drug prices and provide continued support to combat the opioid epidemic, negotiating a strong Federal privacy law, and passing the USMCA are all urgent policy priorities that could receive bipartisan support. And yet, we are delaying action on these necessary measures to consider a non-urgent, nonbinding resolution that simply reaffirms what has remained clear United States policy regarding Armenia.

I hope my fellow Democrats on the Rules Committee and in the House of Representatives will soon prioritize legislation that will help the American people. I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

My colleague from Texas talked about a lot of different subjects in his opening remarks. I have to say that I am a little bit disappointed—well, more than a little bit. I am disappointed and somewhat offended at the implication that this is not an important matter.

Let me remind him that 1.5 million Armenians died at the hands of the Ottoman Empire and the emerging nation of Turkey. Let me remind him of the countless hundreds of thousands of people who had to flee because of that oppression. Let me also remind him that it is not the official policy of the United States Government. If it were, that map that I showed you would have included us as a nation formally recognizing the Armenian genocide.

My friend may not think it is important, but as somebody who cares deeply about human rights, it is important that we respect historical accuracy and that we respect the truth.

I don't know if the gentleman was in the Rules Committee last night when our colleague from California, ANNA ESHOO, movingly and tearfully talked about her family's experiences during that time, when she lost ancestors and her parents came to the United States to try to have a better life. But I don't know how we can just kind of brush this off as not a big deal.

It is a big deal. It is a big deal to Armenian Americans, and it is a big deal to anybody who cares about human rights in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

□ 1300

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the resolution affirming the United States' record on the Armenian genocide. This resolution is long overdue on the genocide of 1.5 million Armenians and thousands of Maronites, Chaldeans, Amalekites, Assyrians, and others who were part of the Ottoman Empire.

Mr. Speaker, my grandparents left the Ottoman Empire to escape that genocide just ahead, but their relatives were not as lucky. My grandparents were Maronites.

I remember my grandmother's tears as she spoke of their Armenian friends and the many Maronites and Amalekites who were slaughtered by the Ottoman Empire.

As a child, I remember the tears and the suffering of our Armenian neighbors and the many members of the other communities whose tears I could not erase.

As a child, I could not erase those tears, but for them, I proudly support this resolution.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), who has been a leader on this issue for many years.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, after decades of struggle, this House will recognize the Armenian genocide just in time for it to be seen by the last few survivors of the first genocide of the 20th century.

We should have recognized that genocide again and again long ago, but we didn't because we were told that we had a great alliance with Turkey.

Earlier this month, Turkish forces shelled near and deliberately bracketed American bases. Americans fled in unseemly haste. Great ally.

It has been a great alliance for Turkey. We defended them from communism in the 1940s, defended them from the Soviet Union for decades, and provided them with \$23 billion in aid.

It is critical that we counteract Turkey's genocide denial, because genocide denial is the last act of a genocide—first you obliterate a people, then you seek to obliterate their memory, and

finally you seek to obliterate the memory of the obliteration—and because genocide denial is also the first step in the next genocide.

When Hitler's cadres wondered if they could get away with the Holocaust, he was able to assure them: Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?

We must recognize this genocide to remove the stain on America's honor because, up until now, we have refused to acknowledge truth and we have been silent, all in an effort at appeasement.

The fact is that many other countries have recognized the genocide, including Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Argentina, and Germany. And when France had the courage to pass a genocide recognition resolution, they were threatened with a boycott of all their exports. In fact, what happened was a fourfold increase in French exports to Turkey.

The only thing worse than unnecessary appeasement is appeasing a power that will not actually respond.

Today, Germany is a great and prosperous democracy, a great ally of the United States. Where would Germany be if, to this day, they denied the Holocaust?

Turkey will be a great ally of the United States and a prosperous and modern nation only when Turkey recognizes the first genocide of the 20th century.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for bringing up this rule and for answering the question why this is so important to do this today.

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

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

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from Armenia, where I went to the Armenian Genocide Museum. I cannot get the pictures that I saw out of my mind: Armenian women and children murdered in mass graves, Armenian leaders hung as examples to others, Armenians forced onto long death marches without food or water.

There were 1.5 million Armenians killed in this genocide in 1915. I saw the documents of the many who had witnessed it, including U.S. diplomat Henry Morgenthau, and yet over 100 years later, the U.S. has never officially acknowledged it.

This vote to finally acknowledge the Armenian genocide should have come sooner, because of people in my district like Joseph "Bebo" Manjikian. When I met him, he was 104, but from his wheelchair, he told me about the many family members he lost in the genocide. Bebo passed away before he could see this day. He didn't forget them, and neither can we.

Mr. Speaker, for the sake of Bebo and so many others, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this resolution.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MCGOVERN for bringing this rule up today, and I rise in support of the rule to bring up the Armenian genocide resolution.

As JUDY CHU said—and I just came back from Armenia at the same time—we were at the genocide memorial in Yerevan. I was actually there a few years ago, on the 100th anniversary of the genocide, with our two Armenian Members of Congress, ANNA ESHOO and JACKIE SPEIER.

I have to say, it was unfortunate for us. We were proud to be there for the 100th commemoration, but we still were very upset over the fact that the United States had not recognized the Armenian genocide in recent years. And, of course, this has been a goal of the Armenia caucus and the Armenia diaspora for over 30 years that this day, this historic day, would finally occur.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Speaker of the House of Representatives, NANCY PELOSI, who has made this day possible.

This resolution is important. It commemorates the victims of the Armenian genocide at the hands of the Ottoman Turks over 104 years after it took place.

For too long, Congress has failed to recognize the indisputable fact that the Ottoman Turks perpetrated the first genocide of the 20th century. This crime against humanity would serve as the blueprint for other genocides in the Nazi concentration camps and massacres in Poland, Germany, and eastern Europe and, more recently, in Bosnia and Rwanda.

Today, we will finally acknowledge what historians have documented with clear evidence: that the Turkish campaign of slaughter and forced displacement of millions of Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians, and other religious minorities was, in fact, a genocide.

The passage of this resolution is an important step in raising awareness and showing the world that we have a commitment to human rights and the dignity of every human life.

In the words of George Santayana: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

We stand today to show that the House of Representatives will not be complicit in covering up past atrocities in the 20th century nor turn our back when ethnic or religious minorities are threatened in the 21st century.

We must also urge Turkey to come to terms with its own history and look beyond the thinly veiled facade of denial that covered up one of the most horrific crimes in world history.

We must urge Turkey to join the rest of the world in recognizing the sanctity of human life, even if it is someone who doesn't look like you, speaks a different language, or attends a different house of worship.

Turkey has a long history of repressing ethnic minorities, including the Kurds, whom they are killing as we speak. And it doesn't matter whether they are Christians or Muslims; many of the Kurds are their Muslim brethren.

I am also a strong supporter of the bipartisan Turkey sanctions bill that will also be considered this week.

It is unfortunate that it took the abandonment of our allies in northern Syria to get to this point, but I am pleased to see that we are working across the aisle to finally push back against the bully that is President Erdogan.

We cannot trust the Turkish, Russian, or Syrian Governments to uphold peace and protect innocent lives in the region. We must stand up to authoritarian leaders like Erdogan, Putin, and Assad to defend our regional partners and innocent lives.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for bringing up this rule. I want to thank Chairman SCHIFF, the sponsor of this resolution; Chairman ENGEL; the House leadership; and other members of the congressional caucus for their support of strong American leadership and for their work to finally get this passed.

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

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to suspend the ongoing impeachment inquiry until we achieve operational control of our southern border.

As I previously stated, we are experiencing a humanitarian and security crisis on the southern border. In August, Customs and Border Protection apprehended over 64,000 individuals who lacked legal documentation to enter this country. Apprehensions are on track to reach over 1 million individuals attempting to cross into the United States along our southern border this fiscal year.

The House should prioritize securing our southern border and stemming the flow of irregular migration over a politically motivated impeachment inquiry. Until operation of the border control is achieved, the House should suspend the impeachment inquiry.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I have to say to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that, again, it is frustrating to hear his comments. I mean, we are talking about a resolution recognizing the Armenian genocide; 1.5 million people

were murdered. I think it is generally a bipartisan resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend not only Chairman ENGEL and Chairman SMITH, who is a Republican, for their testimony before the Rules Committee; I want to thank Congressman SCHIFF, who is the main author of this; but our colleague in the Rules Committee, Congresswoman LESKO, came out very strongly in favor of this resolution.

It would be nice if there were a couple of moments here that didn't always have to be politicized, and I think this resolution should be one of those moments.

This is important; this is serious; and we shouldn't bring politics into a resolution dealing with the recognition of a genocide. So I obviously have a different opinion on how people should vote on the previous question.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ).

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution to recognize the Armenian genocide.

This tragedy is one of the most painful moments in our world's history. We owe it to the more than 2 million victims and their descendants never to forget.

It is heartbreaking that some choose to deny our past rather than to learn from this painful moment in history. It is an insult to millions who died and the millions who risked their lives to escape violence.

Denial is all too easy. It is harder to face the truth, and facing the truth is the right thing to do.

When we rewrite the darkest chapters of our history, we open the door to them happening again. The United States cannot be complicit in that denial.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to send a resounding message to the world that we stand with the Armenian community: We will not forget; we will not obscure.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I would just point out that this Congress has acted on this in the past. H.J. Res. 148 passed in the 94th Congress. A joint resolution to designate April 24, 1975, as a National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man passed the House April 8, 1975.

And then again, H.J. Res. 247 from the 98th Congress, a joint resolution to designate April 24 as a National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man, passed the House 10 September 1984.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again, it really is frustrating to hear my colleague try and dismiss this. There has not been a resolution calling this a genocide and outlining all the facts before.

Mr. Speaker, I would again urge my colleagues, in a bipartisan way, to support the underlying bill and to reject any attempts to try to politicize this process.

And, again, we do this out of respect for those victims of the genocide, for its survivors, for the Armenian American community, for the Armenian community all over the world, and we do it because the United States of America is supposed to be committed to a very high standard of human rights.

□ 1315

If we stand for anything, we need to stand out loud and four square for human rights.

To not appropriately acknowledge a genocide only paves the way for future thugs, dictators, and authoritarians to commit similar atrocities, believing that somehow the United States, the most powerful country in the world, will just look the other way.

I hope that we have strong, bipartisan support on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy, and I appreciate his words.

Mr. Speaker, for years, we have danced around this. It is complex with the Turks, in terms of the relationship that we have tried to deal with. But denying genocide has not helped resolve those issues. It hasn't changed the behavior of the Turks.

Look at what is happening with the Kurds today. Failure to acknowledge this horrific episode is a burden for us all—standing up for human rights, acknowledging the truth, giving a sense of closure and solace to the people who endured this horrific activity, and making sure that we are united in our opposition to those genocidal activities.

Sadly, unless and until the Turks own their history, acknowledge it, they are not going to be able to move past it. This is a chapter that needs a spotlight shone on it.

I appreciate this formal acknowledgment by the House of Representatives. I think it is a first step toward healing, and it is an important step toward preventing tragedies like this in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support it, and I look forward to its passage on the floor of the House.

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

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to point out that the gentleman had said that he did not want to see this issue politicized. I would just simply note that this resolution could have been brought to the floor under suspension of the rules and likely passed with a large bipartisan majority under suspension of the rules.

The difficulty that I have today is that we are spending the time on a rule

bill for this bill that would have passed under suspension when we, in fact, have some pretty important things out there hanging over us.

One of those things, of course, is funding the entire Federal Government so we don't end up in another government shutdown, and the other is to somehow resolve this question of impeachment that has bogged down this body for months, if not years.

Mr. Speaker, as I previously outlined, there are other important, time-sensitive priorities. Once again, we have 11 legislative days remaining before the continuing resolution expires. In place of a nonurgent, nonbinding resolution, we could be finding a way to ensure that our government remains open and that Americans continue to receive the Federal benefits, services, and paychecks on which they depend.

I ask my fellow Democrats to prioritize the needs of the American people, and I urge a "no" vote on the previous question and "no" on the rule.

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

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

The gentleman wonders why we didn't bring this legislation up under suspension of the rules. To be honest with you, I think there was a concern by Democrats and Republicans on the Foreign Affairs Committee that we might not have all the votes that we needed to pass them under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of Turkey employs very well-paid lobbyists here in Washington, and they have been working quite diligently trying to defeat this. So I hope we have a vote that is overwhelming, but we don't know.

Secondly, I don't know why the gentleman would object to bringing this up under a rule. It gives more time for Members on both sides of the aisle to be able to speak on this, and a lot of Members do. We had a lot of Democrats on our side who wanted to speak. We have others who are going to speak when the underlying bill comes up. So I don't quite get it.

Let me say, again, for the RECORD, this is not the official policy of the United States. If it was, President Trump would publicly acknowledge the Armenian genocide.

By the way, I am not picking on President Trump. The same could be said for President Obama. I can go right down the list of Presidents.

The deal is, this is not the official policy. If it was, we wouldn't be here.

It really is somewhat disappointing that the gentleman doesn't quite appreciate how impactful this is and how important it is.

Mr. Speaker, the horrors of human rights abuses can be mind-numbing, whether they occurred 100 years ago, like the Armenian genocide, or are happening today in Syria at the hands of Erdogan's government.

I get it. It is easier to turn away than to see the impact of brutality, the loss

of life, the maiming of civilians, including children, in the devastated communities. It can turn your stomach and break your heart, but we must not lose our capacity for outrage. That 1.5 million Armenians died at the hands of the Ottoman Empire in the emerging nation of Turkey should outrage all of us.

Formally recognizing this genocide is the right thing to do. I wish we took this step long ago, but it is always the right time to do the right thing.

I urge my colleagues: Let's speak with one voice. Let's join some of our closest allies in recognizing the Armenian genocide. Let's finally remove this dark stain on the record of the United States of America.

I say this all the time: The core of our being as a nation should be upholding a high standard of human rights. We should always be counted on to speak out when people's human rights are being denied. We certainly should be counted on to adhere to historical accuracy.

This happened, and it is time that it become the official policy of the United States of America to recognize that it did happen and call it for what it was, and it was a genocide.

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

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 655

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. 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 the United States achieves operational control of the southern border.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question on House Resolution 655 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of House Resolution 655, if ordered;

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 656; and

Adoption of House Resolution 656, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 189, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 587]

YEAS—224

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

NAYS—189

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderston
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Billirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)

Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebbeck
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeke
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar

Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)

King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)

NOT VOTING—18

Bass
Beatty
Cartwright
Davis, Rodney
Gabbard
Hice (GA)
Hill (CA)
Huffman
Long
Marchant
McEachin
Moulton
Ryan
Thompson (CA)
Timmons
Williams
Wright

□ 1352

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

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

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

Mr. BURGESS. 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 223, nays 191, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 588]

YEAS—223

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield

Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa

Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier

Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)

Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsock
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond

NAYS—191

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford

Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)

Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suoizzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luettkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller

Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pascrell
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rigglesman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)

Bass
Beatty
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Marchant
Davis, Rodney
Gabbard

NOT VOTING—17

Hice (GA)
Hill (CA)
Huffman
Marchant
McEachin
Moulton

□ 1401

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.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 823, COLORADO OUTDOOR RECREATION AND ECONOMY ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1373, GRAND CANYON CENTENNIAL PROTECTION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2181, CHACO CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA PROTECTION ACT OF 2019; AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 1, 2019, THROUGH NOVEMBER 11, 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. 656) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 823) to provide for the designation of certain wilderness areas, recreation management areas, and conservation areas in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1373) to protect, for current and future generations, the watershed, ecosystem, and cultural heritage of the Grand Canyon region in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2181) to provide for the withdrawal and protection of certain Federal land in the State of New Mexico; and providing for proceedings during the period from November 1, 2019, through November 11, 2019, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 191, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 589]

YEAS—222

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

NAYS—191

Abraham	Biggs	Byrne
Aderholt	Bilirakis	Calvert
Allen	Bishop (NC)	Carter (GA)
Amash	Bishop (UT)	Chabot
Amodei	Bost	Cheney
Armstrong	Brady	Cline
Arrington	Brooks (AL)	Cloud
Babin	Brooks (IN)	Cole
Bacon	Buchanan	Collins (GA)
Baird	Buck	Comer
Balderson	Bucshon	Conaway
Banks	Budd	Cook
Barr	Burchett	Crawford
Bergman	Burgess	Crenshaw

Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (AL)	Crow	Kim	Porter	Luetkemeyer	Rice (SC)	Stewart
Davidson (OH)	Katko	Rogers (KY)	Cuellar	Kind	Pressley	Marshall	Riggleman	Taylor
Davis, Rodney	Keller	Rooney (FL)	Cunningham	Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)	Massie	Roby	Thompson (PA)
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Rose, John W.	Davids (KS)	Krishnamoorthi	Quigley	Mast	Rodgers (WA)	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer	Davis (CA)	Kuster (NH)	Raskin	McCarthy	Roe, David P.	Tipton
Duncan	King (IA)	Roy	Davis, Danny K.	Lamb	Rice (NY)	McCaul	Rogers (AL)	Turner
Dunn	King (NY)	Rutherford	Dean	Langevin	Richmond	McClintock	Rogers (KY)	Upton
Emmer	Kinzinger	Scalise	DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Rose (NY)	McHenry	Rooney (FL)	Wagner
Estes	Kustoff (TN)	Schweikert	DeGette	Larson (CT)	Rouda	McKinley	Rose, John W.	Walberg
Ferguson	LaHood	Scott, Austin	DeLauro	Lawrence	Roybal-Allard	Meadows	Rouzer	Walden
Fitzpatrick	LaMalfa	Sensenbrenner	DeBene	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz	Meuser	Roy	Walker
Fleischmann	Lamborn	Shimkus	Delgado	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger	Mitchell	Rutherford	Walker
Flores	Latta	Simpson	Demings	Lee (NV)	Rush	Moolenaar	Scalise	Walorski
Fortenberry	Lesko	Smith (MO)	DeSaulnier	Levin (CA)	Sánchez	Mooney (WV)	Schweikert	Waltz
Fox (NC)	Long	Smith (NE)	Deutch	Levin (MI)	Sarbanes	Mullin	Scott, Austin	Watkins
Fulcher	Loudermilk	Smith (NJ)	Dingell	Lewis	Schakowsky	Murphy (NC)	Sensenbrenner	Weber (TX)
Gallagher	Lucas	Smucker	Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Schiff	Newhouse	Shimkus	Webster (FL)
Gianforte	Luetkemeyer	Spano	Doyle, Michael	Lipinski	Schneider	Norman	Simpson	Wenstrup
Gibbs	Marshall	Stauber	F.	Loeb	Schrader	Nunes	Smith (MO)	Westerman
Gohmert	Massie	Stefanik	Engel	Lofgren	Schrier	Olson	Smith (NE)	Wilson (SC)
Gonzalez (OH)	Mast	Steil	Escobar	Lowenthal	Scott (VA)	Palazzo	Smith (NJ)	Wittman
Gooden	McCarthy	Steube	Eshoo	Lowe	Scott, David	Palmer	Smucker	Womack
Gosar	McCaul	Stewart	Española	Luján	Serrano	Pence	Spano	Woodall
Granger	McClintock	Stivers	Evans	Luria	Sewell (AL)	Perry	Stauber	Yoho
Graves (GA)	McHenry	Taylor	Finkenauer	Lynch	Shalala	Posey	Stefanik	Young
Graves (LA)	McKinley	Thompson (PA)	Fletcher	Malinowski	Sherman	Reed	Steil	Zeldin
Graves (MO)	Meadows	Thornberry	Foster	Maloney,	Sherrill	Reschenthaler	Steube	
Green (TN)	Meuser	Tipton	Fudge	Carolyn B.	Sires			
Griffith	Miller	Torres Small	Galleo	Maloney, Sean	Slotkin			
Grothman	Mitchell	(NM)	Garamendi	Matsui	Smith (WA)	Bass	Hill (CA)	Scanlon
Guest	Moolenaar	Turner	García (IL)	McAdams	Soto	Beatty	Huffman	Stivers
Guthrie	Mooney (WV)	Upton	García (TX)	McBath	Spanberger	Burgess	Jordan	Thompson (CA)
Hagedorn	Mullin	Wagner	Golden	McCollum	Speier	Carter (TX)	Marchant	Timmons
Harris	Murphy (NC)	Walberg	Gomez	McGovern	Stanton	Cartwright	McEachin	Wasserman
Hartzler	Newhouse	Walden	Gonzalez (TX)	McNerney	Stevens	Frankel	Miller	Schultz
Hern, Kevin	Norman	Walker	Gottheimer	Meeeks	Suozi	Gabbard	Ratcliffe	Williams
Herrera Beutler	Nunes	Walorski	Green, Al (TX)	Meng	Swalwell (CA)	Hice (GA)	Ryan	Wright
Higgins (LA)	Olson	Waltz	Grijalva	Moore	Takano			
Hill (AR)	Palazzo	Watkins	Haaland	Morelle	Thompson (MS)			
Holding	Palmer	Weber (TX)	Harder (CA)	Moulton	Titus			
Hollingsworth	Pence	Webster (FL)	Hastings	Mucarsel-Powell	Tlaib			
Horn, Kendra S.	Perry	Wenstrup	Hayes	Murphy (FL)	Tonko			
Hudson	Posey	Westerman	Heck	Nadler	Torres (CA)			
Huizenga	Reed	Wilson (SC)	Higgins (NY)	Napolitano	Torres Small			
Hunter	Reschenthaler	Wittman	Himes	Neal	(NM)			
Hurd (TX)	Rice (SC)	Womack	Horn, Kendra S.	Neguse	Trahan			
Johnson (LA)	Riggleman	Woodall	Horsford	Norcross	Trone			
Johnson (OH)	Roby	Yoho	Houlahan	O'Halleran	Underwood			
Johnson (SD)	Rodgers (WA)	Young	Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez	Van Drew			
Joyce (OH)	Roe, David P.	Zeldin	Jackson Lee	Omar	Vargas			

NOT VOTING—23

Bass	Hill (CA)	Scanlon
Beatty	Huffman	Stivers
Burgess	Jordan	Thompson (CA)
Carter (TX)	Marchant	Timmons
Cartwright	McEachin	Wasserman
Frankel	Miller	Schultz
Gabbard	Ratcliffe	Williams
Hice (GA)	Ryan	Wright

□ 1416

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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 29, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 29, 2019, at 10:58 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 134.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

AFFIRMING THE UNITED STATES RECORD ON THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 655, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 296) affirming the United States record on the Armenian Genocide and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 655, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

NOT VOTING—18

Bass	Hill (CA)	Ratcliffe
Beatty	Huffman	Ryan
Carter (TX)	Jordan	Thompson (CA)
Cartwright	Marchant	Timmons
Gabbard	McEachin	Williams
Hice (GA)	Moulton	Wright

□ 1409

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

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

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

Mrs. LESKO. 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 221, nays 187, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 590]

YEAS—221

Adams	Brown (MD)	Clark (MA)
Aguilar	Brownley (CA)	Clarke (NY)
Allred	Bustos	Clay
Axne	Butterfield	Cleaver
Barragán	Carbajal	Clyburn
Bera	Cárdenas	Cohen
Beyer	Carson (IN)	Connolly
Bishop (GA)	Case	Cooper
Blumenauer	Casten (IL)	Correa
Blunt Rochester	Castor (FL)	Costa
Bonamici	Castro (TX)	Courtney
Boyle, Brendan	Chu, Judy	Cox (CA)
F.	Cicilline	Craig
Brindisi	Cisneros	Crist
		Collins (GA)

NAYS—187

Comer	Guest
Conaway	Guthrie
Cook	Hagedorn
Crawford	Harris
Crenshaw	Hartzler
Curtis	Hern, Kevin
Davidson (OH)	Herrera Beutler
Davis, Rodney	Higgins (LA)
DesJarlais	Hill (AR)
Diaz-Balart	Holding
Duncan	Hollingsworth
Dunn	Hudson
Emmer	Huizenga
Estes	Hunter
Ferguson	Hurd (TX)
Fitzpatrick	Johnson (LA)
Fleischmann	Johnson (OH)
Flores	Johnson (SD)
Fortenberry	Joyce (OH)
Brady	Joyce (PA)
Brooks (AL)	Katko
Brooks (IN)	Keller
Buchanan	Kelly (MS)
Buck	Kelly (PA)
Bucshon	King (IA)
Budd	King (NY)
Burchett	Kinzingler
Byrne	Kustoff (TN)
Calvert	LaHood
Carter (GA)	LaMalfa
Chabot	Lamborn
Cheney	Graves (GA)
Cline	Graves (LA)
Cloud	Graves (MO)
Cole	Green (TN)
Collins (GA)	Griffith
	Grothman

H. RES. 296

Whereas the United States has a proud history of recognizing and condemning the Armenian Genocide, the killing of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, and providing relief to the survivors of the campaign of genocide against Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Syrians, Arameans, Maronites, and other Christians;

Whereas the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire from 1913 to 1916, organized and led protests by officials of many countries against what he described as the empire's "campaign of race extermination", and was instructed on July 16, 1915, by United States Secretary of State Robert Lansing that the "Department approves your procedure . . . to stop Armenian persecution";

Whereas President Woodrow Wilson encouraged the formation of the Near East Relief, chartered by an Act of Congress, which raised \$116,000,000 (over \$2,500,000,000 in 2019 dollars) between 1915 and 1930, and the Senate adopted resolutions condemning these massacres;

Whereas Raphael Lemkin, who coined the term "genocide" in 1944, and who was the earliest proponent of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, invoked the Armenian case as a definitive example of genocide in the 20th century;

Whereas, as displayed in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Adolf Hitler, on ordering his military commanders to attack Poland without provocation in 1939, dismissed objections by saying "[w]ho, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?", setting the stage for the Holocaust;

Whereas the United States has officially recognized the Armenian Genocide, through the United States Government's May 28, 1951, written statement to the International Court of Justice regarding the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, through President Ronald Reagan's Proclamation No. 4838 on April 22, 1981, and by House Joint Resolution 148, adopted on April 8, 1975, and House Joint Resolution 247, adopted on September 10, 1984; and

Whereas the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-441) establishes that atrocities prevention represents a United States national interest, and affirms that it is the policy of the United States to pursue a United States Government-wide strategy to identify, prevent, and respond to the risk of atrocities by "strengthening diplomatic response and the effective use of foreign assistance to support appropriate transitional justice measures, including criminal accountability, for past atrocities": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that it is the policy of the United States to—

(1) commemorate the Armenian Genocide through official recognition and remembrance;

(2) reject efforts to enlist, engage, or otherwise associate the United States Government with denial of the Armenian Genocide or any other genocide; and

(3) encourage education and public understanding of the facts of the Armenian Genocide, including the United States role in the humanitarian relief effort, and the relevance of the Armenian Genocide to modern-day crimes against humanity.

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

The gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 30 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 to insert extraneous material on H. Res. 296.

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, the resolution before us is an important measure to set the record straight on the atrocities suffered by the Armenian people at the hands of the Ottoman Empire in the early 20th century.

We know what happened in this dark period of history. Between 1915 and 1923, 1.5 million Armenians were murdered. This was a genocide, and it is important that we call this crime what it was.

Many American politicians, diplomats, and institutions have rightly recognized these atrocities as a genocide, including America's Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire at the time, Henry Morgenthau, and later, President Ronald Reagan.

It is time that we set the record straight. Only by shining a light on the darkest parts of our history can we learn to not repeat them. And properly acknowledging what has occurred is a necessary step in achieving some measure of justice for the victims.

H. Res. 296 sticks to the historical facts. It is a good, commonsense measure with broad bipartisan support.

I want to thank Mr. SCHIFF, the resolution's author, as well as Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SMITH, and the many other bipartisan champions of this issue for their persistent, steadfast pursuit of recognition for the suffering the Armenian people endured.

I strongly support this measure, and I urge all my colleagues to do the same. With its passage, we put Congress on the right side of history, properly acknowledging and condemning this horrific genocide.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, when the term "genocide" was created in 1944 to describe the systematic destruction of an entire people. Its author, Raphael Lemkin, explained the term by saying: "It's the sort of thing Hitler did to the Jews and the Turks did to the Armenians."

When he ordered the invasion of Poland in 1939, Adolf Hitler said: "Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?"

Mr. Speaker, in the year 2000, and again in the year 2015, I chaired two congressional hearings on the Armenian genocide. In 2000, the House was moving to pass a bipartisan resolution by Congressmen Radanovich and Bonior, H. Res. 398.

After hearing fact-based, eloquent testimony from Congressmen James Rogan and David Bonior, followed by the State Department, history professors, and then witnesses from both the Armenian and the Turkish side, my subcommittee successfully marked up H. Res. 398 for consideration by the full committee.

Ambassador Marc Grossman, however, testified at the hearing that President Bill Clinton was against the Armenian genocide resolution. That opposition proved to be very significant, and as we were moving with the highest expectations toward passage, President Clinton's National Security Advisor, Sandy Berger, took the extraordinary step of admonishing Speaker Hastert not to bring it to the floor. And he caved. The resolution never even got a vote.

In 2007, Chairman Tom Lantos, like Chairman Henry Hyde before him, reported the resolution out of committee, sponsored by Congressmen SCHIFF and Radanovich; although it never got out of the committee in 2000, but he wanted it to. That was H. Res. 106. That too never made to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, that changes today. The Affirming the United States RECORD on the Armenian Genocide, H. Res. 296, is a sense of Congress resolution that commemorates the Armenian genocide through official recognition and remembrance.

The resolution wisely notes that the United States has officially recognized the Armenian genocide through the U.S. Government's May 1951 written statement to the International Court of Justice regarding the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide through President Ronald Reagan's proclamation, Number 4838, on April 22, 1981, and by H.J. Res. 148, adopted in 1975, and H.J. Res. 247, adopted in September of 1984.

The resolution also points out that the U.S. played a major role in the humanitarian relief efforts and, of course, the Near East Relief agency saved tens of thousands of Armenians and others. As a matter of fact, the historian, Howard Sachar, noted it "quite literally kept an entire nation alive," and that is reflected in the resolution.

Yet, today, the Armenian genocide is the only genocide of the 20th century where survivors, family, and all those who care about this important issue, have been subjected to the ongoing outrage of a massive, well-funded, aggressive campaign of genocide denial, openly sustained and lavishly funded by the State authority, in this case, the Government of Turkey.

The Turkish Government underwrites a disgraceful disinformation campaign to confuse the historical

record. It often employs lobbyists in this town to carry that message forward.

Mr. Speaker, my 2015 hearing marked the 100th year since the beginning of the genocide; and I appropriately entitled it: A Century of Denial: The Armenian Genocide and the Ongoing Quest For Justice.

As Pope Francis said at his Mass marking the 100th year of genocide: "Concealing or denying evil is like allowing a wound to keep bleeding without bandaging it."

Mr. Speaker, the facts of the genocide were reported throughout the world as they were happening, corroborated immediately afterward by survivors and even some of the perpetrators, and have been amply documented by the historians, and in one particular book that I have read, by Ambassador Morgenthau, who was our U.S. Ambassador contemporaneously, at the time, to the Ottoman Empire.

In 1915, as we know, there were about 2 million Armenians living in what was then the Ottoman Empire, now Turkey. They were living in the region that they had inhabited for 2,500 years or more.

By 1923, however, over 90 percent of these Armenians had disappeared. Most of them, an estimated 1.5 million, were slaughtered. Most of them were death-marched into the desert, or shot, and many of the women were raped. The remainder, the remnant was forced into exile.

U.S. Ambassador Morgenthau wrote: "When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and, in their conversations with me, they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact."

The Encyclopedia for the Armenian Genocide states: "During the march, many Armenians were killed indiscriminately by Ottoman forces, which left a trail of corpses along the route of the march. To break the will of the marchers, the killings were performed with swords, resulting in great bloodshed." And as they continued the march, they were marched into the Syrian desert where they died from starvation.

At the Center for Holocaust, Human Rights & Genocide Education exhibit at Brookdale Community College, which my good friend and colleague from New Jersey, Mr. PALLONE, knows so well as well, they have many remembrances of people in our State and elsewhere who were survivors.

Well, one of those survivors put it this way, and I quote her: "Life was a matter of trying to survive. Every morning a cart would come around and take away the sick and the dead to be dumped into a common grave. They had taken my brother because he was a little sick. My crying and weeping were of no avail, especially because I was sick and petrified of being put on the cart."

She was one of the lucky ones who survived.

Let me remind my colleagues that the Genocide Convention of 1950, which the Turkish Government has ratified, makes clear—here is what the Genocide Convention says, and the Armenian genocide fits this to a T.

The definition says this: "Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group, as such:

Killing members of the group;
Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of that group;
Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part. . . ."

□ 1430

In the case of the Armenians, it wasn't in part. It was in whole. They wanted the Armenians eviscerated from the face of the Earth.

Let me just point out to my colleagues, despite Turkish Government threats—and they do make threats. At my hearing, the Ambassador made threats in the year 2000. Frank remembers that. It was outrageous.

Well, 28 countries and 49 U.S. States, including my own State of New Jersey, have passed a law, resolution, or declaration recognizing the Armenian genocide.

I ask Members to support this resolution. It is bipartisan, and it needs to be done.

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

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

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the chairman of the committee, for yielding. I thank Mr. SMITH for his career-long advocacy of human rights and protecting the most vulnerable, not only in this country but throughout the world.

Mr. SMITH and I had the opportunity to travel behind the Iron Curtain when it existed, talking about human rights, talking about the right to immigrate, the right to worship, the right to freedom of speech. We talked about the Helsinki Final Act. He and I were both members of the Helsinki Commission for a couple of decades together. He and I visited Turkey together, talking about particularly the freedom of the press and how many members and how many journalists were imprisoned.

Mr. SMITH, Mr. ENGEL, and I, and certainly Mr. SCHIFF, and so many others have been supporters of this resolution for a very long time. It has not come to the floor. One of my duties as the majority leader is to bring bills to the floor, and I am proud, along with the chairman and the ranking member, to bring this bill to the floor.

This resolution, Mr. Speaker, recognizes the horrific and systematic efforts to commit genocide against the Armenian people a century ago. There can be no denial of the Armenian genocide, which is evidenced by historical documentation and the emotional scars still borne by the descendants of its survivors. It was a campaign of ethnic cleansing committed by the Ottoman Empire during and after the First World War, and it led to the deaths of 1.5 million Armenians alongside other targeted groups.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. SMITH referenced Ambassador Morgenthau, who was our Ambassador at this period of time. He said this: "When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and in their conversations with me, they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact."

He went on to say: "I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this." Of course, we were, tragically, to see an even greater Holocaust, in terms of numbers of lives lost, just some 30 years later.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the British Ambassador to the United States, in an October 1915 speech, said this: "The massacres are the result of a policy which, as far as can be ascertained, has been entertained for some considerable time"—I want to read this language—"considered for some considerable time by the gang of unscrupulous adventurers who are now in possession of the Government of the Turkish Empire. They hesitated to put it in practice until they thought the favorable moment had come, and that moment seems to have arrived about the month of April."

The reason I bring that up is this resolution is not anti the present Turkish Government. The sanctions bill will stand for that. This is about something that happened historically, that if not recognized may well happen again. When you say, "Never again," you must recognize what the "never again" is.

I have talked to Turkish Ambassadors and others for over a quarter of a century as a Member of the Congress of the United States and said to them this is not about your government; this is about, as the British Ambassador says, a gang of thugs who took over your government over 100 years ago.

I regret that our Turkish friends have not recognized this as our German friends have recognized their genocide and said this was wrong because if they tell their people this is wrong, it is more likely that it will not be repeated.

Mr. Speaker, as the House joins in condemnation of that genocide and memorializes its victims, let us also keep our attention focused on populations today that are being subjected to ethnic cleansing and forced relocation. From the Rohingya to the Uighurs,

from the people in Darfur to the Kurdish population being forced from their homes in Syria as we speak, we must declare, loudly and clearly: Never again. Never again. Sadly, “never” is now.

In particular, our Kurdish allies, who fought so courageously to help us defeat ISIS, are being forced to leave their homes by Turkey’s campaign to seize control of northern Syria. Let today’s action in this House be a reminder, Mr. Speaker, to President Erdogan and his government: The United States is watching. The American people will not turn our eyes away. Neither will we turn our eyes away from the millions of others in Syria who have been displaced and the hundreds of thousands who have been killed, who have been bombed, gassed, and brutalized by the Assad regime and its enablers.

That is why it is important to recognize the genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people so that we will recognize other such actions, which because of their race or their color or their ethnicity or some other distinction subject them to mass murder.

Mr. Speaker, we need to let the American people’s Representatives give a clear message to our Armenian brothers and sisters, to our Kurdish brothers and sisters: We see you. We will not abandon you. Never again.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I thank my colleague and good friend, Mr. HOYER, for his comments. We did travel so many times to the Soviet Union, to the Eastern Bloc countries, and to Turkey. We raised issues methodically, persistently. But this issue has always been one of those unresolved, festering sores that if we could get it right—and this House going on record I think is the beginning of that process. So I thank him for his leadership over these years, for his friendship, and, above all, for that very eloquent statement.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the author of this important resolution, the vice chair of the Congressional Armenian Caucus, and the chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 296, which I introduced along with Representative BILIRAKIS to recognize and commemorate the Armenian genocide.

This is a vote that I have fought for 19 years to cast. My wonderful colleagues, ANNA ESHOO and JACKIE SPEIER, have fought far longer than I have. It is one that tens of thousands of my constituents, my Armenian American constituents, have waited decades to see. It is a moment that so many have worked and struggled and prayed for, a moment when the House of Rep-

resentatives refused to be enlisted in the cause of genocide denial.

This April would have marked the 104th anniversary of the Armenian genocide, the systematic murder of 1.5 million Armenians, and the displacement of millions more by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923. Many other religious and ethnic minorities in the Ottoman Empire met similar fates, among them the Greeks, Assyrians, Chaldeans, and others.

More than a century later, it is our solemn responsibility to remember those who were lost, to seek justice and restitution, and to educate Americans and those around the world about the crime of genocide.

The facts of the genocide are horrific and undisputed by historians. They were recorded by American diplomats serving in the Ottoman Empire at the time who bore witness in official cables to the annihilation of the Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire, a crime that at the time had no name.

Though it lacked a name, there was no doubt in the observers of the time that they were witnessing a crime on a massive and industrial scale. The U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau, would recall later: “I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignificant when compared with the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915.”

It was only decades later that Raphael Lemkin, a Holocaust survivor, coined the term “genocide” to describe the atrocities that have been visited upon the Jews as well as the Armenians.

I have sat with survivors of the genocide, men and women, their numbers dwindling year after year, and heard them recall the destruction of their lives and the loss of all they had known. As children, they were forced from their homes and saw their families beaten, raped, and murdered. They fled across continents and oceans to build lives in this Nation, in Armenia, and around the world.

For them and for their descendants, the word “genocide” is sacred because it means that the world has not and will not forget. To deny genocide, on the other hand, is profane. It is, in the words of Elie Wiesel, “a double killing.”

Mr. Speaker, it is always the right time to recognize genocide, but it is particularly so today. For when we see the images of terrified Kurdish families in northern Syria, loading their possessions into cars or carts and fleeing their homes headed to nowhere except from Turkish bombs and marauding militias, how can we truly say the crimes of a century ago are in the past?

We cannot. We cannot pick and choose which crimes against humanity are convenient to speak about. We cannot cloak our support of human rights in euphemisms. We cannot be cowed into silence by a foreign power.

What we can do, what we must do, Mr. Speaker, is state the facts. We can say that the Ottoman Empire committed this grotesque crime against the Armenians, but their campaign of extermination failed, and that, above all, we will never forget and will never again be silenced.

I am grateful for the leadership of Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCCAUL, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), and so many Members on both sides of the aisle who have fought for recognition for decades. I urge every Member of the House to join today in supporting H. Res. 296.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), an important leader on these issues for many years.

□ 1445

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to pay tribute to the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. ENGEL, for helping to bring this to the floor; to everyone that is part of, from both sides of the aisle, the Armenian caucus in the House; and to my sister, friend, Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER, who shares this heritage with me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, H. Res. 296, which affirms the Armenian genocide.

This is a historic day in the House of Representatives, and it is one that I have been waiting for for 27 years.

Between 1915 and 1923, 1.5 million Armenians—and this is a historical fact that many people are not aware of, that there were hundreds of thousands of Assyrians, Greeks, Arameans, Maronites, and other Christians who were systematically slaughtered by the Ottoman Empire.

This is deeply personal for me. I am the only Member of Congress of Armenian Assyrian decent and one of only three of Armenian heritage in the House of Representatives—I think in the entire Congress, Senate and House.

Some of you know that I had members of my own family who were among those that perished, and my parents fled with theirs to America. As my father said: The best idea that was ever born was America.

What all of those who were persecuted have in common was that they were Christians, and that is why they were hunted down and slaughtered.

This resolution not only honors my ancestors, but all of those who perished in the first genocide of the 20th century.

The United States has been missing in action on the honor roll of over two dozen countries, 14 of which are NATO allies, and 49 States in our country that have formally recognized the Armenian genocide. Today, we can end over 100 years of silence by passing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, there is also a historic parallel as we are considering this resolution, and that is that Turkey is pursuing the ethnic cleansing of Kurds in Syria, as we meet today.

As Pope Francis declared when he visited the Armenian genocide memorial in Yerevan in 2016: "Memories should not be watered down or forgotten; memory is a source of peace and of the future."

So today we remember and we say to all those who perished: We remember. We love you.

Mr. Speaker, we set an example for the young people of our country that the moral authority of the United States is well and alive as we pass this resolution.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank ANNA ESHOO for her leadership throughout many decades on this issue. It was her idea to bring it up on the floor today. I want to thank her for that. Of course she had to work within the leadership to get it done, but I thank her for recommending that.

Mr. Speaker, I want to remind Members that, in 2018, ANNA ESHOO and I wrote the Iraq and Syria Genocide Relief and Accountability Act. It was signed by President Trump into law. That provided two things: humanitarian relief for the tens of thousands of Christians and Yazidis fleeing from ISIS; it also provided an accountability piece to collect for, hopefully, utilization in future court cases against the perpetrators of these heinous crimes.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman for that work that we did together and, again, for her leadership on this issue.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), the acting chairwoman of the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership on the committee and for this resolution, and also ANNA ESHOO and Chairman SCHIFF and so many of my friends and colleagues for their long efforts to pass it on both sides of the aisle.

As a member of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues and the Representative of a large and vibrant Armenian community in New York City, I strongly support H. Res. 296, affirming the United States' record on the Armenian genocide.

104 years ago, 1.5 million Armenians were murdered by the Ottoman Empire in the first genocide of the 20th century. Ever since, Armenian communities from across the world, including those in my district, have been forced to fight for recognition and justice for Turkey's denial in so many ways, from the illegal invasion of Cypress by Turkey to the vicious attacks on Kurds

within and without the borders of Turkey.

With our vote today, the United States takes a long long overdue step to stop Turkey from hiding the truth of its actions. The Armenian genocide must be acknowledged by all, and in doing so, we can hope to prevent the next genocide.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER), co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ENGEL, Chairman MCCAUL, and Mr. SMITH, and have a deep sense of gratitude to Congressman SCHIFF for introducing H. Res. 296; and to my sister, my Armenian sister, Congresswoman ESHOO, for helping us plot this strategy to get this bill to the floor.

April 24, 1915, is a day that lives in infamy in the hearts and minds of millions of Armenians worldwide. It is a day that I grew up understanding from my Armenian mother to be one of the darkest in history. It is the day that the Ottoman Government embarked on a systematic slaughter of 1.5 million Armenians, two-thirds of the Armenian population.

This genocide is recognized in countries around the world, including Canada, France, and Germany. It is recognized in 49 States in our Union as the first genocide of the 20th century, yet the House of Representatives hasn't recognized both that the genocide occurred and that the Ottoman Empire perpetrated it.

Elie Weisel once called denying genocide—and in particular, the Armenian genocide—a double killing, because it not only exterminates a group of people, it murders the memory of that crime. Congress must ensure that memory is not destroyed and those lives are honored.

As a child, I listened to my mom speak of the atrocity with pain and fear. She is gone now, but her pain lives on in me to this very day.

By righting this terrible wrong, one that has festered for far too long, we are alleviating that pain and sending a message that history can't be rewritten. We are stating, in no uncertain terms, that America will no longer abandon Armenians with feeble excuses made for a so-called ally. We are affirming that truth is truth.

Thousands of documents totaling 37,000 pages in the National Archives support the truth: Armenians were exterminated by Ottoman forces and Turkish sympathizers.

In 1918, former President Theodore Roosevelt sent a letter saying:

Because the Armenian massacre was the greatest crime of the war, failure to act against Turkey is to condone it and means that all talk of guaranteeing future peace is nonsense.

Usually, these words serve as a general warning, but today they apply to

specific ongoing atrocities. We must not stand silent as Turkey attempts the ethnic cleansing of the Kurds in Syria.

Even Russia's President Putin had said the Armenian people "went through one of the greatest tragedies in human history."

Iran's former Vice President stated: "The Ottoman Turkey Government perpetrated genocide in 1915."

If our rivals can talk about this, if they can take a stand, certainly we can.

Armenian genocide, we must say it here: It happened, and it will never happen again. We must make that commitment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), the cosponsor of the resolution.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, it has been more than 100 years since the atrocities committed against innocent Armenians and other ethnic and religious minorities at the hands of the Ottoman Empire.

The Ottoman Empire genocidal campaign from 1915 to 1923 killed 1.5 million Armenians, men and women and children, as well as Greeks, Assyrians, Chaldeans, and Syrians throughout a series of executions and death marches.

Finally, today, we are entering into the United States RECORD the Armenian genocide and the historical fact.

Today, we end a century of international silence. There will not be another period of indifference or international ignorance to the lives lost to systematic murder.

Genocides, wherever and whenever they occur, cannot be ignored, whether they took place in the 20th century by the Ottoman Turks or mid-20th century by the Third Reich and in Darfur.

Genocide must be acknowledged for what it is: a scourge on the human race.

Genocide is genocide, Mr. Speaker, even if our so-called strategic allies perpetrated it.

President Ronald Reagan explicitly referred to the Ottoman Empire's actions as the genocide of the Armenians in a 1981 Holocaust Remembrance Day speech.

Over 30 nations have formally recognized the genocide, including France, Germany, and even Russia. Today, Mr. Speaker, the United States is going to acknowledge it as well.

I found Pope Francis' words and explicit use of the term "genocide" to be another wake-up call for the world. We must acknowledge the atrocities of the past so that we might, hopefully, prevent them in the future.

Our darkest moments as a human race have come during times when those who knew better stood silently, making excuses for passivity and allowing injustice and persecution to reign.

Turkey's current actions in northern Syria against our Kurdish allies is extremely concerning, and we cannot

stand by and let egregious human rights violations happen. Turkey's offensive into Syria is unacceptable behavior from a U.S. ally and so-called secular democracy, as well as a NATO member. It is simply deplorable, Mr. Speaker.

We also need to make sure that other genocidal campaigns being waged in the Middle East are also properly recognized. ISIS is a perpetrator of genocide. Christians and other minorities are being killed solely because of their religion, and no modern society should sit silently in the face of such barbaric brutality.

Again, I am thankful that we are finally recognizing these atrocities and these acts against the Armenian people. Like the earliest Christians, the Armenians proved themselves not only survivors of persecution, but also masters of their destinies.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation on our Foreign Affairs Committee. He has been a leader on this issue for years.

□ 1500

Mr. SHERMAN. American honor demands that we end our complicity in genocide denial.

Four arguments are made against this resolution:

The first is that it is not true. No one can even make that argument anymore. 1.5 million Armenians and countless Syrians, Greeks, and others massacred by the Ottoman Government.

Second, they argue that Turkey is such a great ally that we should turn a blind eye to what happened last century. Earlier this month, Turkish forces shelled both to the left and to the right of American military bases. American soldiers fled in unseemly haste. What a great ally Turkey is.

Then we were told: Well, the Foreign Affairs Committee hasn't had hearings. We have had countless hearings on this for decades, including, also, a 4-hour markup where we passed it through the committee, and the only argument made on the other side there was Turkey was such a great ally. Well, last week, we had hearings in our committee that demonstrate that Turkey is not such a great ally of the United States.

And, finally, we were told—and this is insulting, I think—during the rules debate by someone arguing against the rule that it is not worth our time: 1.5 million dead.

The fact is that genocide denial is the last act of a genocide. First, you obliterate a people; then you obliterate their memory; and, finally, you seek to obliterate the memory of the obliteration.

And, also, genocide denial is the first step in the next genocide. When Hitler's cadres wondered whether they

could get away with the Holocaust, he was able to reassure them by saying: Who today speaks of the annihilation of the Armenians?

Denying genocide in the past will lead to more genocides in the future.

Today, Germany is a great and prosperous democracy because it has come to grips with its own past. Where would Germany be today if it denied the Holocaust?

Turkey will become a prosperous and a modern nation only when it recognizes the first genocide of the 20th century. The best thing we could do for Turkey is to acknowledge the genocide and urge them to do likewise.

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

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and this is, indeed, a bipartisan speech.

The fact is that many other countries have recognized this genocide, and they have done so under tremendous Turkish pressure. For example, France was told that they would not be able to export to Turkey if they recognized the genocide. They did, and, in the subsequent 6 years, French exports to Turkey quadrupled.

This genocide has been recognized by Argentina, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and the list goes on and on. It is time for America to also recognize the truth.

I look forward to the day, which is not true today, when scholars and individuals in Turkey can talk about the genocide and can come to grips with their own past instead of being threatened with incarceration for even mentioning this debate, because Turkey will not have the rule of law and democracy until you are free to discuss the first genocide of the 20th century on Turkish soil.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 296, a resolution introduced by my friend Mr. SCHIFF to recognize the horror of the genocide perpetuated against the Armenian people by the Ottoman Empire between 1913 and 1925, killing 1.5 million martyrs.

There is no question that the Ottoman Empire carried out a systemic campaign of persecution, forced removal, starvation, and murder against Armenians, along with other Christian minorities living under Ottoman rule.

This campaign was documented in realtime by American diplomats and has been acknowledged in various forms by previous administrations and Congresses, the last in 1984.

In order to prevent future genocides and mass atrocities, it is vital that we never forget those that have already

occurred. For too long, we have allowed foreign interests to lobby the United States in favor of turning the other way and not wholly recognizing the truth of the Armenian genocide. That ends today.

In Rhode Island, we have a very proud Armenian community that has demonstrated extraordinary resilience. They deserve for Congress to acknowledge the history of their people and the truth of the Armenian genocide. That will happen today.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA), another wonderful member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H. Res. 296, which would establish permanent United States recognition and the ongoing remembrance of the Armenian genocide.

I thank Chairman ENGEL, Ranking Member MCCAUL, Mr. SMITH, and all of the supporters of this resolution.

In 1915, the Ottoman Empire, as we all know, embarked upon the systematic deportation and murder of 1.5 million Armenians. These innocent men, women, and children became the first genocide, as we know, in the 20th century.

Many of these survivors settled in my district in the San Joaquin Valley, where they lived and their children have enjoyed the blessings of liberty and lived the American Dream. This incredible, diverse valley that I have the honor to represent we sometimes refer to as the Land of William Saroyan, a noted Armenian author. And Fresno State University is the only university in the United States that has a memorial dedicated to the Armenian genocide, a very moving memorial to their ancestors.

Yet, this brutal atrocity has not received the official recognition it deserves. So, today, it is proper and fitting that we do so.

This is a moral issue. I call upon my colleagues to join me and more than 110 cosponsors in supporting this long overdue passage by the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, the horrors of the Armenian genocide can never, ever, ever be undone. Yet, by acknowledging the suffering of the victims through official recognition of the Armenian genocide, we can ensure that at least future generations will never forget.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU), another respected member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ENGEL and

Congressman SMITH for their leadership.

The United States of America should never be afraid to tell the truth, and yet, for too long, we did not recognize the Armenian genocide. That ends today. The House of Representatives is going to formally recognize the Armenian genocide.

Over a century ago, the Ottoman Empire began a plan to systematically exterminate Armenians from their land. 1.5 million Armenians were killed across the Turkish countryside. No amount of revisionist history or lobbying can change those facts.

Today is a historic today. Today, we tell the truth and we honor the Armenian genocide.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is now my honor to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and, more importantly, I thank him for bringing this very important legislation to the floor today.

I thank Mr. SMITH for his ongoing commitment to justice in the world in terms of respecting the dignity and worth of people and not ignoring atrocities when they happen, now and a long time ago. It is a pleasure to work with him always.

Mr. Speaker, we have tried this bill out of committee more than one time, and now it has come to the floor. It is an honor to speak on it, and it is a great day for the Congress that we have that privilege.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in solemn remembrance of one of the great atrocities of the 20th century, the systematic murder of more than 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children by the Ottoman Empire.

Too often, tragically, the truth of this staggering crime has been denied. Today, let us clearly state the facts on the floor of this House to be etched forever into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: The barbarism committed against the Armenian people was a genocide.

As international observers wrote at the time, it was a "campaign of race extermination," one that we as Members of Congress and as freedom-loving people have a moral obligation to never forget.

If we ignore history, then we are destined to witness the mistakes of the past be repeated. The recent attacks by the Turkish military against the Kurdish people are a stark and brutal reminder of the danger in our own time.

That is why it is critical, year in and year out, to reaffirm our dedication to recognizing the Armenian genocide and to placing the U.S. Congress firmly on the side of honesty in our history.

For that, I thank Chairman SCHIFF, Chairman ENGEL, Congresswoman ESHOO, Armenian Caucus Co-chairs

PALLONE and SPEIER, and all who have worked relentlessly on this critical resolution, which states that Democrats and Republicans join to:

"Commemorate the Armenian genocide through official recognition and remembrance;

"Reject efforts to enlist, engage, or otherwise associate the United States Government with denial of the Armenian genocide or any other genocide; and

"Encourage education and public understanding of the facts of the Armenian genocide, including the United States role in the humanitarian relief effort, and the relevance of the Armenian genocide to modern-day crimes against humanity."

To honor the memory of those lost and the suffering of those who survived, we firmly and unequivocally denounce all attempts to devalue or minimize these heinous crimes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong vote for this resolution, which is a statement to America's commitment to human rights and to the truth.

We are blessed in our country with a large Armenian American population, some serving—Congresswoman SPEIER, Congresswoman ESHOO, and others—in this House. Every year, we come together to observe the sadness of the genocide, but today, Mr. Speaker, we have the opportunity. And may we have the strength and courage to always denounce hate, violence, and bigotry; to right the wrongs of history; and to build a future of hope, peace, and freedom for all mankind. That is who we are as Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and others for giving us the opportunity to state our values.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the co-chair of the congressional Armenian caucus, who has, for many, many years, been at the forefront of championing this very important resolution.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. ENGEL for all of his work on this, and I, of course, thank all of the members of the Armenian caucus. One of the reasons that we founded the Armenian caucus was the recognition of the Armenian genocide.

But I also have to mention that, I think, as everyone knows, without Speaker PELOSI, this would never have come to the floor today. It is, ultimately, her decision to bring it to the floor, and I want to thank her immensely.

Official recognition of the Armenian genocide is a powerful reminder that we will not turn away when we know full well that crimes against humanity have been perpetrated. We stand here today to pay tribute to the victims of this horrific chapter of history, to the perseverance of those who survived, and to the Americans of Armenian de-

scend who continue to strengthen our country.

□ 1515

It is our duty to honor that history with an honest, factual statement recognizing the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians as the 20th century's first genocide. This resolution cannot undo the horrors that the victims endured or the pain that their descendants carry with them, but we have an obligation to speak candidly about the past. That is directly tied to our moral responsibilities of the present.

The United States must never accept crimes against humanity, and we must do everything in our power to prevent and stop atrocities unfolding in real time.

What is currently taking place in Syria—the killing of the Kurds at the hands of the Turkish President Erdogan—is unacceptable, and it is far past time for the Turkish Government to accept its responsibility for the systematic extermination of Armenians in the past century and to commit to protect the dignity of every human life in this century.

I encourage my colleagues to join in supporting this long overdue recognition of the Armenian genocide. Mr. Speaker, your vote is not only for the Armenians but to prevent genocide in the future.

Let us note that the Ottoman Turks did not succeed. The Armenians are still here in the United States, in the Republic of Armenia, in Artsakh, and the American people and their Representatives will continue to be with you.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlemen from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES).

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

Today the House of Representatives will affirm, finally, that we recognize the horrors of the Armenian genocide and are committed to remembering the victims of this crime against humanity.

Our moral standing in the world requires us to acknowledge the truth of the Armenian genocide. For too long, we have acquiesced in Turkey's policy of genocide denial, unwilling to risk the ire of our so-called ally.

However, Turkey's actions against the Kurds in Syria have reinforced what many of us have long known: Erdogan's Turkey does not stand for human rights or religious freedom, but instead spreads authoritarianism wherever it goes. Erdogan's disdain for democracy and contempt for an ally was on display 2 years ago when his bodyguards attacked peaceful demonstrators right here in our Nation's Capital.

I am pleased that later today the House will vote to impose sanctions on Turkey for its actions in Syria. This resolution and that bill are tied together. They are both powerful statements that we respect fundamental

human rights and that we desire to stand on the right side of history.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE).

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, today, finally, a congressional resolution that will pay tribute to the Armenian, the Syrian, the Greek, the Chaldean, and other lives lost, and the determination of those who survive.

To many Americans of Armenian descent who continue to strengthen our country today, we honor those contributions with an honest statement of history, recognizing the massacre of 1.5 Armenians as the 20th century's first genocide.

In the spirit of honoring these victims, I am proud to cosponsor H. Res. 296, an official recognition of the Armenian genocide.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve 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, I thank the gentleman and acknowledge Mr. SCHIFF and my dear friend, ANNA ESHOO, and all of those, Mr. PALLONE, and of all the Members who have stood tall and strong, Mr. SMITH and Mr. ENGEL, for this very important statement.

Let me, as a member of the Armenian Caucus, indicate that I rise with a heavy heart, but I rise with an appreciation and an excitement that we have come to this point.

It is important to acknowledge that as this was occurring, the United States' record on the Armenian genocide goes back more than a century, in fact, to July 16, 1915, when Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire from 1913 to 1916, organized and led protests by officials of many countries against what he described as the empire's campaign of race extermination. He was instructed on July 16, 1915, by United States Secretary of State Robert Lansing that the "department approves your procedure . . . to stop Armenian persecution."

I rise in support of finally having this Nation take this stand. Bloodshed and genocide should not be tolerated no matter how long we have come to that. And so I stand with the words that we now, therefore, will commemorate as the United States of America the Armenian genocide through official recognition and remembrance. We will reject efforts to enlist, engage, or otherwise associate the United States Government with the denial of the Armenian genocide or any other genocide.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of the time both Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SMITH, and I traveled to the Sudanese Embassy to protest the genocide in Darfur. We can do no less.

It is not just 10 years ago, it is more than 100 years ago, at least, that we saw this genocide. There is no embassy that maybe will arrest us now, but I say to Turkey: It is finally time for you to acknowledge this genocide. Tragically, you have restarted and reignited the dastardly acts of genocide against the Kurds.

I am glad today on this day that we are acknowledging that one genocide can be no worse than another genocide. Silence on one genocide is silence on all genocides.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to support H. Res. 296 to acknowledge the Armenian genocide by the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Homeland Security, and as a sponsor of the legislation, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 296, a resolution "Affirming the United States Record on the Armenian Genocide," and I thank Mr. SCHIFF, the gentleman from California and the Chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and Mr. ENGEL, the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for their collaboration and hard work in bringing this important legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, the United States record on the Armenian Genocide goes back more than a century, in fact to July 16, 1915, when Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire from 1913 to 1916, organized and led protests by officials of many countries against what he described as the empire's "campaign of race extermination", and was instructed on July 16, 1915, by United States Secretary of State Robert Lansing that the "Department approves your procedure . . . to stop Armenian persecution."

The United States has a proud history of recognizing and condemning the Armenian Genocide, the killing of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923 and providing relief to the survivors of the campaign of genocide against Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Syrians, Arameans, Maronites, and other Christians.

Mr. Speaker, the Armenian Genocide represents the first genocide of the 20th Century, where Ottoman Turkish authorities ordered the systematic annihilation of more than 1.5 million Armenians, and which Turkey carried out from 1915 to 1923 through massacres, deportations, and death marches where hundreds of thousands were herded into the Syrian Desert to die of thirst and starvation.

Sadly, to this day this chapter of history has yet to be admitted by the Government of Turkey.

Many international observers, including then Ambassador and later U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, witnessed the nightmare firsthand and reported detailed accounts of the atrocities to their governments.

Respected organizations and eminent scholars and historians agree and recognize the Armenian Genocide, including the Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity and the renowned International Association of Genocide Scholars.

Their judgments are supported by 53 Nobel laureates who signed an open letter to the Government of Turkey on April 9, 2007.

Mr. Speaker, the historical record is clear, and the Armenian Genocide is a tragic fact.

It must be acknowledged and remembered so that it will never be repeated.

As a member of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, I know that the refusal of modern-day Turkey to acknowledge one of the worst examples of man's inhumanity in the 20th Century haunts survivors of the Armenian Genocide, as well as their families.

As a Member of Congress, I believe this is not only an affront to the memory of the victims and to their descendants, but it does a disservice to the United States as it seeks to stand up for the victims of violence today.

The issue of recognizing the Armenian genocide and helping the Armenian people is neither a partisan nor geopolitical issue.

Rather, it is a question of giving the Armenian people the justice they deserve.

In doing so, we affirm the dignity of humankind everywhere.

It has been said that "all it takes for evil to triumph, is for good men to do nothing."

This is one of the reasons I am proud to have joined with so many of my colleagues in cosponsoring the resolution affirming the occurrence of the Armenian genocide throughout my career in Congress and I will continue to do for as long as it takes.

In recognizing the Armenian Genocide, we do not seek to persecute any person or state; we seek to build a path that will lead to reconciliation between Armenians and Turks.

In doing so, we will remain true to our nation's highest aspirations for justice and peace.

It was President Lincoln who called upon the "better angels of our nature" when he said in his Second Inaugural Address that all Americans should "do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Mr. Speaker, the Armenian Genocide has been officially recognized by 42 states, which have gone on public record rejecting any claim or assertion that denies the occurrence of one of history's worst crimes against humanity.

I believe it is time for us to join these nations in that endeavor by passing H. Res. 296, the "Affirmation of the United States Record on the Armenian Genocide Resolution."

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a moment of silence in memory of the millions of silenced voices and interrupted lives of those Armenians who perished between 1915 and 1923 in the genocide committed by the Ottoman Empire.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for this critically important resolution, H. Res. 296.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that there are no further speakers other than the chairman, and I would like to close.

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

As I mentioned earlier, the Encyclopedia of the Armenian Genocide states:

During the march many Armenians were killed indiscriminately by the Ottoman forces, which left a trail of corpses along the route of the march. To break the will of the marchers, they used swords, resulting in great bloodshed. Marchers who survived these attacks faced starvation, as no provisions whatsoever were made. Many elderly

and infirm marchers died in this way during the march. This significantly reduced numbers of marchers who, upon finally making it into the Syrian desert, were put into concentration camps and then released into the scorching desert with no food or water and to a certain death.

Mr. Speaker, despite having ratified the Genocide Convention back in 1950, the Turkish Government has waged an amazingly deceitful campaign of denial and has done so over the course of decades using a variety of means to bully, intimidate, and punish Turkish citizens who dare to acknowledge the genocide committed by the Ottoman Empire beginning in 1915.

Ankara also seeks to intimidate nations. Many nations have refused to be intimidated and to be bullied: Poland, Germany, the Holy See, Italy, Russia, France, Holland, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil, Austria, Bulgaria, the European Parliament, Luxembourg, Sweden, Chile, Argentina, Lithuania, Venezuela, Slovakia, Canada, Uruguay, Switzerland, Lebanon, Belgium, Greece, and Cyprus all have come out strongly and acknowledged the Armenian genocide. We need to do the same today.

Over the years, several U.S. Presidents have acknowledged the cruelty and the carnage. But it was Ronald Reagan who called it an Armenian genocide. He said: "Like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians, which followed it—and like too many other persecutions of too many other people—the lessons of the Holocaust must never be forgotten."

To be sure, Presidents Carter, Bush, Clinton, and Bush, said strong words. They had strong words to describe it. President Bush called it the "forced exile and the annihilation" of 1.5 million Armenians.

President Obama had promised to recognize the genocide but didn't. A Los Angeles Times story on April 21, 2015, says it all: "Armenian hopes crushed as Obama decides not to use the word 'genocide'."

It does matter, Mr. Speaker. Genocide is a very precise term. It has real meaning in international law because of the Genocide Convention, and all Presidents and Members of Congress, I hope, will stand up and say that word.

Let me remind my colleagues, because it is referenced again in the resolution, that back in 1984 we passed a joint resolution to designate April 24, 1985—it didn't pass in the Senate, but it did pass here—and it said in part that April 24, 1985, is designated as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man" and authorized the President to observe the day of remembrance for all the victims of genocide, and especially for the 1.5 million people of Armenian ancestry who were the victims of genocide perpetrated in Turkey between 1915 and 1923.

So I say to my colleagues who are watching, we have gone on record before. Let's not be intimidated by Turkey, Erdogan, and others.

I would like to say a special thanks to the tenacious leaders of the Armenian National Committee of America, the Armenian Assembly and the Armenian diaspora for persistently encouraging Congress to step up and pass this kind of resolution. After a century of denial, obfuscation, and lies by Turkey, it is time to affirm and reiterate the truth of the Armenian genocide and honor the victims, the survivors, and their families.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us is an important measure for Congress to set the record straight and to call out the atrocities suffered by the Armenian people at the hands of the Ottoman Empire in the early 20th century as a genocide.

I, again, want to thank the author of this measure, Mr. SCHIFF, along with the many champions for the Armenian people in the House. I want to congratulate the Armenian American community which has worked for so many years to try to get this resolution to the House floor and then get it passed.

We are really making history today, and I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle: Mr. SMITH, and all the others who spoke. I think this is very important, and I think we will be sending a very, very strong message all around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns with House Resolution 296, which will be debated on the House floor today.

This counterproductive resolution does not tell the full story of the region during World War I and reopens a wound between Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Kurds, and other ethnic groups in the region. Favoring the preferred storyline of one of these groups without considering information provided by other ethnic groups in the region would serve as a failure on our part to do our due diligence and hear out all sides on this matter of historic significance. No hearings have been held on this resolution and it has come to the floor without being marked up by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Looking into the future, this resolution fails to help improve relations between the states of Turkey and Armenia. Last year, the Armenian government annulled normalization protocols that were signed by the two governments on October 10, 2009. It is in our best national security interests that we work with both governments to help facilitate the revival of the normalization of relations between the two nations in order to keep the region at peace without any escalation towards conflict.

Lastly, the passage of this resolution will only drive our NATO ally, Turkey, into the open arms of Vladimir Putin and Russia. Already, the Turkish government has purchased and taken delivery of the Russian developed S-400 anti-aircraft weapons system. The inte-

gration of this military system undermines the commitments made by all NATO allies to move away from Russian military systems. Passing this resolution for the sole purpose of poking Turkey in the eye will only serve as another reason for Turkey to pursue a separation from NATO.

Mr. Speaker, I will be voting present on House Resolution 296 as I believe we have failed to do our due diligence in investigating this matter and exploring the possible unintended consequences that may arise upon passage of this resolution.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 296. Affirming the United States record on the Armenian Genocide. I am honored to have supported this resolution my entire tenure in Congress. Although it should not have taken this long, today is a historic day in that the House is finally acknowledging the Armenian Genocide, recognizing the heroic efforts of many in our government to help the Armenian people, and honoring the victims of this tragedy.

H. Res. 296 acknowledges the systematic and deliberate annihilation of millions of Armenians by the Ottoman Empire. The resolution recognizes the courage and leadership shown at the time by our ambassador Henry Morgenthau, our government, and the American people who provided relief and shelter to the victims of the genocide. Thousands of victims, mostly women and children, were saved by the people of our nation who gave humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

Many of the Armenians who fled this crisis immigrated to the United States where they found the freedom and prosperity that our nation provides. The descendants of these genocide survivors have created the strong, vibrant, and patriotic Armenian-American community that our nation is blessed with today. We must honor the sacrifice of their forefathers and reaffirm the U.S. record on the Armenian Genocide.

I would like to thank the many advocates in and outside of Congress who have played an integral role in this legislation. Our colleagues Congressman ADAM SCHIFF and Congressman FRANK PALLONE have been tireless advocates for this resolution and should be applauded for their work in getting us here today. The Armenian-American community has stayed committed to recognizing the incredible injustice their ancestors suffered even while many challenged their bearing witness to the truth.

Armenian-Americans have sought formal recognition of this genocide, not only to help heal their own community, but to ensure genocide never happens again. The Armenian-American community is always first to speak out regarding modern-day crimes against humanity, such as in Rwanda and Darfur.

Mr. Speaker, like Armenian-Americans I ask my colleagues to support this resolution, not only to recognize the genocides of the past, but to prevent genocide in the future.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 655, the previous question is ordered on the resolution and the preamble.

The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to 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 question will be postponed.

□ 1530

**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 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.

**PROTECT AGAINST CONFLICT BY
TURKEY ACT**

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4695) to impose sanctions with respect to Turkey, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4695

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 “Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act” or the “PACT Act”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and Turkey have been treaty allies since 1952, when Turkey became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

(2) being a NATO member means that Turkey is treaty bound to safeguard the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law and, importantly, should be united with other NATO allies in efforts for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security;

(3) Turkey’s military invasion of northern Syria on October 9, 2019, is an unacceptable and unnecessary escalation of tensions with the potential to cause a severe humanitarian crisis and undo the collective gains made in the fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) by the United States and the 81 countries and organizations of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, including NATO and the European Union (EU);

(4) Turkey should immediately cease attacks against the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), Kurdish and Arab civilians, and other religious and ethnic minority communities in northern Syria and recall its forces back to Turkey;

(5) targeted sanctions against Turkey are an appropriate response in order for Turkey to be held accountable for its military invasion of northern Syria;

(6) Turkey’s military invasion of northern Syria is the latest example of the weakening and problematic United States-Turkey bilateral relationship and undermines the security of the United States and its NATO allies, including that of Turkey;

(7) the SDF have been critical partners to United States and allied counter-ISIS and broader counterterrorism efforts in Syria, and the United States should continue this partnership with the SDF;

(8) the United States Government should utilize diplomatic and military tools to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS;

(9) the United States should stand by critical allies and partners;

(10) Russian and Iranian political and military influence in Syria present a threat to United States national security interests; and

(11) the United States Government, in concert with the international community, should hold accountable members of the Syrian regime and the Governments of the Russian Federation and Iran for atrocities against the Syrian people.

SEC. 3. SANCTIONS AGAINST SENIOR TURKISH OFFICIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 14 with respect to the following foreign persons in connection with Turkey’s military invasion of northern Syria on October 9, 2019:

(1) The Minister of National Defense of Turkey.

(2) The Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces.

(3) The Commander of the 2nd Army of the Turkish Armed Forces.

(4) The Minister of Treasury and Finance of Turkey.

(b) ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS.—

(1) LIST.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the President and appropriate congressional committees a list of the following foreign persons in connection with Turkey’s military invasion of northern Syria on October 9, 2019:

(A) Senior Turkish defense officials involved in the decision to invade northern Syria.

(B) Senior Turkish military officials leading attacks against the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), Kurdish and Arab civilians, or other religious or ethnic minority communities in northern Syria.

(C) Turkish officials significantly facilitating Turkey’s military invasion of northern Syria.

(D) Any Turkish official or member of the Turkish Armed Forces who is responsible for, complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged, or has attempted to engage, in any of the following relating to Turkey’s military invasion of northern Syria:

(i) A violation of the law of armed conflict.

(ii) A gross violation of internationally recognized human rights.

(2) UPDATES.—The list required under paragraph (1) shall be updated every 60 days, until the sanctions under this section are terminated in accordance with section 7.

(3) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Not later than 15 days after submission of the list required under paragraph (1) and each update relating thereto in accordance with paragraph (2), the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 14 with respect to foreign persons identified in such list and related updates.

(c) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis and for a period of not more than 90 days, the imposition of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President—

(A) determines that—

(i) it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to do so; and

(ii) Turkey—

(I) has halted attacks against the SDF, Kurdish and Arab civilians, and other reli-

gious and ethnic minority communities in northern Syria; and

(II) is not hindering counter-terrorism operations against ISIS; and

(B) not later than 15 days before issuing such a waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a justification relating to such determination.

(2) RENEWAL OF WAIVERS.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis, renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for an additional period of not more than 90 days if, not later than 15 days before such a waiver expires, the President determines it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to do so and submits to the appropriate congressional committees a justification relating to such determination.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON ARMS TRANSFERS TO TURKISH MILITARY UNITS IN SYRIA.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No United States defense articles, defense services, or technology under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) may be transferred to the Government of Turkey if such articles, services, or technology could be used in operations by the Turkish Armed Forces in northern Syria.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply to transfers for ultimate end use by the United States military or for use in military operations approved by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(c) NO USE OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—The authority of the President to waive statutory congressional review periods under the Arms Export Control Act in cases in which an emergency exists shall not apply to the transfer of defense articles, defense services, or technology to the Government of Turkey.

SEC. 5. SANCTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN PERSONS PROVIDING ARMS TO TURKISH ARMED FORCES IN SYRIA.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the President and appropriate congressional committees a list of any foreign persons determined to knowingly have provided, on or after such date of enactment, defense articles, defense services, or technology (as such terms are defined and described in the Arms Export Control Act) to the Government of Turkey if such articles, services, or technology could be used in operations by the Turkish Armed Forces in northern Syria.

(2) UPDATES.—The list required under paragraph (1) shall be updated every 60 days or as new information becomes available, until the sanctions under this section are terminated in accordance with section 7.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in section 14 with respect to any foreign persons identified on the list and related updates required under subsection (a).

(c) EXCEPTION.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to this section shall not apply to transfers for ultimate end use by the United States military or for use in military operations approved by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(d) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis and for a period of not more than 90 days, the imposition of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President determines it is important to the national security interests of the United States to do so and, not later than 15 days before issuing such a waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a justification relating to such determination.

(2) RENEWAL OF WAIVERS.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis, renew a waiver

under paragraph (1) for an additional period of not more than 90 days if, not later than 15 days before such a waiver expires, the President determines it is important to the national security interests of the United States to do so and submits to the appropriate congressional committees a justification relating to such determination.

SEC. 6. TARGETED FOREIGN FINANCIAL SANCTIONS.

(a) **HALK BANKASI OR HALKBANK.**—Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 14(1) with respect to Halk Bankasi or Halkbank or any successor entity thereof.

(b) **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Treasury, and Director of National Intelligence, determines that any foreign financial institution, in addition to the foreign financial institutions specified in subsection (a), has knowingly facilitated significant transactions for the Turkish Armed Forces or defense industry relating to Turkey's military invasion of northern Syria on October 9, 2019, the President shall, not later than 60 days after any such determination, impose the sanctions described in section 14(1) with respect to any such foreign financial institution.

(2) **WAIVER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis and for a period of not more than 90 days, the imposition of sanctions under this subsection if the President—

(i) determines that—

(I) it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to do so; and

(II) Turkey—

(aa) has halted attacks against the Syrian Democratic Forces, Kurdish and Arab civilians, and other religious and ethnic minority communities in northern Syria; and

(bb) is not hindering counter-terrorism operations against ISIS; and

(ii) not later than 15 days before issuing such a waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a justification relating to such determination.

(B) **RENEWAL OF WAIVERS.**—The President may, on a case-by-case basis, renew a waiver under subparagraph (A) for an additional period of not more than 90 days if, not later than 15 days before such a waiver expires, the President determines it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to do so and submits to the appropriate congressional committees a justification relating to such determination.

SEC. 7. TERMINATION AUTHORITY.

(a) **SECTIONS 3, 4, AND 5.**—The authority to impose sanctions under sections 3 and 5 (and the sanctions imposed pursuant to such sections) and the prohibitions under section 4 shall terminate if the President determines and submits to the appropriate congressional committees a finding that—

(1) Turkey has halted attacks against the Syrian Democratic Forces, Kurdish and Arab civilians, and other religious and ethnic minority communities in northern Syria;

(2) Turkish forces not involved in coordinated operations with NATO allies or the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS have withdrawn from northern Syria; and

(3) Turkey is not hindering counter-terrorism operations against ISIS.

(b) **SECTION 6.**—The authority to impose financial sanctions under section 6 (and the sanctions imposed pursuant to such section) shall terminate if the President determines and submits to the appropriate congressional committees the finding described in subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 8. IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN SANCTIONS UNDER COUNTERING AMERICA'S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT AGAINST TURKEY.

(a) **DETERMINATION.**—For the purposes of section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525), Turkey's acquisition of the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system beginning July 12, 2019, shall be considered to be a significant transaction described in such section.

(b) **SANCTIONS.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 235 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9529) with respect to the Government of Turkey.

SEC. 9. PLANS AND REPORTS TO ADDRESS NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS CAUSED BY TURKEY'S MILITARY INVASION OF NORTHERN SYRIA.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) a plan to ensure that ISIS detainees and families held in Syria remain under proper custody, in accordance with internationally recognized human rights requirements, and in a manner that does not threaten United States security interests; and

(B) a report on the impact that Turkey's military invasion of northern Syria is having on counterterrorism operations in Syria; and

(2) the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for how the United States will assist the Syrian Democratic Forces, Kurdish and Arab civilians, and other religious and ethnic minority communities affected by Turkey's military invasion of northern Syria on October 9, 2019.

SEC. 10. REPORT ON NET WORTH OF TURKISH PRESIDENT RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the estimated net worth and known sources of income of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and his family members (including spouse, children, parents, and siblings), including assets, investments, other business interests, and relevant beneficial ownership information.

SEC. 11. REPORT ON TURKEY'S MILITARY INVASION OF NORTHERN SYRIA.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Russian Federation and Iran continue to—

(A) exploit a security vacuum in Syria; and

(B) pose a threat to vital United States national security interests; and

(2) continued Turkish military activity inside Syria will negatively impact the national security interest and regional stability of the United States.

(b) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on Turkey's military invasion of northern Syria on October 9, 2019, including the impact of the withdrawal of United States troops from northern Syria. The Secretary of State shall provide an updated report or briefing to the appropriate

congressional committees as circumstances warrant.

(2) **ELEMENTS OF THE REPORT.**—The report, and any update thereto, required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of the impact of Turkey's military invasion of northern Syria on the ability of ISIS to reconstitute a physical caliphate.

(B) A description of the impact of the invasion on the Russian Federation's military and political influence in Syria.

(C) A description of the impact of the invasion on Iran's ability to increase its military and political influence in Syria.

(D) A comprehensive assessment of the United States Government's activities to counter Iranian and Russian Federation influence in Syria.

(E) An outline of planned joint actions by the Department of State and the Department of Defense, in consultation with the heads of the other appropriate Federal agencies, regarding all stabilization funds or activities for Syria, and an explanation of how such funds and activities can contribute to stabilization in the current environment and without limited United States troop presence in northern Syria.

(F) The creation and use by the Government of Turkey of "safe zones" to justify the involuntary or uninformed return of Syrian refugees from Turkey to Syrian territory, to justify the forced displacement of Syrians inside Syria, or to prevent Syrians from seeking international protections.

(G) The role of the Government of Turkey and Turkish-backed forces in facilitating humanitarian actors, including international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), for cross-border work from Turkey and in ensuring efficient, open supply lines for humanitarian assistance and personnel through border crossing points on the Turkey-Syria and Iraq-Syria borders, and facilitating safe passage of humanitarian assistance to Syrians inside Syria based on need.

(H) The actions of the Government of Turkey and Turkish-backed forces in the operation of all camps for families displaced by conflict as civilian facilities, and ensuring that camp residents, in particular women and children, are treated as civilian victims of conflict in accordance with international law and standards.

(I) The actions of the Government of Turkey and Turkish-backed forces in taking effective measures to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, including health facilities, water pumping stations, and restricting use of explosive weapons in populated areas.

SEC. 12. STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE RESURGENCE OF THE ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA (ISIS) AND ITS AFFILIATES.

(a) **STRATEGY REQUIRED.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to prevent the resurgence of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Iraq and Syria.

(b) **ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY.**—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A summary of the United States national security interests in Iraq and Syria and the impact a resurgence of ISIS would have on such interests.

(2) A assessment of current training and support programs by Federal agency or department, specifically focused on countering

ISIS and other terrorist organizations, including non-lethal assistance, training, and organizational capacity for the Syrian Democratic Forces, the Iraqi Security Forces, the Kurdish Peshmerga, and others to counter gains by ISIS and its affiliates.

(3) A description of United States Government efforts to support, develop, and expand local governance structures in areas in Syria previously liberated from ISIS control.

(4) An estimate of the number of current, active ISIS members in Iraq and Syria, including an assessment of those being held in detainee camps or prisons.

(5) A comprehensive plan to address ISIS detainees currently being held in Syria and Iraq, including the following elements:

(A) The designation of an existing official within the Department of State to serve as a senior-level coordinator to coordinate, in conjunction with the lead and other relevant agencies, all matters for the United States Government relating to the long-term disposition of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees, including all matters in connection with—

(i) repatriation, transfer, prosecution, and intelligence-gathering;

(ii) coordinating a whole-of-government approach with other countries and international organizations, including INTERPOL, to ensure secure chains of custody and locations of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees;

(iii) coordinating technical and evidentiary assistance to foreign countries to aid in the successful prosecution of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees; and

(iv) all multilateral and international engagements led by the Department of State and other agencies that are related to the current and future handling, detention, and prosecution of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees.

(B) A description, which may be in classified form, of ISIS senior leadership and infrastructure and efforts to target leadership figures.

(C) A comprehensive description of United States activities utilizing social media and other communication technologies to counter ISIS's propaganda, influence, and ability to recruit fighters domestically and internationally, including with private technology companies, and how such activities are being coordinated across the United States Government.

(D) A description of the efforts of the United States Government, including economic sanctions, to deny financial resources, including revenues from natural resources extraction, sale of antiquities, kidnapping, extortion, taxation, smuggling, access to cash storage sites, and access to international financial networks, to ISIS and its affiliates, in conjunction with international partners and financial institutions.

(E) A description of United States Government efforts to support credible war crimes prosecutions against ISIS fighters.

(F) A plan to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

SEC. 13. REPORT ON ACCOUNTABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, INCLUDING THE LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT, AND OTHER HARM TO CIVILIANS IN SYRIA DURING TURKEY'S MILITARY INVASION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Turkish and pro-Turkish forces should end all practices involving arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture, arbitrary executions, and other unlawful treatment; and

(2) all stakeholders in Turkey's military invasion of northern Syria should reveal the fate or the location of all persons who have

been subjected to enforced disappearance by such stakeholders.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the causes and consequences of civilian harm occurring during Turkey's military invasion of northern Syria, including violations of the law of armed conflict and gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, as a result of the actions of all parties to the conflict.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of civilian harm occurring in the context of Turkey's military invasion, including—

(i) mass casualty incidents; and

(ii) damage to, and destruction of, civilian infrastructure and services, including—

(I) hospitals and other medical facilities;

(II) electrical grids;

(III) water systems; and

(IV) other critical infrastructure.

(B) A description of violations of the law of armed conflict committed during Turkey's military invasion by all forces involved in the Turkish-led coalition and all forces fighting on its behalf and by any other combatants in the conflict, including—

(i) alleged violations of the law of armed conflict;

(ii) specific instances of failure by the parties to the conflict to exercise distinction, proportionality, and precaution in the use of force in accordance with the law of armed conflict;

(iii) arbitrary denials of humanitarian access and the resulting impact on the alleviation of human suffering;

(iv) extra-judicial executions and detention-related abuses; and

(v) other acts that may constitute violations of the law of armed conflict.

(C) Recommendations for establishing accountability mechanisms for civilian harm, violations of the law of armed conflict, and gross violations of internationally recognized human rights perpetrated by Turkish and pro-Turkish forces in Syria, including the potential for prosecuting individuals perpetrating, organizing, directing, or ordering such violations.

SEC. 14. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.

The sanctions described in this section are the following:

(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) ALIENS INADMISSIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—A foreign person is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—The visa or other entry documentation of a foreign person shall be revoked, regardless of when such

visa or other entry documentation is or was issued. A revocation under this subparagraph shall take effect immediately and automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person's possession.

(C) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under this paragraph shall not apply to an individual if admitting such individual into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

SEC. 15. IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President—

(1) may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this Act; and

(2) shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to any person who violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any prohibition of this Act, or an order or regulation prescribed under this Act, to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

SEC. 16. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this Act or any amendments made by this Act shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term "good" means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

SEC. 17. HUMANITARIAN WAIVER.

The President may waive the application of any provision of this Act (other than section 16) for the purpose of providing humanitarian assistance if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is important to address a humanitarian need and consistent with the national security interests of the United States, not later than 15 days before issuing such a waiver, the President submits to such committees a justification relating to such determination.

SEC. 18. UNITED STATES REFUGEE PROGRAM PRIORITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security shall designate, as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern—

(1) Syrian Kurds, stateless persons who habitually resided in Syria, and other Syrians, who partnered with, or worked for or directly with, the United States Government in Syria for an aggregate period of not less than 1 year;

(2) Syrian Kurds, stateless persons who habitually resided in Syria, and other Syrians, who were employed in Syria, for an aggregate period of not less than 1 year, by—

(A) a media or nongovernmental organization based in the United States;

(B) an organization or entity that has received a grant from, or entered into a cooperative agreement or contract with, the United States Government; or

(C) an organization that—

(1) was continuously physically present in Northeast Syria between 2011 and the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) has partnered with an organization described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(3) the spouses, children, sons, daughters, siblings, and parents of aliens described in paragraph (1); or

(4) Syrian Kurds, stateless persons who habitually resided in Syria, and other Syrians, who have an immediate relative (as defined in section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(2)(A)(i)) or a family member described in section 203(a) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 203(a)) who is physically present in the United States.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION AS A REFUGEE.**—An alien may not be denied the opportunity to apply for admission as a refugee under this section solely because such alien qualifies as an immediate relative of a national of the United States or is eligible for admission to the United States under any other immigrant classification.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP IN CERTAIN SYRIAN ORGANIZATIONS.**—An applicant for admission to the United States under this section may not be deemed inadmissible solely because the applicant was a member of, or provided support to, the Syrian Democratic Forces.

(d) **EXCLUSION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.**—Aliens provided refugee status under this section shall not be counted against any numerical limitation under section 201, 202, 203, or 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151, 1152, 1153, and 1157).

(e) **IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER PERSECUTED GROUPS.**—The Secretary of State, or the designee of the Secretary, is authorized to classify other groups of Syrians, including vulnerable populations, as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern.

(f) **SATISFACTION OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.**—Aliens designated as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern under this section shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) for admission to the United States.

SEC. 19. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given such terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(3) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(4) **GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.**—The term “gross violations of internationally recognized human rights” has the meaning given such term in section 502B(d)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d)(1)).

(5) **KNOWINGLY.**—The term “knowingly” with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(6) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 20. SUNSET.

This Act shall terminate on the date that is three years after the date on which sanctions imposed pursuant to this Act have terminated.

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 have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4695.

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, I have described the administration's approach to international affairs as “fly by the seat of your pants” foreign policy, but over time, we have seen a pattern emerge. The President of the United States stokes a crisis and then steps in with some sort of half measure in a failed attempt to look like a great deal is happening.

You can't be the arsonist and the fireman at the same time. And the situation in Syria right now may be the clearest example of this and the most disastrous.

Around 2 weeks ago, President Trump gave Turkey's President Erdogan the green light to launch a military invasion of northern Syria, and that is precisely what Turkey did.

What followed was a gruesome campaign slaughtering our Syrian Kurdish partners who fought alongside the United States against ISIS. Already nearly 200,000 people, including women, children, and families, have been displaced, driven from their ancestral homes—ethnic cleansing at its worst.

The deal we signed with Erdogan has led directly to this ethnic cleansing in northern Syria's indigenous Kurdish region. It is really a disgrace. These people fought with us. These people took bullets for us. These people were our loyal and faithful allies. For the United States to turn our backs on them, or to start a chain of events that would hurt them, really is a very dark day in our country's history.

As the Kurds fight to survive this onslaught, they have been forced to abandon their watch over the prisons holding thousands of ISIS fighters. Over 100 of these terrorists have reportedly escaped. Now, the situation in northeast Syria is a humanitarian and national security crisis.

In a region already rife with conflict, Turkey's military operation is wreaking even more havoc. And rather than

hold Turkey accountable for how they have conducted this bloody campaign, President Trump has given them a free pass. When the head of ISIS was finally killed, President Trump, unfortunately, thanked the Turks, thanked the Turkish Government. That doesn't sit right with me.

First, the administration arranged a sham cease-fire that gave Erdogan all he could have wanted. Then, Turkey entered into an agreement with Vladimir Putin that ceded America's influence in the region to Russia. And then, President Trump lifted sanctions on Turkey once the Kurds fled.

President Trump has let Erdogan off scot-free for a heinous assault that is destabilizing the region and threatening international security. President Trump and President Erdogan are responsible for the catastrophe in northeast Syria. They both must be held accountable.

On October 16, the House passed a measure rebuking President Trump for this disastrous policy—passed, I will note, with overwhelming bipartisan support.

Now, the United States needs to make sure that Turkish President Erdogan faces consequences for his behavior. Because President Trump has failed to demonstrate American leadership in this regard, it is now on Congress to step up and impose consequences on Turkey.

The **PACT** Act, which is this act, underscores the devastating consequences of Turkey's invasion and President Trump's decision to step back and let it happen. It employs targeted smart sanctions to incentivize Erdogan to stop his military offensive, cease violence against Syrian Kurdish communities, and withdraw from Syria.

These sanctions are specifically designed to target the Turkish officials and institutions responsible for the bloodshed in Syria without senselessly hurting the Turkish people. After all, it is Erdogan, not the Turkish people, who is responsible for this horror.

Erdogan is an authoritarian thug. His rule has left a glaring black mark on Turkey's historic secular, democratic traditions. We need to pressure him while ramping up diplomacy in the hopes of getting Turkey back on the right track as a NATO ally. That is one of the goals of this measure.

This bipartisan legislation also requires the Trump administration to develop concrete strategies for combating ISIS, protecting Syrian Kurdish communities, and ensuring Syrians who partnered with American forces, as well as NGOs and humanitarian organizations, can be safely resettled in the United States.

This is a smart response to address the calamity caused by Turkish forces in Syria. It is up to Congress to act to make it clear where the American Government stands.

I want to thank my friend Ranking Member MCCAUL for working with me to introduce this legislation, and I

hope all of our colleagues will join us in supporting it.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, October 28, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,
Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4695, the Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 4695 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on Ways and Means conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, October 29, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 4695, the Protect Against Conflict by Turkey (PACT) Act, the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means 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 the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4695.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, October 28, 2019.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Committee on Financial Services, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4695 the Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 4695 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Financial Services conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, October 29, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 4695, the "Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act" or the "PACT Act". In order to permit the H.R. 4695 to proceed expeditiously to the House Floor, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H.R. 4695 with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H.R. 4695 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward with regard to any matters in the Committee's jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation that involves the Committee's jurisdiction and request your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 4695.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, DC, October 28, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4695, the Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 4695 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that

fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, October 28, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 4695, the "Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act" that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 4695, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, October 28, 2019.

Hon. CAROLYN B. MALONEY,
Acting Chairwoman, Committee on Oversight and Reform, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN MALONEY: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4695, the PACT Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 4695 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on Oversight and Reform conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM,
Washington, DC, October 28, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,

*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4605, the Protect Against Conflict by Turkey (PACT) Act. There are certain provisions in the legislation which fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously on this bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Oversight and Reform does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name Members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective Committees.

Sincerely,

CAROLYN B. MALONEY,
Acting Chairwoman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4695, the Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act.

The death of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi this past weekend is a major win in our counter-ISIS campaign, and I congratulate our brave special operators for a job well done, the men and women of our intelligence community, and our President for a bold decision.

The world is better off without this sick and deranged leader of the so-called caliphate. Baghdadi still has thousands of followers committed to terrorism. While their leader's death is a huge blow, we must stay vigilant to keep them from reconstituting or carrying out attacks in the West and to our homeland.

With that, we cannot allow Turkey's invasion to hinder, in any way, our counter-ISIS campaign.

My friend, Chairman ELIOT ENGEL, and I coauthored this legislation to give the White House additional congressional support to sanction Turkey for its recent actions and the leverage to ensure Turkey upholds the vital cease-fire negotiated by Vice President PENCE.

In the President's own words: "Should Turkey fail to honor its obligations, including the protection of religious and ethnic minorities . . . we reserve the right to reimpose crippling sanctions."

In addition, our bill ensures there are Presidential waivers to provide flexibility for the administration on how almost all the sanctions are administered.

This bill incentivizes Turkey to comply with the cease-fire. If they do not, there will be consequences in the form of crippling sanctions.

Turkey is also a vital NATO partner, and I am hopeful they will cease their

destabilizing actions and act as a responsible partner.

With that in mind, let's recap how we got here today.

On October 9, Erdogan's forces charged across the border, unleashing a potential humanitarian crisis for the people in northern Syria. The assault has expanded Assad and Putin's grip on Syrian territory.

As I said 2 weeks ago, I am concerned this incursion will damage U.S. interests in the Middle East and the Syrian people, including the Kurds, our ally. The only beneficiaries of more violence and more chaos in Syria are America's adversaries, and that is Vladimir Putin, Bashar al-Assad, Iran, and terror groups like ISIS.

On October 17, the administration brokered a cease-fire with Turkey, which has held to date. This has helped to stabilize the situation and prevent a worst-case scenario from taking place. I applaud the Vice President and Secretary Pompeo for that delicate negotiation with President Erdogan, and I believe that our bipartisan resolution, which disapproved of the Turkish incursion last week, I believe, helped in these negotiations.

Our bill today—my bill with Mr. ENGEL—codifies the administration's agreement in Ankara and will help to strengthen the President's hand in ensuring that Turkey upholds its commitments.

Our bill imposes penalties on Turkey if it continues its offensive in northern Syria. Specifically, it sanctions Turkish officials involved in the military operation in Syria. It blocks U.S. weapons sales to Turkey that could be used in Syria and sanctions foreign entities selling such weapons to Turkey. It sanctions banks supporting Turkey's defense sector in the Syria campaign.

Our bill also requires the administration to develop plans to adjust our counterterrorism strategy to respond to the changing situation on the ground.

I am pleased that the administration heard our call for a residual force in Syria. I can think of nothing more dangerous than withdrawing all of our troops in Syria, as we saw when we withdrew, under the previous administration, from Iraq to 10,000 forces. That is when we saw the rise of ISIS and the so-called caliphate.

We will have a residual force in Syria working with the SDF and the Kurds to help defeat and make sure ISIS is never again a threat to the homeland.

Finally, it identifies Turkey's purchase of the Russian S-400 system as a transaction subject to sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, or CAATSA. That is very important. How can you be a NATO ally and purchase Russian military equipment?

We let Turkey into NATO to protect them from the Soviet Union, and now our NATO ally is buying Russian military equipment and, through its invasion into Syria, threatening our allies.

For these reasons, I urge support of this bill and thank Chairman ENGEL for, once again, coming to a bipartisan resolution. When, once again, they said it couldn't be done, we got it done, and I thank him for that.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for his kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I again rise with appreciation for the chairman of this committee and the ranking member of this committee and echo the importance of this bipartisan resolution.

I would like us to go down memory lane, for those of us who have had the privilege of being here, including Mr. ENGEL.

We are reminded of a secular Turkey, a Turkey where all were welcomed. We remember visiting some of the beautiful and wonderful treasures of Turkey, as we met with government officials and heard them reinforce their commitment to democracy, to the idea of freedom of religion, and that is appropriate for a 70-year member of NATO.

We are very grateful for their commitment to NATO. There are many who continue to advocate for Turkey's presence in NATO so that NATO could be comprehensive and unique. But we find ourselves now in the grips of a single-minded individual who does not see the beauty of democracy, does not see the beauty of diversity and the welcoming of those from many places to Turkey, or the orderly process and the strong role they can play in the Middle East.

Yet, on a midnight call or a late-night call on a Sunday night, speaking to this administration, the Turkish President didn't consult or maybe offer options. What we have gleaned from the media is that they said: We are coming into Syria.

In the midst of them coming into Syria, they created a humanitarian crisis with fleeing women and children, destroying homes, taking people away from their homeland, and just doing havoc.

There must be order in the world, respect and dignity, and a respect for the sanctity of life.

I am glad to rise in support of this legislation, to target Turkey for sanctions that will not be lifted until Turkey withdraws from northern Syria.

The bill requires concrete strategies from the administration for combating ISIS and protecting Syrian Kurdish communities and an analysis of human rights violations committed by Turkish forces, as well as a refugee program.

It goes with my earlier designation that this is a humanitarian crisis in response to the needs of the people.

□ 1545

This is not an act of war. This is to seek peace. This bill freezes assets and imposes a mandatory visa ban against senior officials of Turkey, including the Minister of National Defense, who apparently would not listen.

Additionally, the PACT Act prohibits all arms transfers that Turkey could use in Syria—bloodshed against the people, not peace.

Finally, the PACT Act imposed targeted sanctions on Halkbank, a Turkish bank with ties to President Erdogan.

We would have wished to be around the diplomatic table to resolve the issues in Syria. We might have been on the verge of doing that. There was a calmness on the border, the northern border. We had a certain number of troops.

Great opportunities remained before Turkey, but unwise and unilateral decisions were made. Part of that was the withdrawing of our Armed Forces from northern Syria.

But I think it is clear to those of us who do want peace that there was a way of doing it. These sanctions should send a very strong message to Syria that we are, one, recognizing the Kurds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CROW). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. These sanctions should send a strong message to Syria that, one, we in the United States take seriously the intrusion of Turkey into the Kurdish area.

It should send a strong message to President Erdogan to recognize that he cannot bully his way through in the region.

It should also send a strong message to Iran and Russia and to our ISIS foes that America is serious about peace, but doing it in a manner that provides as safe a pathway for peace as possible.

I would hope and would have wanted the decision that the President made on the phone call never to have occurred. It did occur.

Unfortunately, President Erdogan was a partner in this, and we must make a very strong statement that the United States will not stand for this kind of bullying and that we will ensure that we will find peace, but in the right way.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I support H.R. 4695.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Homeland Security, and as a sponsor of the legislation, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4695, the "Protect Against Conflict By Turkey" or PACT Act, and I thank the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for their bipartisan collaboration and hard work in bringing this important legislation to the floor.

I strongly support the PACT Act because it holds Turkey accountable for its brutal inva-

sion of northern Syria and imposes against it tough, targeted sanctions and highlights the negative consequences of Turkey's invasion and the President's acquiescence to this act of aggression.

Under the legislation, most of the sanctions will not be lifted until Turkey withdraws from northern Syria and the bill requires concrete strategies from the Administration for combating ISIS, protecting Syrian Kurdish communities, an analysis of human rights violations committed by Turkish forces as well as a refugee program designation for Syrians who partnered with or worked directly for the U.S. in Syria.

Specifically, the PACT Act freezes assets and imposes a mandatory visa ban against senior officials of Turkey, including the Minister of National Defense, the Chief of General Staff of Turkish military, the Commander of Turkish 2nd Army, which has led the Syrian incursion; the Minister of Treasury and Finance, who by the way is Turkey President Erdogan's son-in-law; and additional senior Turkish defense officials involved in the invasion of Syria and anyone committing human rights abuses.

Additionally, the PACT Act prohibits all arms transfers that Turkey could use in Syria and makes unavailable the use of the emergency provision of Arms Export Control Act (AECA) that the President might otherwise have used to get around congressional holds on arms sales to Turkey.

Finally, the PACT Act imposed targeted sanctions on Halkbank, a Turkish bank with ties to President Erdogan, and additional Turkish banks facilitating transactions for the Turkish military's operations in Syria.

Mr. Speaker, I have devoted my congressional career working to advance initiatives that will bring peace to troubled regions of the globe.

For example, I strongly supported the two-state solution to bring peace between Palestinians and Israelis.

Similarly, I worked with my colleagues and the executive branch to end the genocide and bloodshed in Darfur and for peace, stability, and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

About this time two years ago, I had just returned from important meetings in the Middle East where I was part of an eight-member congressional delegation to the United Arab Emirates and Egypt.

Mr. Speaker, the unwise and unilateral decision to withdraw U.S. armed forces from Northern Syria and abandon the Kurds, perhaps our most indispensable ally in the region is a mistake of incalculable damage.

Instead of furthering United States interests, the decision to withdraw American troops from Northern Syria undermines them and emboldens Russia, Iran, Syria, and ISIS, all implacable foes of the United States.

At the same time the decision squanders the progress made to date by the United States, working with the Kurds, to defeat ISIS and destroy its caliphate and props up the bloody Assad regime in Syria and puts at risk thousands of innocent men, women, and children.

Mr. Speaker, the President's decision weakens the United States because trusted allies will no longer rely upon the commitment of our country to defend freedom or keep its word, and worst of all, it consigns the Kurds, our devoted and dedicated friends, to certain death

and carnage at the hands of the Turkish military under the leadership of autocrat President Recep Erdogan.

I urge the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to reinstate and resume the tried and true practice of orderly and systematic consultation with national security professionals, specifically the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the intelligence community, our key allies and foreign policy experts.

For nearly 75 years, since the end of World War II, the United States has been the indispensable nation in the world and because of the leadership asserted by the United States, international peace has been preserved and global conflagration avoided.

This task has never been easy or inexpensive, except when compared to the alternative of violence, bloodshed, and chaos.

President Kennedy recognized this and observed in his 1961 Inaugural Address that "In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it."

I urge all Members to join me in voting for this critically important bipartisan legislation, vote to pass the PACT Act.

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I offer congratulations again to Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL for this very important Turkey sanctions bill.

Mr. Speaker, for nearly 13 years, I have felt like I have been one of the lone voices in the wilderness decrying the actions of Turkey as it systematically denies its citizens basic human rights by invading and occupying an EU country, the Republic of Cyprus; stripping religious minorities of their religious freedom; persecuting journalists and academics for writing about the Armenian genocide; and invading and provoking hostilities on a daily basis in the Eastern Mediterranean.

As co-chair of the International Religious Freedom Caucus, I am especially grateful for this PACT Act calling for the administration to outline how it will assist religious and ethnic minorities affected by war crimes perpetrated by Prime Minister Erdogan.

Additionally, in my role as co-chair of the Hellenic Caucus, I have called for the administration to halt the delivery of F-35s to Turkey, given its purchase of Russia's S-400 missile defense system.

I am pleased this bill goes further and imposes 231 sanctions for Turkey's intransigence.

I urge support of this legislation so that we can send a unified, bipartisan message to Turkey that, if you want to be considered a strategic ally of the United States, a true ally, you have to act like one.

Mr. Speaker, I want to again thank the chairman, the ranking member, and the entire Foreign Affairs Committee for bringing up this very important bill.

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD).

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding, and I am proud to rise today in support of the bipartisan PACT Act to hold Turkey accountable for its destabilizing and dangerous decision to invade northern Syria and attack America's Kurdish allies.

After years of fighting side by side with American forces against ISIS, Syrian Kurds are now under siege and fleeing their homes. According to the United Nations, over 180,000 people have been displaced, including 80,000 children. Many are fleeing to the Kurdistan region of Iraq, which already hosts over 200,000 refugees from the Syrian civil war.

Turkey's reckless actions have created a humanitarian crisis that will strain our partners in the region and provide ISIS with an opportunity to re-emerge as a threat to the United States.

The international community must come together to provide assistance to Kurds and refugees in both Syria and Iraq.

The U.S. Special Envoy for Syria also told Congress last week that there have been several incidents of potential war crimes committed by Turkey or its proxies, including the use of white phosphorus, which can be used as a chemical weapon on civilians and in extrajudicial killings.

We cannot stand idly by while Turkey undermines the fight against ISIS, attacks our Kurdish allies, and puts hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians in harm's way.

These sanctions are an appropriate response that holds Turkey responsible for its actions and provides incentives for President Erdogan to change course.

One thing I learned during my time as an undercover officer in the CIA is that America only succeeds when our enemies fear us and our allies trust us.

As members of NATO, both the U.S. and Turkey have committed to unite their efforts for collective defense and for preservation of peace and security. I hope our Turkish counterparts will recommit to these principles and work with us to address shared security concerns and protect the successes of joint U.S.-Kurdish efforts to drive ISIS out of Syria.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends, the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Texas, for their work and their commitment on this important, bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

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

It is sad that we are here. As a military member, I spent some time at the Incirlik Air Base in Turkey in '06, or maybe a little before in '05. I think we all, as Members of this body, have probably been there in our travels and see some amazing potential for a country that really straddles two continents and plays such an important role in the future. But it is sad to see what has happened.

So, I reluctantly have to rise today in support of H.R. 4695, the Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act, also known as the PACT Act.

I cosponsored this because I am worried about the direction of President Erdogan and the direction he is taking the Republic of Turkey.

The leader of a country with so much to offer the world should not be cozying up to the likes of Vladimir Putin and Bashar al-Assad—Vladimir Putin, who oversees a failing nation, quite honestly, and is not the future. Yet that is exactly what Erdogan is doing when he decided to invade Syria.

Far too many men, women, and children have died at the hands of Assad, Putin, and Khamenei.

It is unthinkable that a leader of a NATO nation will be joining the list of murderous thugs; but, given the latest developments in Syria, many of our Kurdish partners will likely die because of Erdogan's offensive.

These are the same Kurdish fighters who, while we lost less than 20 soldiers in the fight against ISIS from combat, lost over 10,000 of their own men and women.

These are the same Kurdish fighters who spent the past 5 years hunting ISIS leader Abu al-Baghdadi alongside our men and women in uniform, and we saw that come to fruition in a great way this weekend.

Without their constant pressure on the ISIS networks, our operators may have never had the chance to bring him to justice—not to mention the fact that Turkey, inevitably, threatened to attack our troops in northern Syria.

That is why I am proud to cosponsor this. By applying targeted sanctions against those directly responsible for the operations, we are sending a message to the Erdogan government that the U.S. will hold them liable for their actions. If he does not want to act like a NATO nation, then his government will feel the repercussions of such decisions.

I thank Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL for their steadfast leadership of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and I commend them for their ability to work in a bipartisan manner to advance measures in America's interest.

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

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank Mr. ENGEL, distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the

distinguished ranking member of the committee, Mr. MCCAUL, for their leadership in bringing this important, bipartisan bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, as we all know, 3 weeks ago the President unleashed an escalation of chaos and insecurity in Syria when he gave Turkey the green light to attack our Kurdish partners, threatening lives, risking regional security, and undermining America's credibility as a trustworthy ally.

And then, instead of holding Turkey accountable for its aggression, the President reversed his sanctions in exchange for a so-called cease-fire, which the Turks clearly stated was not a cease-fire.

Today, Democrats and Republicans come together to demonstrate the strong, smart leadership that has sorely been lacking from the White House, as the House passed this tough, targeted sanctions bill to hold the Turks accountable for their attacks on our Kurdish partners.

We salute Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL once again for their leadership on this PACT Act and on the resolution opposing President Trump's decision on Syria, including H.J. Res. 77, a bipartisan, bicameral resolution which passed the House on a 354-60 vote.

Here are the facts:

Our Kurdish partners freed millions of people and tens of thousands of square miles from the grip of ISIS. Throughout the fight, they sustained nearly 11,000 casualties.

Until recently, our Kurdish partners protected America's security and the security of the region as more than 10,000 ISIS fighters and tens of thousands of ISIS family members were under their control.

Yet, in a matter of weeks, the President has put our progress at risk. Even with the death of al-Baghdadi, ISIS remains a serious and resurgent threat. The death of a top ISIS leader does not mean the death of ISIS.

Scores of fighters remain under uncertain conditions in Syrian prisons and at risk of a jailbreak. Nearly 800 ISIS supporters and family members have reportedly escaped. To say that Turkey and Syria still adequately guard the prisoners is outrageous and dangerous.

At the same time, more than 250,000 Kurdish civilians have fled their homes because of Turkish attacks. Dozens of civilians, in addition to possibly hundreds of brave Kurdish fighters, have been killed.

The only winners from the President's disastrous decision in Syria are ISIS, the Syrian Government, Iran, and Russia.

With these targeted, strong sanctions, America is holding accountable top Turkish officials responsible for human rights abuses, including attacking our Kurdish partners.

We are penalizing Turkish financial institutions that perpetuate President Erdogan's corruption and abuses, and

are preventing the sale of arms to Turkey for use in Syria.

As the House passes this legislation, we again call upon the President to support the Kurdish communities and work to ensure that the Turkish military acts with restraint, and we require the Trump administration to finally present a clear strategy to defeat ISIS.

Mr. Speaker, I know we have bipartisan support for this legislation. Again, I salute Ranking Member MCCAUL and Chairman ENGEL for bringing this legislation to the floor, which is a vote to support the sacrifice of our military and our allies and a vote to restore strength, strategy, and sanity to our national security policy.

I think that a very strong, bipartisan vote in the House, similar to the one we had on H.J. Res. 77, will send a very clear message that we can come together—and we will come together—in the interest of our national security; in the interest of Americans' values, which are part of our strength; and, again, to fight terrorism wherever it exists so that it does not reach our shores.

□ 1600

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

I want to echo Madam Speaker's comments. When we stand united on the floor of the Congress, as Americans, that is when we send the strongest message overseas to adversaries.

I want to thank Mr. ENGEL for his strong work in working with me to get to a positive place where we can actually get to a solution to what has been a challenging and very fluid situation. It is always an honor to work with the gentleman on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

In these times of crises we are, I believe, strongest on the world stage when the executive and legislative branch speak in one voice.

In his testimony before our committee, Ambassador Jeffrey, the Special Envoy to Syria said:

I saw firsthand the effect of congressional sanctions when we visited with the Turkish negotiating team; that these sanctions have been helpful in getting the Turks to agree to the cease-fire.

And I believe the resolution that we passed helped get Turkey to the cease-fire as well.

Finally, I want to thank our partners in the Syrian Democratic Forces for their ongoing dedication to countering ISIS. And I want to say to the SDF, from the Nation's Capitol, on the House floor, that the American people are grateful for everything you have done for us, for everything you have worked for, and everything you have sacrificed to keep the world safer.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

I would like to again thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for his partnership in

writing this important bipartisan bill. And it is even more than just a partnership. It is working together on both sides of the aisle to do good for the American people. That is really what this should all be about, particularly when we are talking about foreign affairs. So I want to thank Mr. MCCAUL for working closely with me and for really making this a real collaborative bill.

The measure before us represents what the Foreign Affairs Committee does best, bipartisan, commonsense legislation that advances American interests and American values on the global stage.

The PACT Act holds Turkey accountable for its bloodshed in Syria. It calls on Erdogan to immediately stop his campaign of ethnic cleansing to expel Syrian Kurds and other minority groups from their homeland, and to start living up to the democratic values that we expect from a NATO ally, values that, right now, are under constant attack in Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, it is a sad coincidence. Today is the 96th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Turkey. For nearly a century, the Turkish people have fought hard to grow and preserve democracy in their country, and Erdogan has done such incredible damage to that legacy.

I call on all my colleagues to join me and Mr. MCCAUL in supporting this legislation and sending a strong message that the United States Congress will not condone Turkey's horrific atrocities against the Kurds. Not only will we not condone it, we oppose it; we will speak out about it; and we will try in every way we can to stop it.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important 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 bill, H.R. 4695, as amended.

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.

HELP AMERICA RUN ACT

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1623) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for the treatment of payments for child care and other personal use services as an authorized campaign expenditure, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1623

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Help America Run Act".

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Everyday Americans experience barriers to entry before they can consider running for office to serve their communities.

(2) Current law states that campaign funds cannot be spent on everyday expenses that would exist whether or not a candidate were running for office, like rent and food. While the law seems neutral, its actual effect is to privilege the independently wealthy who want to run, because given the demands of running for office, candidates who must work to pay for childcare or to afford health insurance are effectively being left out of the process, even if they have sufficient support to mount a viable campaign.

(3) Thus current practice favors those prospective candidates who do not need to rely on a regular paycheck to make ends meet. The consequence is that everyday Americans who have firsthand knowledge of the importance of stable childcare, a safety net, or great public schools are less likely to get a seat at the table. This governance by the few is antithetical to the democratic experiment, but most importantly, when lawmakers do not share the concerns of everyday Americans, their policies reflect that.

(4) These circumstances have contributed to a Congress that does not always reflect everyday Americans. The New York Times reported in 2019 that fewer than 5 percent of representatives cite blue-collar or service jobs in their biographies. A 2015 survey by the Center for Responsive Politics showed that the median net worth of lawmakers was just over \$1 million in 2013, or 18 times the wealth of the typical American household.

(5) These circumstances have also contributed to a governing body that does not reflect the nation it serves. For instance, women are 51 percent of the American population. Yet even with a record number of women serving in the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress, the Pew Research Center notes that more than three out of four Members of this Congress are male. The Center for American Women and Politics found that one third of women legislators surveyed had been actively discouraged from running for office, often by political professionals. This type of discouragement, combined with the prohibitions on using campaign funds for domestic needs like childcare, burdens that still fall disproportionately on American women, particularly disadvantages working mothers. These barriers may explain why only 10 women in history have given birth while serving in Congress, in spite of the prevalence of working parents in other professions. Yet working mothers and fathers are best positioned to create policy that reflects the lived experience of most Americans.

(6) Working mothers, those caring for their elderly parents, and young professionals who rely on their jobs for health insurance should have the freedom to run to serve the people of the United States. Their networks and net worth are simply not the best indicators of their strength as prospective public servants. In fact, helping ordinary Americans to run may create better policy for all Americans.

(c) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to ensure that all Americans who are otherwise qualified to serve this Nation are able to run for office, regardless of their economic status. By expanding permissible uses of campaign funds and providing modest assurance that testing a run for office will not

cost one's livelihood, the Help America Run Act will facilitate the candidacy of representatives who more accurately reflect the experiences, challenges, and ideals of everyday Americans.

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS FOR CHILD CARE AND OTHER PERSONAL USE SERVICES AS AUTHORIZED CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE.

(a) **PERSONAL USE SERVICES AS AUTHORIZED CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE.**—Section 313 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30114) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) **TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS FOR CHILD CARE AND OTHER PERSONAL USE SERVICES AS AUTHORIZED CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE.**—

“(1) **AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.**—For purposes of subsection (a), the payment by an authorized committee of a candidate for any of the personal use services described in paragraph (3) shall be treated as an authorized expenditure if the services are necessary to enable the participation of the candidate in campaign-connected activities.

“(2) **LIMITATIONS.**—

“(A) **LIMIT ON TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.**—The total amount of payments made by an authorized committee of a candidate for personal use services described in paragraph (3) may not exceed the limit which is applicable under any law, rule, or regulation on the amount of payments which may be made by the committee for the salary of the candidate (without regard to whether or not the committee makes payments to the candidate for that purpose).

“(B) **CORRESPONDING REDUCTION IN AMOUNT OF SALARY PAID TO CANDIDATE.**—To the extent that an authorized committee of a candidate makes payments for the salary of the candidate, any limit on the amount of such payments which is applicable under any law, rule, or regulation shall be reduced by the amount of any payments made to or on behalf of the candidate for personal use services described in paragraph (3), other than personal use services described in subparagraph (D) of such paragraph.

“(C) **EXCLUSION OF CANDIDATES WHO ARE OFFICEHOLDERS.**—Paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to an authorized committee of a candidate who is a holder of Federal office.

“(3) **PERSONAL USE SERVICES DESCRIBED.**—The personal use services described in this paragraph are as follows:

“(A) Child care services.

“(B) Elder care services.

“(C) Services similar to the services described in subparagraph (A) or subparagraph (B) which are provided on behalf of any dependent who is a qualifying relative under section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(D) Health insurance premiums.”

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. **LOFGREN**) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. **RODNEY DAVIS**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. **LOFGREN**. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1623. This measure is important. The Help America Run Act will amend the Federal Election Campaign Act with commonsense reforms to help everyday Americans run for office.

Current law does not directly address whether people who choose to run for office can use their campaign funds to cover the cost of childcare. This has led several individuals to have to appeal to the Federal Election Commission for evaluations on a case-by-case basis and creates a burden for candidates with school-aged children.

This bill addresses that barrier and other family-related barriers for candidates who have experiences like most everyday Americans.

The Help American Run Act makes running for office easier for working mothers and fathers who need sitters for their small kids. It would support established professionals caring for an aging parent and help cover children's health insurance on the campaign trail.

I know it would help moms like **KATIE PORTER**, the sponsor of this bill. She is championing this cause today as the very first single mother of young children ever to serve in the U.S. Congress.

These Americans caring for their kids and their parents intimately know the dread of opening those envelopes full of prescription drug bills. They know what it is like to weigh the risk of running for office to serve the Nation against the risk of losing their children's health insurance coverage.

It is precisely those everyday Americans that I want to see join us at the decisionmaking table. Those who have firsthand knowledge of what it means to have stable childcare, good schools, and secure healthcare are exactly the people I want making decisions on both sides of this aisle. It makes our country profoundly richer to have those with the diversity of economic experiences in these Chambers. I know that firsthand.

As the daughter of a truck driver and a cafeteria cook, I worked on the night shift at the Eastman Kodak plant in Palo Alto to get ready for college. Those experiences shaped me into the person and Member I am today, and I believe coming from a family like mine shouldn't disqualify you. In fact, it makes you a better policy maker who understands what our constituents are really facing.

The fact is that diversity of experience leads to better policy. In 2019, the New York Times reported that fewer than 5 percent of Representatives cite blue-collar or service jobs in their biographies.

A 2015 survey by the Center for Responsive Politics showed that the median net worth for lawmakers was just over \$1 million in 2013, or 18 times the wealth of the typical American house-

hold. One could see how Americans feel Congress might be out of touch.

This bill is a step to building trust in Congress as by and for the people. The bill would help advance economic diversity and other types of diversity, too.

Even with the record number of women serving in the 116th Congress, only 1 in 4 Congresspeople are women. This isn't because women don't want to run.

The Center for American Women and Politics found that one-third of women legislators surveyed had been actively discouraged from running for office, often by political professionals. This type of discouragement, combined with the existing prohibitions on using campaign funds for domestic needs like childcare, burdens that still fall disproportionately on American women, particularly disadvantages working parents.

Running for office should not be limited to the wealthy or those who have no familial responsibilities. That is anathema to the democratic experiment, and it makes for bad policy.

This bill is a simple, cost-free, commonsense measure to make America's representatives look more like the everyday Americans we are here to represent. For that reason, I am proud to support it.

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

Mr. **RODNEY DAVIS** of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I, too, rise in support of H.R. 1623, the Help America Run Act, a bill drafted by my colleague across the aisle, newly-elected Congresswoman from the great State of California, Ms. **KATIE PORTER**.

I want to commend Ms. **PORTER** for this important legislation that I believe will allow, as Chairperson **LOFGREN** said, more people of all socioeconomic strata, to be able to run for office.

Strong candidates should not be limited by their circumstances to the point that it prevents them from representing their communities in Congress. Representatives of this body should and do come from all backgrounds to allow for equal representation of all who make up this institution and this great Nation.

I believe this bill will make that happen by allowing the candidate who is not currently a Member of Congress to pay for specific necessary services like childcare and dependent care, that will enable a congressional candidate to participate in all campaign-connected activities.

This is a decision between the candidates and the donors that give to their campaign. All we are asking to do with this piece of legislation is to allow candidates to publicly disclose childcare expenses on their FEC reports. Everyone is going to know what they paid. Everyone is going to know what it went for, and that is an issue

they can discuss with the people who are funding their campaigns.

What this bill does not do—let me repeat, Mr. Speaker. What this bill does not do is put more money in the pockets of current Members of Congress. Instead, it allows for an equal opportunity for new representation, providing more Americans who aspire to represent their communities in Congress the chance to do just that.

This is not a radical idea. We should absolutely want to give everyone an equal opportunity to run, to be able to serve, if elected, in this great institution; including single parents who want to run for Federal office but cannot afford the necessary childcare for the grueling campaign schedules that everyone in this institution knows exists.

Again, I want to thank Congresswoman PORTER for her hard work on this legislation. I look forward to seeing it implemented, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER), the author of this bill.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am a single mom. When I ran for Congress last year, I spent thousands and thousands of dollars on childcare.

Running for Federal office requires 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100-hour workweeks, and I worked nearly every single day, including every single weekend. I also worked challenging hours, often starting at 5:30 a.m. and ending with campaign events stretching late into the evening. I juggled more than a dozen childcare providers for nearly 2 years, without whom I would have never made it to Congress.

I have three children. When I started my campaign, Betsy was 6, Paul was 9, and Luke was 11. Leaving them alone was not an option; and bringing them on the campaign trail was impossible or inappropriate.

For the past two centuries, Congress has written many, many laws about what women may or may not do. But until this year, women's representation in Congress was less than 20 percent. With the election of the historic class of 2018, we hit 23.4 percent, 102 women, and that number is still egregiously low.

□ 1615

There are even fewer moms in Congress and even fewer moms of young kids and even fewer single moms of young kids, as in just me.

A major barrier to women running for elected office is their inability to afford the amount or type of childcare needed in a campaign. That is why I introduced the Help America Run Act, which will explicitly allow candidates for Federal office to use campaign contributions to pay for childcare as well as other types of dependent care, such as eldercare.

Right now, candidates can use campaign funds for a whole gamut of expenses, from pizza for exhausted staff

to cybersecurity for digital devices. But the law does not make it clear that childcare is among those allowed expenses.

Like so many laws, there is an assumption of a female caregiver behind every male elected official. In part because of that, moms who continue to shoulder the majority of childcare responsibilities also struggle to run for Congress.

Until women are fully and equally present in Congress, women's perspectives will continue to be underrepresented. The result is a weaker democracy for the people.

I am proud that this bill previously passed the House as part of H.R. 1, the For the People Act. Now, with the support of my congressional colleagues on both sides of the aisle, the House is taking this additional step to support women and candidates with families by passing the Help America Run Act.

Access to childcare services was a problem I faced like so many other single parents long before I decided to run for office. Every parent, not just those running for Congress, deserves to have access to quality, affordable childcare. The Help America Run Act should be only the beginning.

Today isn't just about passing legislation to open up the Halls of Congress for single moms or single dads. It is about creating pathways for every parent and every American, regardless of socioeconomic status, to be able to achieve their goals. We all deserve a Congress that reflects the diversity of families and households in our country.

This bill will help America run and, in the process, will help America's Congress run better.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

What an impassioned speech by our colleague.

This isn't just a problem for one gender running for Congress. It is a problem for all families. It is a problem that I faced when my kids were younger when I first ran for office a little over 6½ years ago. It is what to do with young children who can't go anywhere on their own at that time.

With twin boys aged 12, I don't necessarily know that I trusted them going somewhere on their own. I don't know if I trusted them at home alone, at the same time. It is, what do you do to make sure your family gets the supervision and the supervisory opportunities that you need?

This is an opportunity for us to show anybody who wants to follow in what our forefathers of this great Nation put forth in our Constitution creating the House of Representatives to be able to be a House for the people and by the people to represent this great United States. This is going to be an opportunity for anyone, no matter what their path is in life, if they have children at home, if they are a single mom, if they are a single dad, if they are a family with kids, if they are wondering

how they take on this challenge, how they get a chance to serve this great country, how they get a chance to join us, this is going to be their opportunity to say: I am going to go out and spend a lot of time raising money because many of these campaigns—I can tell you how much mine cost. It cost millions upon millions of dollars and a lot of time. When you are gone, you are raising more money to run because campaigns are too expensive. We understand that. We get that. We agree on that.

This is a chance to say: I am going to get out there and get on the dance floor and take that chance. Too many people who may want to run for office won't do it because they are afraid to lose. I think everyone has to have the chance to take away any excuse to be able to step out and put their name on the ballot to have a chance to do what we do.

If I, the son of a high school dropout and a guy who graduated high school who walked into a fast-food restaurant in 1959 and had a dream to own his own one day, if I, who had no family ever in politics or government, can come and stand on this floor and work with colleagues like Chairperson LOFGREN and Congresswoman PORTER to help put good legislation like this through, anybody in this great country can do it.

It is a great opportunity to show the next generation that we care enough about them to be able to show them how to do exactly what we do.

Let's all come together. Let's make this happen today. It is a great opportunity for us to stand here on the floor and show the American people the Republicans and Democrats do agree on issues, and we do work together. I mean, maybe the news will cover it, maybe they won't. We might be able to debate Nickelback or something and get them to cover it today.

But do you know what? We know what happens here. We know we have opportunities. We know that we are able to put good policies like this together. We know that friendships do exist on both sides of the aisle in this institution.

This is a great bill. This is an opportunity. I thank all of my colleagues who are supporting this.

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

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

Listening to my colleague, the ranking member, reminded me of when I ran for Congress the very first time. My children were in elementary school. Really, the high point of every day was going to the elementary school, Horace Mann Elementary in downtown San Jose, and standing with the other mothers while we said the Pledge of Allegiance, the flag outside.

I think, for parents, being a parent gives you a viewpoint that is helpful when you come to the Congress of the United States. You don't forget what regular people are going through at home when you are a parent.

I also remember my first day in Congress. My mother had passed away several years before, but my dad was still alive, a retired beer truck driver. He had never been on an airplane in his life. We got him on a plane, and we had a friend sit next to him. He was sitting in that gallery, watching his daughter become a Member of the United States Congress.

I think for those of us who came from humble roots, we never forget where we came from, and it informs our perspective on where the country should go.

I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER), the author of the bill.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for his bipartisanship and his cooperation on this because democracy is not a partisan value. Democracy is about letting every voice in this country be heard. Those voices should reflect the diversity of this country, both socioeconomically and geographically, but also in terms of family status.

I think everyone in America should be grateful that my children were well supervised during the campaign, and I am grateful that I was able to piece together the childcare that I needed to run. But this bill is not about any one of us. It is about the benefits that every one of us here and every American will get from having a more diverse Congress, from having voices heard that sometimes are not heard.

There are millions and millions and millions of single parents, men and women, in this country, and there is one in the United States Congress. Whether that will change next year or in 10 years, I don't know, but I want every American who wants to serve in this body, who wants to come together to work for the good of the American people, to have the opportunity to make that happen and not to have to choose between being a parent and being a good parent and caring about your kids, and being a good American and being a good Congress Member.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PORTER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask Ms. PORTER this: Your legislation doesn't tell candidates they have to spend money on this, right?

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the legislation provides an opportunity and a choice for each candidate to decide, in their own campaign and from their own donors, whether or not they want to use these funds for childcare.

Many people will choose not to, just like many of us choose as candidates not to seek reimbursement for pizza or not to seek reimbursement for any number of allowable FEC expenses. But this bill is also going to stop the FEC from having to again and again and again—every time a parent of young children wants to run, from having to make that expensive and time-consuming appeal to the FEC and waste

its resources when this simply should be a clear, straightforward policy.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I think the gentlewoman has made a very good point that this is discretionary on the part of the candidate, but it is a point that we also need to make: This has nothing to do with taxpayers funds. This is no money from the government, no money from the taxpayers. This is a candidate, where a candidate has raised funds and how they spend their campaign funds.

I know that there had been some confusion among some earlier in the day that was unfortunate and has now been corrected. This is only a matter of a campaign expenditure. Really, childcare has to be as important as pizza, to me, at least more important, but that is up for a candidate to decide.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, can I inquire how much time we have remaining on debate?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 14 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I love debate like this. It is an opportunity for us, again, to show how we can work together, both sides of the aisle, and put good policies forward that are going to affect the ability for people to serve in this institution.

Hearing the talk about kids when running for Congress, it actually takes me back. Many folks may see me walking around the Capitol tunnels with earbuds in, in the early mornings about 5:30 our time, 4:30 back home, because my wife is a nurse. They work on a different schedule. That is my time that I get to talk to her. She was a nurse and left for work very early in the morning when our kids were growing up. And my job as a congressional staffer, I had a great boss who made sure that he told me every day to put my kids first.

I cannot thank our colleague JOHN SHIMKUS, who I worked for, for 16 years, enough for telling me to put my family first. It is a guy like that who not only makes me a better Member of Congress being around him, but he helped me learn how to be a better dad.

Until I got elected, my job each day was to get my kids ready, sometimes a little more labor intensive when they were a little bit younger than they were when they were older. Although it was kind of easier when I was holding twin boys in seats rather than chasing them, but dropping them off at childcare, before we dropped them off at school. During the summer, if we didn't have childcare opportunities, if I didn't have the opportunity to take them and drop them off, neither my wife nor I could have gotten to the jobs that we enjoyed pursuing so much.

In today's day and age, with so many two-parent working families, this is

only a commonsense provision that is going to be a choice, a choice for candidates to use if they choose. That is something that we ought to all come together and make happen.

Look, there are great people on both sides of the aisle in this institution. I want more of them. I want more people who want to be able to do what we do. This is going to be an opportunity to show them, too, that this institution isn't nearly as dysfunctional as the news media says it is. Most of what we do here is actually done on a pretty bipartisan basis, but it doesn't make the news.

Hopefully, today, maybe one of the folks covering us is going to talk about what we did together, maybe. I am going to cross my fingers. Maybe they will understand that this is what we need to highlight instead of the nonsense that happens when the two parties and the extremes scream at each other.

A good bill, again, from Congresswoman PORTER, and it is great to work with her, and a great bill from Chairperson LOFGREN. I appreciate the opportunity to serve with each and every one of my colleagues.

I will ask, again, for every Member to support this today loudly on the floor, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, one thing that we neglected to point out is that, in addition to a childcare option, if a candidate, and it is generally a female candidate, is caring for elderly parents, this could also be used for eldercare while going to a campaign event. That is also both son's and daughter's care for aging parents, but, oftentimes, it is the daughters who end up providing the eldercare.

If someone is running for Congress and is providing for that eldercare, they obviously can't go to the campaign event with someone who is bedridden or in need of constant attention. This would allow for that very important possibility, just as childcare is.

Unless the author wishes a further comment, I would urge adoption of this amendment with bipartisan support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1623, 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.

SFC SEAN COOLEY AND SPC CHRISTOPHER HORTON CONGRESSIONAL GOLD STAR FAMILY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM ACT

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 107) establishing the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program for the placement in offices of Members of the House of Representatives of children, spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who are hostile casualties or who have died from a training-related injury, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 107

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the “SFC Sean Cooley and SPC Christopher Horton Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program Act”.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD STAR FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the House of Representatives the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the “Program”) under which, under the direction of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, an eligible individual may serve a 12-month fellowship in the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

(b) **EXCLUSION OF APPOINTEES FOR PURPOSES OF LIMIT ON NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MEMBER OFFICES.**—Any individual serving a fellowship under the Program in the office of a Member shall not be included in the determination of the number of employees employed by the Member under section 104(a) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5321(a)).

(c) **PLACEMENT IN MEMBER OFFICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MEMBER.**—An individual may serve a fellowship under the Program at the Member’s office in the District of Columbia or the Member’s office in the congressional district the Member represents.

(d) **ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “eligible individual” means the child (including a stepchild), spouse, or sibling of—

(1) a person who dies in the line of duty while serving as a member of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components and the National Guard), regardless of the duty status of the member while serving, unless such death was the result of the willful misconduct of the member; or

(2) a veteran who dies from a service-connected disability (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) during the 4-year period beginning on the date of the last discharge or release of the veteran from the Armed Forces.

(e) **REGULATIONS.**—The Program shall be carried out in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LOFGREN. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

This resolution establishes the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program, which will provide fellowships in congressional offices for immediate family members of the Armed Forces who have given their lives in service to this country.

Members of the Armed Forces do not serve by themselves. They are supported by children, spouses, siblings, and others who often go months or longer without seeing their loved one while that loved one is deployed.

It is incumbent on all Americans, but particularly those of us who have the privilege of serving in Congress, to support military families, and none more so than our Gold Star families.

Gold Star families have experienced the worst type of heartbreak, sacrifice, and loss, and they deserve our unwavering recognition, compassion, and support. The Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program is one small way for us in Congress to provide that support.

This program will offer an opportunity for members of Gold Star families to gain firsthand experience in Congress through a yearlong fellowship in a congressional office. These fellowships can take place either here in Washington or back home in a district office and will allow Gold Star families to both participate in and learn about the democracy their loved one gave the ultimate sacrifice to protect.

Nothing can ever fill the void left by the loss of a loved one who was killed serving the Nation, but we in Congress should be doing everything we can to help lift up those who have suffered this unfathomable loss.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support the establishment of this program. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairperson LOFGREN for, again, working with me on this issue—it is such a very important piece of legislation—because I am proud to rise with her today in support of H. Res. 107, the SFC Sean Cooley and SPC Christopher Horton Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program Act.

Since being elected to Congress in 2013, my team has worked over 1,000 cases on behalf of veteran constituents in central-southwestern Illinois, including when the USS John McCain

collided with a merchant ship off the coast of Singapore in 2017, killing 10 sailors, including Petty Officer Logan Palmer from my district. My office was able to help this Gold Star family navigate the confusing Department of Defense policies relating to next-of-kin travel for noncombat-related deaths and other important procedures that follow a tragedy like this.

Over the years since that tragedy, I have become friends with Petty Officer Palmer’s parents, Theresa and Sid, and deeply value our friendship, which is one of the reasons why I am so honored to be on the floor advocating for the passage of this bill.

I have also worked to change the next-of-kin family travel policies at the DOD and am currently working in a bipartisan way with Members across the aisle to codify those changes that are already in existence. Let’s codify them into law so they don’t change again when administrations change.

I will continue to use my office to assist those who have given so much. That is why I believe in this program that will allow Gold Star spouses, children, and siblings the opportunity to work for a congressional office in D.C. or a district office.

We already have a model for success in Congress to shape this program after. It is the Wounded Warrior Fellowship Program that lies within the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer and has provided many opportunities over the years for veterans to serve in the House of Representatives.

Currently, there is a Wounded Warrior fellow who works in my Maryville, Illinois, office, Peter Arsenault. He is doing a great job. Peter helps veterans in my district every day and understands the assistance and the help that they need to navigate the bureaucracy within the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to give a special thank-you and a shout-out to our colleague and my very good close friend, TRENT KELLY, the gentleman from Mississippi, for his work on taking this fellowship program from an idea into a reality. TRENT did everything to make sure that this became law, that this bill passed the House and made it on its way to become law.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the Gold Star families for their participation in making this process a reality, too, and for those family members who could be here in the gallery to see this important program come to fruition.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the ranking member has mentioned the Wounded Warrior Program that, I believe, has been enormously successful.

Practically every week, I am signing little termination letters. And why? Because these wounded warriors have gotten jobs, promotions, permanent positions, exactly what we wanted.

So not only will this help the families, Gold Star families, gain insight

into the workings of the United States Congress, but it will also be a platform for them to, if they wish, expand their employment opportunities, just as our Wounded Warrior Program has done so.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the author of the bill. I thank the ranking member for moving this forward. I am glad that this is bipartisan, as well the prior bill.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to take this opportunity to offer one of our great colleagues from the great State of Nebraska the opportunity to speak in favor—like TRENT KELLY from Mississippi—one of the former generals, or current generals, who serves in our Nation's military, but whom we also have the great privilege of serving with here in this institution, General DON BACON.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take the time to thank Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. DAVIS for guiding this discussion, this debate today, and TRENT KELLY for submitting a great bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution which honors the memory of two great American warriors: Army Sergeant First Class Sean Cooley and Army Specialist Chris Horton. These heroes rest in honored glory, servants to our great Republic, who answered the call and gave their lives fighting for our freedoms and to give hope to others fighting for a better future in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We could never repay the debt we owe, but we can honor them by caring for their families. This is why this resolution to establish the Gold Star Family Fellowship Program in the House is so important and has my full support.

Since becoming a Member of the House, I have made it my mission to work across the aisle to ensure Congress does its part to honor our heroes and care for the families who bear the daily burden of their loss.

To our Gold Star and surviving families, I recall President Lincoln's words to a grieving mother who lost five sons in the Civil War: "I pray that the Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

As we approach Veterans Day, this action is timely and sends an important message of support to our military families and to the American people.

The daring raid this weekend which ended the life of the world's most wanted terrorist is a reminder of how much we—indeed, the entire free world—owe to our military, our military service-members and their families.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to personally thank my good friend and wingman on the Armed Services Committee, Mr. KELLY, for introducing this measure.

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

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time remains. I am sure I talked longer than I thought.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 14½ minutes remaining.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LOUDERMILK), my good friend, another veteran who serves in this great institution with us. I am honored to be able to serve with him on the House Administration Committee.

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my friend and colleague, the ranking member, for yielding this time.

This is one of those pieces of legislation that really touches your heart.

As a veteran, I have had the opportunity to serve with some of America's finest, and I have also experienced the loss and the families that have lost loved ones in defense of this Nation.

But my story with the Gold Star goes back to even when I was a child. You see, my dad was a veteran. He was a medic in World War II. He was involved in the D-Day invasion. He went all the way through from Normandy, through France, into Belgium, and then on into Germany.

I remember when I was young, I was going through this photo album that my mom had, and as I was flipping through seeing the pictures that my dad brought back from World War II, there was this interesting picture of a banner hanging inside of a church.

And I remember when I asked her about this, because my children recently, just a few years ago, were going through the album not long before my mom and my dad passed away. They saw that same picture and they asked the same question I asked: What is this? This banner had names, various names of people, and next to the names was a silver star or a gold star.

I remember when my children asked the question: "What does this mean?" My mom, who was a teenager at the time, said: "This banner was in the entrance of our church, and the names on it were all the boys from our church that were serving in the European or the Pacific theater. And the silver star at the time indicated that they were deployed into the combat area."

But then she kind of got teary-eyed, and she said: "But when it was a gold star, it meant that they had been killed in action."

I remember her telling about the D-Day invasion, because they knew that something was going to happen. They knew we were going to invade, but they didn't know exactly when. And the night of the invasion, when President Roosevelt took to the airwaves and led the Nation in a prayer for the invasion, her father told her to go throughout

the town of Waha, South Carolina, and gather everyone to come to the church and pray.

She said they stayed and they prayed in the church all night long. But she said a couple of days later, when they went back to the church, she looked, and several of those names now had gold stars, including the pastor, the pastor's son. I remember her telling the impact that it had upon those families.

Many of these families are devastated, not only at the loss of their loved one who gave their life for our freedom, but at the life they will have to endure, the responsibilities that they will take on solely for that family.

□ 1645

I got to know a family when I was in the State legislature whose son was killed in Iraq during the war on terror. I was able to name an intersection after Justin Johnson. His story went on because his family were such patriots, even though his mom was a Gold Star Mother at that point.

His father wanted to complete the mission for which his son started and reenlisted back into the National Guard. Unfortunately, his unit was not going to be deployed, so he asked to be actually transferred to a unit that was going to deploy, which the Army did. He went and fulfilled the mission that his son wasn't able to complete.

I have seen and I have worked with these families and know the tragic situations they are in. And, as others have, there is actually a wounded warrior on our staff, Chase Sanger, an Army airborne veteran, who is one of the finest that our Nation has produced.

To be able to extend this on to the families of those heroes, I think is not only admirable, but it is something that we should have done a long time ago. I salute my colleague, General Kelly, for bringing this forward. I give it my utmost support, and I think this is well overdue.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, again, this is one of those rare opportunities where we get to talk about our heroes.

The worst vote I think any of us would ever have to take is a vote to authorize to send young men and women off to war, off to battle, to protect the freedoms and the liberties that many of us in this country take for granted every single day. We expect freedom and liberty to exist in the United States of America, but it doesn't happen without the courage and the sacrifice of so many families throughout our Nation's history. I cannot imagine. I have never had the chance to take that vote in 6½ years, and I hope and pray every day that I don't personally ever have to take it. But many in this

institution, who have been here and have served here, have had to make that vote.

I could not imagine what our Gold Star families go through when they get that knock on the door. But to know that the legacy of their young sons and daughters is going to live on in a fellowship program here in the United States House of Representatives—because General TRENT KELLY and his team and an idea from his constituents is now moving forward in the next step to become law—that is one thing that we can do here in the House of Representatives to honor those families who have sacrificed so much.

We often imagine the future of what would have happened if these young men and women would have been able to come back home, families torn apart by tragedy at a time when their sacrifice gave us the freedoms and liberties that we enjoy being able to serve here.

We have an opportunity today to say thank you again. This is our opportunity to show those families that their sons and daughters perishing during battle, or noncombat-related deaths, like Petty Officer Logan Palmer from Harristown, Illinois, in my district, let's say thank you to them. Let's let their memory go on.

Let's let the next generation of people who, like Chairperson LOFGREN and I, we started out as congressional staffers. Do you know what, I think both of us are here because of that experience. And to have this program, this Gold Star Fellowship Program, allow young men and women, who have been affected by so much, come into our institution, who knows, maybe they will be the next chairperson and ranking member of the House Administration Committee, and maybe their constituents, like General KELLY's constituents, will give them a great idea like this, and maybe they will be able to move it on the next step in becoming law.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairperson LOFGREN again for allowing us the opportunity, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, like Mr. DAVIS, I do believe that this fellowship will provide a rewarding experience for the families who decide to participate, whether it is in Washington, to participate and observe in the making of legislation, or whether it is in our district offices, going to bat for veterans, standing up for people who need help from a congressional office. It is very rewarding, but also very educational. And I know that it will be a rewarding experience for those families who participate.

I thank the author of the bill, Mr. KELLY, for his persistence in getting this done and making adjustments as input came in so that we can have consensus and proceed on this.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD), my colleague and wounded warrior, a hero. I am glad I get the opportunity to serve with heroes like the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program Act sponsored by my colleague, Mr. KELLY.

Mr. Speaker, our men and women in uniform are part of a long line of patriots whose unwavering commitment to our Nation has preserved the rich legacy of freedom that we each enjoy every day.

Our military families are the forces behind our Armed Forces, and it is our duty to also support and care for them, especially when their loved one pays the ultimate sacrifice in service to our Nation.

I am proud to support this legislation, named after two fallen American soldiers, Sergeant First Class Sean Cooley and Specialist Christopher Horton. This resolution will provide fellowships in congressional offices to Gold Star family members, giving them the opportunity to drive policy change here in Washington and serve our country in their own way.

Our fallen men and women in uniform stepped forward and answered the call to serve. It is our turn to do our part to honor their legacy of service and sacrifice by keeping the ones that we leave behind in the forefront of our minds as we make decisions in this body.

With passage of this legislation, we will send a message to our Gold Star families that they are not forgotten, and the American people stand behind them and support them.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LOUDERMILK), my good friend.

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for bringing this measure forward and giving us an opportunity to do something so important for these families.

I am sure many of you, as you watch the television, see the different organizations that have evolved over the past several years to provide assistance to those families. One particular organization provides assistance in paying off the mortgages for these families.

I bring that up just as an illustration to the aspects of what these Gold Star families go through at the loss of their

loved one. Sometimes it is the primary income earner from the family because, quite often, the spouse is at home taking care of the children and, all of a sudden, they are the primary breadwinner, their loved one is gone. They are left with these bills. They are left with, a lot of times, situations beyond just the grief of what they are feeling at the loss of their family member, they have to deal with these unbearable situations.

Providing them with an opportunity for the spouse or their children to find employment in something that they feel is also meaningful, because many of them have such a patriotic heart, they want to continue to serve.

One of the things that I have often said to many of my veterans and friends who have served is that when we take that oath of office, there are a lot of things that we swear to, to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, up to and including giving our own lives, if necessary. But one thing that is not in that oath of office is an expiration date.

Many veterans and their families, even at the end of their regular service, still feel that need and that desire to serve. This will give an opportunity for those family members to continue to serve their country in a meaningful way.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY), and I can't tell you how proud I am to yield to the sponsor of this legislation, somebody who deserves a lot of thanks for moving this bill forward.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, this is one of my most momentous occasions here in the House of Representatives. We are recognizing the men and women who died in service of this great Nation and understanding that when they left here, they left families behind.

These are two—Sean Cooley and Chris Horton—who died in service of this great Nation. I have got their pictures up here to show what warriors they were. But they left families behind.

We are establishing this Gold Star Fellowship Program to honor these men, and many other men and women like them, who have given their all to defend this Nation.

Ronald Reagan used the words of Thomas Jefferson when he said, the blood of patriots is needed from time to time to refresh the tree of liberty—something to that effect. We have to make sure that we always honor those who give the ultimate sacrifice for this great Nation.

We have many Gold Star families here today. My friend Jane Horton came up with the idea for this bill. This is her husband who is pictured in this bill. Thank God that we have men

and women who not only serve this Nation, but families who serve this Nation by allowing their family member to serve. Such bravery and such patriots. As long as we have them, this Nation will always sustain.

When we lose these types of patriots who are willing to give everything to this beautiful, wonderful Nation, then we no longer will have a Nation. Freedom is not free. But the least we can do is allow their family members to learn how to get engaged in the congressional process on a national and strategic level and to influence our decision so that we take care of those great patriots who left this country behind.

We will never forget, and we will never leave behind a fallen comrade or their survivor. So for our Gold Star families, thank you and God bless you. Their sacrifice was not in vain.

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

□ 1700

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I think this has been an excellent debate highlighting the bipartisan support for this fellowship, a bipartisan gratitude to those who served and those who gave their lives for this country and for the families they left behind. There is no honor big enough that we could possibly give to them, but this fellowship is a token. It is a token that is important, and it is something that we have done in a bipartisan way.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that every Member of this body will be supportive of it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 107—the SFC Sean Cooley and SPC Christopher Horton Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program Act.

As the Representative of Fort Bragg, NC, the epicenter of the universe, and one of the fastest growing veteran populations in the country, I am all too familiar with what it means to be a “Gold Star Family”. Our community has many of these families who have lost a loved one in the line of duty while serving our country and we remember them each and every day.

This resolution before us today would give a renewed sense of optimism to some of these family members by providing them the unique opportunity to take part in a 12-month congressional fellowship in a Congressional office. This fellowship would be modeled after other successful programs to include the wounded warrior fellowship that already exists.

Many of our offices have benefited by adding various types of fellows to our staff and I’m sure we would all stand to benefit from having a gold star family member as well. Nothing will ever be able to replace the loss of a loved one, but today we have the opportunity to provide an opportunity to those who have already sacrificed so much. I would ask all of my colleagues to support this resolution and look forward to its passage and having a gold star family fellow in my office soon.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I’d like to thank the Chairwoman from California,

my esteemed colleague from Illinois, and their staffs for helping us get this bill to the floor.

From the immortal words of Thomas Jefferson and Ronald Reagan, “The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.”

H. Res. 107, The Sergeant First Class Sean Cooley and Specialist Christopher Horton Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program Act takes a monumental and vitally important step toward educating the members of this chamber on the true costs of armed conflict.

Named after two warriors who lost their lives fighting America’s enemies, this program provides the spouses, the children, and the siblings of those who gave their lives in service to our great nation in armed conflict or combat-related training, a paid fellowship with the Congressperson of their choice, here in Washington, or in their home district.

When our servicemembers make the ultimate sacrifice, there is no award, no amount of money or no program that can ever make their families whole again. But what this program does do, is it gives the families left behind a chance to participate in our great democratic process at the national level.

Their experiences, their trials, and their tribulations will now have a voice in these hallowed halls. A voice that will serve as a constant reminder that it is the military family that is the backbone of this great Republic and when we make the decision to send our nation’s best to war, we must always be prepared to take care of those left behind.

General George Patton once said that “it is foolish and wrong to mourn the men who died. Rather we should thank God that such men lived.”

I stand here today Mister Speaker and truly thank God for our men and women in uniform who are willing to sacrifice their lives for this great nation.

I would like to especially thank Mrs. Jane Horton for her tireless effort and dedication to the families of the fallen and all the Gold Star families in the Gallery this afternoon.

Your service and your sacrifice are a true inspiration to us all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 107, as amended.

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. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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:

Agreeing to House Resolution 296; and

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 4695; and

Agree to H. Res. 107, if ordered.

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

AFFIRMING THE UNITED STATES RECORD ON THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 296) affirming the United States record on the Armenian Genocide, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 11, answered “present” 3, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 591]
YEAS—405

Abraham	Castor (FL)	Doyle, Michael
Adams	Castro (TX)	F.
Aderholt	Chabot	Duncan
Aguilar	Cheney	Dunn
Allen	Chu, Judy	Emmer
Allred	Cicilline	Engel
Amash	Cisneros	Escobar
Amodei	Clark (MA)	Eshoo
Armstrong	Clarke (NY)	Espaillet
Arrington	Clay	Estes
Axne	Cleaver	Evans
Babin	Cline	Ferguson
Bacon	Cloud	Finkenauer
Balderson	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick
Banks	Cohen	Fleischmann
Barr	Collins (GA)	Fletcher
Barragan	Comer	Flores
Bass	Conaway	Fortenberry
Bera	Connolly	Foster
Bergman	Cook	Frankel
Beyer	Cooper	Fudge
Biggs	Correa	Fulcher
Billirakis	Costa	Gaetz
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Gallagher
Bishop (NC)	Cox (CA)	Gallego
Bishop (UT)	Craig	Garamendi
Blumenauer	Crawford	Garcia (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Crenshaw	Garcia (TX)
Bonamici	Crist	Gianforte
Bost	Crow	Gibbs
Boyle, Brendan	Cuellar	Gohmert
F.	Cunningham	Golden
Brindisi	Curtis	Gomez
Brooks (AL)	Davidson (KS)	Gonzalez (OH)
Brown (MD)	Davidson (OH)	Gonzalez (TX)
Brownley (CA)	Davis (CA)	Gooden
Buchanan	Davis, Danny K.	Gottheimer
Buck	Davis, Rodney	Granger
Budd	DeFazio	Graves (GA)
Burchett	DeGette	Graves (LA)
Burgess	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Bustos	DelBene	Green (TN)
Butterfield	Delgado	Green, Al (TX)
Byrne	Demings	Griffith
Calvert	DeSaulnier	Grijalva
Carbajal	DesJarlais	Grothman
Cárdenas	Deutch	Guest
Carson (IN)	Diaz-Balart	Guthrie
Carter (GA)	Dingell	Haaland
Cartwright	Doggett	Hagedorn
Case		Harder (CA)
Casten (IL)		Hartzler

Hastings Mast
 Hayes Matsui
 Heck McAdams
 Hern, Kevin McBath
 Herrera Beutler McCarthy
 Higgins (LA) McCaul
 Higgins (NY) McClintock
 Hill (AR) McCollum
 Himes McGovern
 Holding McHenry
 Hollingsworth McKinley
 Horn, Kendra S. McNeerney
 Horsford Meeks
 Houlihan Meng
 Hoyer Meuser
 Hudson Miller
 Huizenga Mitchell
 Hunter Moolenaar
 Hurd (TX) Mooney (WV)
 Jackson Lee Moore
 Jayapal Morelle
 Jeffries Moulton
 Johnson (GA) Mucarsel-Powell
 Johnson (LA) Mullin
 Johnson (OH) Murphy (FL)
 Johnson (SD) Murphy (NC)
 Jordan Nadler
 Joyce (OH) Napolitano
 Joyce (PA) Neal
 Kaptur Neguse
 Katko Newhouse
 Keating Norcross
 Keller Norman
 Kelly (IL) Nunes
 Kelly (MS) O'Halleran
 Kelly (PA) Ocasio-Cortez
 Kennedy Olson
 Khanna Palazzo
 Kildee Pallone
 Kilmer Palmer
 Kim Panetta
 Kind Pappas
 King (IA) Pascrell
 King (NY) Payne
 Kinzinger Pelosi
 Kirkpatrick Perlmutter
 Krishnamoorthi Perry
 Kuster (NH) Peters
 Kustoff (TN) Peterson
 LaHood Phillips
 LaMalfa Pingree
 Lamb Pocan
 Lamborn Porter
 Langevin Posey
 Larsen (WA) Pressley
 Larson (CT) Price (NC)
 Latta Quigley
 Lawrence Raskin
 Lawson (FL) Reed
 Lee (CA) Reschenthaler
 Lee (NV) Rice (NY)
 Lesko Rice (SC)
 Levin (CA) Richmond
 Levin (MI) Rigglesman
 Lewis Roby
 Lieu, Ted Rodgers (WA)
 Lipinski Roe, David P.
 Loeb sack Rogers (KY)
 Lofgren Rooney (FL)
 Long Rose (NY)
 Loudermilk Rose, John W.
 Lowenthal Rouda
 Lowey Rouzer
 Lucas Roy
 Luetkemeyer Roybal-Allard
 Luján Ruiz
 Luria Ruppertsberger
 Lynch Rush
 Malinowski Rutherford
 Maloney, Ryan
 Carolyn B. Sánchez
 Maloney, Sean Sarbanes
 Marchant Scalise
 Marshall Scanlon
 Massie Schakowsky

NAYS—11

Baird Cole
 Brady Foxx (NC)
 Brooks (IN) Harris
 Bucshon Meadows

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Gosar Johnson (TX) Omar

NOT VOTING—13

Beatty Hice (GA)
 Carter (TX) Hill (CA)
 Gabbard Huffman

Ratcliffe Timmons
 Thompson (CA) Williams
 Wright Zeldin

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1726

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

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. SMITH of Missouri changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

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.

—

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

—

PROTECT AGAINST CONFLICT BY TURKEY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4695) to impose sanctions with respect to Turkey, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 16, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 592]
 YEAS—403

Adams Barragán
 Aderholt Bass
 Agullar Bera
 Allred Bergman
 Amash Beyer
 Amodei Bilirakis
 Armstrong Bishop (GA)
 Arrington Bishop (NC)
 Axne Bishop (UT)
 Babin Blumenauer
 Bacon Blunt Rochester
 Balderson Blunt Rochester
 Banks Bonamici
 Barr Bost

Bustos
 Butterfield
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Carter (GA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten (IL)
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Cisneros
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Collins (GA)
 Comer
 Conaway
 Connolly
 Cook
 Cooper
 Correa
 Courtney
 Cox (CA)
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Cunningham
 Curtis
 Davids (KS)
 Davidson (OH)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny K.
 Davis, Rodney
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael F.
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Engel
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Estes
 Evans
 Finkenauer
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx (NC)
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 Gottheimer
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 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
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 Grothman
 Guthrie
 Haaland
 Hagedorn
 Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings
 Hayes
 Heck
 Hern, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill (AR)
 Himes
 Holding
 Hollingsworth
 Horn, Kendra S.
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
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 Huizenga
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 Hurd (TX)
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 Roe, David P.
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 Rose, John W.
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 Sarbanes
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 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schneider
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Shalala
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Shimkus
 Simpson

Sires	Thompson (PA)	Walorski
Slotkin	Thornberry	Waltz
Smith (MO)	Tipton	Wasserman
Smith (NE)	Titus	Schultz
Smith (NJ)	Tlaib	Waters
Smith (WA)	Tonko	Watkins
Smucker	Torres (CA)	Watson Coleman
Soto	Torres Small	Weber (TX)
Spanberger	(NM)	Webster (FL)
Spano	Trahan	Welch
Speier	Trone	Wenstrup
Stanton	Turner	Westerman
Stauber	Underwood	Wexton
Stefanik	Upton	Wild
Steil	Van Drew	Wilson (FL)
Steube	Vargas	Wilson (SC)
Stevens	Veasey	Wittman
Stewart	Vela	Womack
Stivers	Velázquez	Woodall
Suozzi	Visclosky	Yarmuth
Swalwell (CA)	Wagner	Yoho
Takano	Walberg	Young
Taylor	Walden	
Thompson (MS)	Walker	

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE HONORABLE JOHN CONYERS, JR.

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

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today with the Michigan delegation and my beloved members of the Congressional Black Caucus to pay honor and tribute to the life of John Conyers. He passed away this past weekend.

As we know, John Conyers was the dean of this Congress. He served 53 years. He served as chairman of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform as well as the Judiciary.

We stand here today to recognize his fight for civil rights, his fight to have the Martin Luther King birthday celebration, his fight against apartheid, his fight to ensure that we in this country never lost sight of our criminal justice that is not equal, and his fight for justice for all.

We often remember him walking around with his kind manner in this House, and I ask at this time if we could have a moment of silence.

Would everyone please stand.

□ 1745

EXPOSITIONS PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 2019

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4842) to authorize the Secretary of State to provide funds for a United States pavilion at Expo 2020 Dubai, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4842

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 “Expositions Provide Opportunities Act of 2019” or “EXPO Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR PAVILION AT EXPO 2020 DUBAI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 204 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (22 U.S.C. 2452b), there is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2020 and 2021 funds for a United States pavilion at Expo 2020 Dubai, subject to subsections (b) and (c).

(b) COST-SHARE REQUIREMENT.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) to the Department of State for a United States pavilion at Expo 2020 Dubai shall be made available on a cost-matching basis, to the maximum extent practicable, from sources other than the United States Government.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) to the Department of State for a United States pavilion at Expo 2020 Dubai may be obligated only after the appropriate congressional committees are

notified not less than 15 days prior to such obligation.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Such notification shall include the following:

(A) A description of the source of such funds, including any funds reprogrammed or transferred by the Department of State to be made available for such pavilion.

(B) An estimate of the amount of investment such pavilion could bring to the United States.

(C) A description of the strategy of the Department to identify and obtain such matching funds from sources other than the United States Government, in accordance with subsection (b).

(D) An analysis of the human rights record of the United Arab Emirates.

(E) A certification that each entity receiving amounts for a contract, grant, or other agreement to construct, maintain, or otherwise service such pavilion—

(i) is not in violation of the labor laws of the United Arab Emirates, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-213), and any other applicable anti-corruption laws; and

(ii) does not employ, or otherwise utilize, a victim of trafficking (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)).

(d) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which a United States pavilion at Expo 2020 Dubai is opened, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) the number of United States businesses that participated in such pavilion; and

(2) the dollar amount and source of any matching funds obtained by the Department.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the following:

(1) The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(f) SUNSET.—This section ceases to be effective on September 30, 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCANLON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4842.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the Expositions Provide Opportunities Act, or the EXPO Act of 2019.

When I took the oath of office on January 3 of this year, my extraordinary team and I set an ambitious goal: To visit every city and town in Minnesota’s Third Congressional District within the first 6 months of my

NAYS—16

Abraham	Ferguson	Massie
Allen	Gosar	Norman
Baird	Guest	Omar
Biggs	Kelly (MS)	Pence
Cole	LaMalfa	
Duncan	Loudermilk	

NOT VOTING—12

Beatty	Hill (CA)	Timmons
Carter (TX)	Huffman	Williams
Gabbard	McEachin	Wright
Hice (GA)	Thompson (CA)	Zeldin

□ 1736

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SFC SEAN COOLEY AND SPC CHRISTOPHER HORTON CONGRESSIONAL GOLD STAR FAMILY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution (H. Res. 107) establishing the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program for the placement in offices of Members of the House of Representatives of children, spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who are hostile casualties or who have died from a training-related injury, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: “Resolution establishing the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program for the placement in offices of Members of the House of Representatives of children, spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who die in the line of duty or certain veterans who die from service-connected disabilities.”.

service; and to listen and learn from the local leaders who know our communities best, and bring their voices to Washington, because representation begins with listening.

In Bloomington, Minnesota, we heard something unexpected, and I knew we had to help. The city of Bloomington is determined to bring the eyes of the world to Minnesota by bidding for host city of the 2027 World Expo.

For generations, the United States has showcased our leadership, innovation, and industrial advancement through brilliant displays called pavilions at world expos around the world. But for the past 3 decades, the U.S. has fallen short of its historic leadership role and fundraising for 7 of the last 10 American pavilions has been paltry.

In fact, the United States is the only G7 country that relies on private donations to guarantee its presence at world expos, and the only country that relies entirely on private funding for the creation of its pavilion.

Madam Speaker, that has left a vacuum, which our strategic competitors, like Russia and China, have been all too happy to fill.

As a result, American cities like Bloomington, Minnesota, and Houston, Texas, have been overlooked for hosting rights; missing important opportunities to build strong international relationships, showcase the strength of American ingenuity, and boost local economies.

A critical component in competing for host city status is a country's pavilion at the current world expo. In this case, the next opportunity to make the case for an American host city is the Dubai 2020 World Expo, happening next October.

That is why I am honored to stand with the city of Bloomington, Global Minnesota, the entire Minnesota House delegation, and a group of like-minded colleagues from both sides of the aisle, like Ranking Member MCCAUL, and Representatives PETE OLSON, LIZZIE FLETCHER, and my colleague, TED YOHO to change all of that with the Expositions Provide Opportunities Act, the EXPO Act of 2019.

Our bill does three things. First, it provides authorization for the State Department to use funds to build a pavilion for the 2020 Dubai World Expo, so that cities in the U.S., like Bloomington and Houston, can compete to be the host city at the 2027 World Expo.

Next, it requires the State Department to seek out matching funds from the private sector in order to alleviate the cost burden.

Finally, it requires a series of reports from the State Department which shall contain the following items:

One, an estimate of the investment a pavilion could bring to the United States;

Two, a report on the human rights record of the United Arab Emirates; and

Three, ensures that all applicable labor laws in the UAE are followed during construction of our pavilion.

Madam Speaker, we could not have brought this bill to the floor without help. I would like to thank Speaker PELOSI, Leader HOYER, and Leader MCCARTHY for their support and their staffs' work on this important bill.

I would also like to thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for his support and his staff's expertise in crafting the bill. And thanks also to Chairman ENGEL and his staff, especially Janice Kaguyutan, who was instrumental in helping us get to the finish line.

The root of this effort started in Minnesota with former Minnesota Secretary of State and now Global Minnesota President, Mark Ritchie. He was and will always be steadfast in his advocacy on behalf of Minnesota.

Most of all, I am grateful to the city of Bloomington, Minnesota, especially Mayor Gene Winstead and City Manager Jamie Verbrugge, for their counsel and advocacy on behalf of all Minnesotans.

Madam Speaker, this is how democracy should work; Democrats and Republicans in Congress, working with stakeholders, constituents, and a government agency to craft legislation which will benefit both localities and the Nation as a whole.

So I urge my colleagues to support this important, bipartisan measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the importance of strong U.S. diplomatic engagement to counter aggression from our adversaries.

The World Expo is the largest diplomatic exhibition and an invaluable opportunity to demonstrate American leadership to an audience of over 25 million visitors. The United States has proudly participated in the World Expo since 1851 and has hosted 11 expos.

Over a 6-month period, the United States will showcase our values and our commitment to rule of law. Without the United States' attendance at important international forums like the World Expo, we risk losing out to countries like China and Russia.

In fact, China has committed over \$100 million for their participation in the 2020 World Expo with the goal of promoting their Belt and Road Initiative. And get this: Huawei 5G technology is the provider for the whole World Expo. They have also signaled interest in competing to host a future expo.

China is at the forefront of our strategic long-range diplomatic, security, and economic policies here in Washington. We must stop Communist China from achieving global dominance. Make no mistake. This is their goal.

Under Xi Jinping's leadership, the Chinese Communist Party is challenging America's leadership like never before; stepping up territorial aggression against our partners and allies, openly engaging in unfair and illegal business practices, and exporting authoritarian ideologies across the globe.

Xi Jinping's Belt and Road Initiative and associated debt traps have set the stage for economic and diplomatic coercion and military expansion. That is one of the reasons I introduced the BUILD Act last Congress—and through bipartisan support it got passed and was signed into law—that creates the United States International Development Finance Corporation.

If we, the American government, are not there, how can we compete against China's Belt and Road Initiative?

As part of this program, China has tried to build military bases in the South Pacific to cut us off from partners like Australia and New Zealand, and they are going to continue this expansion.

In Africa, they have a military base next to ours in Djibouti. China has even made major roads in the Western Hemisphere, controlling both sides of Teddy Roosevelt's Panama Canal.

I was down in the countries of Chile and Argentina not too long ago, and China is looking and trying to push really hard to bring 5G cable from China to South America. This is something that American leadership cannot—we cannot stand by idly. And if we are not there at the World Expo to promote our U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, how else are we going to get this word out? This is something that is a national security interest.

In addition, China has also cornered the market on rare earth minerals. They control over 85 percent of the API, which is the active pharmaceutical ingredients, in all the vitamins, antibiotics, and drugs that we take. They have 100 percent of the vitamins and minerals used in our livestock feed. China, when they ship that product back, it is impure. It doesn't meet FDA standards.

China has been at the forefront of 5G technology, as I mentioned. In fact, Huawei, which the U.S. has deemed a national security threat, has received the contract for this expo.

As we work to combat this continued and ever-increasing aggression, we must ensure that our partners know the United States intends to remain present.

The United States' absence at important international forums like the World Expo only gives China the opportunities to spread their ideals; ones they claim are merely "socialism with Chinese characteristics." But make no mistake, it is communism through and through.

We cannot let China fill a void left by the United States. The stakes are too high.

And understand this: If the United States doesn't show up—there are only two countries that don't show up. One is the United States and the other is Syria. I don't want to be in that category.

This is a bill that we ask everybody to support. It is good for America. It is good for American business, and it is great for national security.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHOO), my good friend, for his remarks as well.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this very important and bipartisan bill which allows America to compete on the world stage.

As I said before, representation starts with listening and if we pass this bill, we will have shown the American people that Democrats and Republicans can put their differences aside, listen to their constituents, and get something done.

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 Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4842, 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.

THE TIMING OF SECRETARY RICK PERRY'S RESIGNATION

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to express deep concern about the timing of Secretary Rick Perry's resignation, and his simultaneous refusal to provide key information on his many trips to Ukraine, more than any other Cabinet member. He has played a central role in U.S.-Ukraine relations throughout the Trump Presidency.

Thus far, Secretary Perry has refused to cooperate with lawful subpoenas issued to him by the Intelligence Committee and other committees of this Congress. As chair of the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, while I have had a productive relationship with Secretary Perry in the past, from strengthening our National Laboratories, to supporting the growing range of energy solutions, I feel his recent behavior raises serious questions.

Madam Speaker, American taxpayers have a right to know what Secretary Perry was doing on his frequent travel to Ukraine as a public servant beholden to the public trust. Americans have a right to know what he observed, who he was meeting with, and who was benefiting from the contacts and deals he was making.

The Constitution entrusts the House of Representatives with holding the executive branch accountable. That is what we must do.

As U.S. foreign policy in Ukraine has been sidelined in favor of President

Trump's personal and political agenda and abuse of power, Secretary Perry should do what is right, and immediately comply with the House's investigation. America deserves nothing less.

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

□ 1800

HONORING EDWARD POE BOSTIC

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Edward Poe Bostic, an American hero and Korean war combat veteran who passed away in August of this year at 87 years of age.

Mr. Bostic joined the Marine Corps at the age of 16 during the Korean war. He fought at the amphibious invasions and battles at Inchon and Seoul. He also participated in the Blockade of Wonsan, the longest naval blockade in modern history, and the Battle of Chosin Reservoir, known as the Frozen Chosin due to the harsh winter weather conditions.

Mr. Bostic was proud to serve his country and proud to be a marine.

Mr. Bostic retired from Y-12 Martin Marietta in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, after a 40-year career. He was an active member of the Campbell County Honor Guard; commander of the Disabled American, Veterans Appalachian Chapter 105; and commander of the Campbell County Young Marines.

There are real heroes in this world, Madam Speaker, and they aren't music stars, famous athletes, or Hollywood actors. Our country's heroes are the men and women of our Armed Forces like Mr. Bostic, who served and sacrificed for our freedom.

It is my honor to recognize Edward Poe Bostic as the Tennessee Second District's October 2019 Veteran of the Month.

CELEBRATING KINDNESS MONTH

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, last week, we celebrated the life of service of our colleague Elijah Cummings. He always said our children are the living messengers we send to a future we will never see. Nothing could be truer.

In addition, students and young advocates inspire me every single day, so I want to share with all of you an initiative that students in my district launched this month. Students at the Interboro School District are wrapping up their celebration of Kindness Month, a program inspired by Sandy Hook Promise in an effort to reduce bullying and reduce school violence.

Since the beginning of October, Interboro students have been encour-

aged to say a simple "hello" to students they might see every day but not usually speak to or to hold the door for someone they don't know.

In honor of Kindness Month, I, too, have committed to reaching across the aisle to say hello and strike up conversations with colleagues I may not know that well.

We all have something to learn from the Interboro students as we work together to create a world that is more respectful, fair, and kind for this generation and the next.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL JEFFERSON S. BURTON

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on November 7, Utah will honor a soldier's soldier.

For the past 7 years, the men and women of the Utah National Guard have been inspired by Major General Jefferson S. Burton. General Burton was chosen for his battle-tested grit and resolve.

In 2003, this fourth-generation Utahn led the 14-57th Engineer Battalion into Iraq. Living under constant threat of IEDs and ambush, General Burton was even tasked with luring the hyenas, bears, and lions of the Baghdad Zoo back into their enclosures after the Iraqi Republican Guard released them into the streets.

His troops tell me that General Burton is a leader who takes the time to teach and mentor others, helping them recognize their own potential.

General Burton is highly educated. He is kind. He is deeply spiritual. But what he values most is his wife, Charn, whose support has allowed him to serve.

General Burton often tells his soldiers: "I am asking a lot, but we will accomplish the mission."

After 37 years of service, we say to General Burton: Mission accomplished.

PRaising THE HONORABLE ELIJAH EUGENE CUMMINGS

(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 rise today to honor Congressman Elijah Eugene Cummings after his sudden passing on October 17.

Much has been said about his legacy and dedication to the people of Maryland's Seventh District, but I rise to honor his humility and incredible love for our country.

Not knowing that he was near the end of his life, I was honored to have several very personal conversations with Congressman Cummings. He was struggling with health issues and knew I could relate. But he was concerned with more than just his health at that

moment. He was concerned about our country.

America has come a long way during his lifetime, but he knew it would not take much to undo the progress that we have made, and he was worried about it. It was an honor to have such a conversation with an American icon, civil rights legend, and my father on the floor of Congress. It is a moment I will treasure forever.

HONORING HEAD START AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. COX of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Head Start Awareness Month.

Since 1965, Head Start has been one of our best tools in the war on poverty, helping over 35 million children from ages 0 to 5 reach their full potential through high-quality early education.

This month, as we paid tribute to the game-changing program, I rise to honor Head Start programs in California's 21st Congressional District and the vital work they do to support Central Valley communities.

This summer, I brought my esteemed colleague Congresswoman BARBARA LEE to the Rosa Parks Learning Center in Hanford, a top-tier Head Start center operated by the Kings Community Action Organization. It was truly an honor to see talented Central Valley educators at work and to join them in the classroom. We even got to read a couple of books to the classes, as well.

We all know that even part-time early childhood education has a lasting impact on young kids, helping them develop reading, writing, math, and even social skills on an accelerated timeline.

I am also proud to support legislation like the Community Services Block Grant Act so we can keep providing quality education to all of our kids regardless of ZIP Code.

SALUTING LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEXANDER VINDMAN

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, the State of Texas has a large number of Active-Duty men and women and veterans. I rise today to salute Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Vindman, who appeared in uniform today to the United States Congress to tell the truth.

Unfortunately, there were those who wanted to analyze Lieutenant Colonel Vindman's early beginnings. As a 3-year-old, he came from another country. But I think it is important to say what he is: a patriot.

I read his testimony. It was straightforward, detailed. It certainly was without exaggeration. You could clear-

ly see that this man cared about his Nation.

We should respect the men and women of the United States military, particularly a Purple Heart recipient, a wounded warrior who fought for his country and was wounded.

I thank him for coming forward as a patriot, as a man in the United States military, as one who has no issue with any person. He simply wants to tell the truth.

Since we need just a little bit of expression here today, I conclude my remarks by saying: Go Astros. I wish them well. That is what America is about.

STAND AGAINST INVIDIOUS DISCRIMINATION

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise because I love my country.

And I rise tonight also because we had a hearing today in the Committee on Financial Services. We had the hearing today because of words that Dr. King called to our attention. He reminded us that, in a real sense, all of life is related. He said that life is an inescapable network of mutuality tied to a single garment of destiny. What impacts one directly impacts all indirectly.

He went on to say that I can never be all that I ought to be until you are all that you ought to be, and you can never be all that you ought to be until I am all that I ought to be.

This hearing was held because we wanted to highlight and recognize the fact that invidious discrimination exists for persons who are members of the LGBTQ community. Tonight, I want to talk about this invidious discrimination not only as it relates to the LGBTQ community, but also as it relates to other communities within our country. In fact, all of these communities are a part of humanity.

With reference to the LGBTQ community, we had empirical evidence that proved beyond reasonable doubt that members of this community are being discriminated against when they apply for loans. They are being charged higher interest rates and a greater percentage than persons who are not members of the LGBTQ-plus community. They are being discriminated against on their jobs. They are being discriminated against when they apply for jobs if it is known or suspected that they are members of the LGBTQ-plus community, discriminated against in being promoted, in pay raises.

The LGBTQ-plus community is being discriminated against, and it does not make good sense to do this. It is irrational. But it also does not make good dollars and cents to do this because we

are talking about millions of people. The estimates are as high as 16 million. Some say more, some say less. We are talking about a \$1 trillion economy within the community.

It just makes good sense for us not to discriminate against people who want to put their money into the economy, who want to put their work product into the economy, who want to help America succeed. It does not make good sense for this level of discrimination to exist, but it does.

One of the salient messages that we wanted to impart at this hearing today was the message that you are not alone. There are persons who are allies of the LGBTQ community who are going to stand with you, who are going to stand for you, and who are going to stand against the invidious discrimination being perpetrated upon you.

Life is an inescapable network of mutuality tied to a single garment of destiny.

The Muslim community is being, has been, and most likely will continue to be discriminated against until there is some change in this country. We have had from the highest office in the land an indication that Muslims should be banned from the country. An attempt was made to perfect such a ban of Muslim persons from the country.

Life is an inescapable network of mutuality. If you can ban one religion, you can ban another. Muslims today—only fate knows which it will be tomorrow. We must protect every religion if we want our religion to be protected.

This is the way life works, the mutuality. What impacts one directly impacts all indirectly.

□ 1815

People of color are being discriminated against in an invidious way. In the Latinx community, the family separation that took place at the border was unconscionable.

It is hard to believe that this country that holds out the welcome torch, the Statue of Liberty, this country that has brought in immigrants from across the globe would turn away children who are fleeing harm's way in the way that we did it; this country that has a history rooted in immigration would do such a thing, babies crying for their mothers as they are being torn out of their arms.

It is a sad thing when you contemplate it. It is a very sad thing when you see it perfected.

We cannot allow this to happen to children who are coming here trying to flee harm's way, because the truth be known, but for the grace of God, there go I and possibly you. We all can have dates with destiny that we cannot contemplate in the present.

So we ought to protect the rights of people who are fleeing harm's way, who are only asking for what the law provides in this country. And the law in this country does provide for people who are fleeing harm's way to come and say, "I am here. I am here because

I need help. Will you help me? Will you give me the opportunity to demonstrate that I qualify for the opportunity to become a part of this country?" rather than summarily turn people away or send out a clarion message, "We have no more room. Don't come. Go back."

This is not the country that does this.

To borrow a phrase from a great and noble American who has made his transition, the Honorable Elijah Cummings: We are better than this. This country understands that we must continue to be the light for the world when it comes to righteousness.

When it comes to African Americans, we have a history, a long history of invidious discrimination, a very long history. A Civil War was fought because of the invidious discrimination being perpetrated, the hate, if you will, that was being perpetrated upon African Americans.

And today, within the last several months, perhaps a year or so, we have had the Chief Executive Officer proclaim that we have some s-hole countries, countries that are predominated by persons from Africa, where Africans are the indigenous population.

But persons in this country, persons of color, of African ancestry, are being discriminated against as I speak, as is the case with the others that I have mentioned earlier, I might add, also being discriminated against.

And there are people who say, when we talk to people about the issues that are of concern to them, we ought to talk about kitchen table issues. Well, I can tell you without question, reservation, hesitation, or equivocation, when African Americans talk about kitchen table issues, they talk about invidious discrimination. They may not use this terminology, but the import of what they say is the same.

They say: I am being discriminated against on the job.

They say: I have suffered discrimination when I have tried to apply for a loan.

They say: I have suffered discrimination when I have sought to get a promotion.

They talk about discrimination. It is a kitchen table issue. But there are those who don't see it as such, or if they do, they don't talk about it as such. It is a kitchen table issue: invidious discrimination in the African American community.

There is invidious discrimination in the Asian community. We have been working to try as best as we can to deal with the question of linguistics.

We have seen this happen in the Latinx community, the Latino community, as well. People will advertise in one language, and when you come into the place of business, they will conduct business in another language.

So you are induced to come in and transact business, let's just use this as an example, in Spanish, induced to come in and transact business in Span-

ish, but once you arrive, the contract is in English.

There are many who would say, well, what is wrong with that?

Well, here is what is wrong with that. If you know that you are going to communicate in English when you bind the person with the contract, why would you entice the person to come in in Spanish? If you know that you have no intentions of conducting your business in Spanish, why would you entice the person to come in with Spanish?

This is a form of perfidy. It is ill will. It is not the way people of good will treat other members of society. We respect people to the extent that we want them to understand what they are doing.

In the area of housing, we have tried, on a contract, to have language that simply says: What language would you prefer to do business in? We indicate that you do not have to complete this portion of this document if you choose not to—this is a person who is applying—and we also indicate that this is not going to be binding upon the person who has presented the contract. We are trying to get some sense of the linguistic needs that are prevalent in our society, just trying to get some sense.

However, that language that we had worked and toiled to put in place has been rejected. It has been rejected, and we are trying to protect it.

I have traveled to many places in my lifetime. I have had the good fortune to travel to many other continents and many countries, and in so doing, I have always appreciated the fact that people would try to communicate with me in English. In each and every country, there were people who would assist me in English. There may have been some exceptions, but generally speaking, English.

People moving through airports in distant places can have the announcements made in English.

I have gone to hotels where the persons who were working in the hotels in foreign countries could speak multiple languages. One of them would be English.

People have catered to us across the globe. We have had the welcome mat extended to us because we are Americans and we speak English and they want to do business with us. They want to roll out the welcome mat. Unfortunately, we have not shown a similar characteristic.

It is my belief that we ought to show a level of respect to other people who come to this country. Many of them are here to do business. Many of them are here as immigrants. Many of them are here for lawful purposes, yet we do not concern ourselves with the linguistics.

We have had difficulty putting up street signs in communities that are in multiple languages. There are many people who oppose this.

When I have traveled through airports and through other countries, I have seen the signs in multiple languages, including English.

Life is an inescapable network of mutuality tied to a single garment of destiny; what impacts one directly impacts all indirectly.

This discrimination must end because it not only impacts the persons who are being discriminated against—the LGBTQ, the Muslims, the people of color, the African Americans, the Latinx, the Asians—it not only impacts these people directly, it impacts all of us indirectly, because Dr. King was right then and his words of profundity still ring with truth today:

I can never be all that I ought to be until you are all that you ought to be, and you can never be all that you ought to be until I am all that I ought to be.

All of this has been called to the attention of Members of this House because I believe that there is still work to do with reference to the question of impeachment.

I have said on this floor before when I spoke here last, and I say again, we cannot allow invidious discrimination to be weaponized so that people suffer to the extent that the weaponization is creating the suffering.

And it starts at the top. And because it starts at the top, this House has a duty to start at the top. And if we do our duty and start at the top, we will understand that just as we can impeach a President for issues related to national security, we can impeach a President for issues related to invidious discrimination.

The Republicans did it in 1868—Republicans. Some things bear repeating: Republicans impeached a President in 1868 based upon issues rooted in invidious discrimination.

We had just fought a Civil War, and those who were called freedmen—freed persons, if you will—were working with a Freedmen's Bureau to try to acquire the same rights as others. But there was a President, Andrew Johnson, who was of the opinion that they did not merit the same rights, and he fought against the Freedmen's Bureau. He fought to maintain white supremacy.

But radical Republicans, radical Republicans, radical Republicans stood up to him. They impeached him, and President Johnson changed his tune, to borrow a phrase. Oh, he was still the bigoted racist of his time, but he did tone down. And he did not get reelected, by the way.

He was a successor to Abraham Lincoln, but he did not get elected—I should not say, "reelected." He was Vice President, and he did not get elected President.

The point is this: Radical Republicans cared enough for newly freed people—radical Republicans. They cared about invidious discrimination. We had just fought a war. They stood up.

By the way, I have an opinion that I will share with you.

I believe that the Republicans in this House right now would do a similar thing if a Democrat happened to occupy the White House and behaved the

way the current occupant behaves. I believe that Republicans of this time would respond the same way the Republicans of that time, in 1868, responded.

I believe that if any person in the White House who was there with the title of Democrat behaved the way the current occupant behaves, that person would be impeached, and Republicans would lead the charge.

□ 1830

Life is an inescapable network of mutuality tied to a single garment of destiny; what impacts one directly impacts all indirectly.

The inaction that we take today will produce an action in our future. Our failure to act today is going to say to the next occupant: You cannot conclude that this is the last person who will disregard all the protocols and rules. You cannot assume this. You can only assume that we have this one, and you can hope that there will not be another, but there can be.

If we show that there are no guardrails, if we demonstrate that we don't have the courage to do what Article II, Section 4, of the Constitution mandates, in my opinion, our inaction today will result in future actions that would be harmful to this Nation.

This is our calling. Only we can bring justice to all of these that I have called to your attention tonight who are being discriminated against. We can't bring the kind of justice that is needed by ignoring the harmful discrimination that is taking place.

More than 50 percent of Americans, according to a Quinnipiac poll of just a couple of months ago, I believe, maybe 3 or 4, indicated that more than 50 percent of the people in this country believe that the President is a racist. We ignore it because it is uncomfortable. It is easier for us to take on the challenge of national security.

Well, invidious discrimination that causes white supremacists to march up and down the street screaming "blood and soil," invidious discrimination that allows persons to traverse the country so that they can murder people of a certain hue from a certain place, that is harmful to this country.

This level of invidious discrimination should not be tolerated by this Nation. We have a responsibility to stand up for those who are not in this Chamber to stand up for themselves. This is our calling. I am here tonight on behalf of all of these who I have called to your attention. I stand for them.

I may stand alone, but it is better to stand alone than not stand at all. I stand for them because I know the harm that they can and have suffered. And I believe that we ought to have at least one Article of Impeachment that deals with invidious discrimination. I believe it; I encourage it; and I support it.

I understand that we want to get back to bigotry as usual. I understand that, to a limited extent, I stand in the

way of getting back to bigotry as usual, back to bigotry as usual when it is a talking point, not an action item, when you don't have to vote on Articles of Impeachment that deal with bigotry. That is too hard.

I understand that we want to get back to bigotry as usual, when we can say that we are for principles above politics, when we can proclaim that we do not put party above country. I understand. I want to get back to bigotry as usual. I am sorry that I am one of the impediments. But I assure you, my dear friends, I can't let it go. I can't. I know what the suffering is like.

I suppose it is my destiny to be here to call these things to our attention. We can ignore them. We can tolerate this bigotry. But remember this: Those who tolerate bigotry perpetuate it.

There are people and organizations that have built their reputations fighting bigotry. Yet, when there was an opportunity to vote to deal with bigotry at the highest office in the land, well, the argument was the Senate won't convict so why would we do it.

Well, it is the same argument for discrimination as it relates to national security, as it relates to abuse of power. The same argument, but we now put principle above politics—the same argument.

There are those who said that: Well, you know what will happen if you remove the current occupant.

Well, the same argument could be made now. But it is because we have a different issue, it is not invidious discrimination.

We now can put principle above politics. We now are not concerned with who the next occupant might be. We now say that the Senate has to just do its job and that we are going to do our job.

Things have changed, and thank God they have. I am appreciative that they have changed. I really am. This is why I am calling to our attention the necessity to have an Article of Impeachment related to invidious discrimination.

There are those who believe that, in this country, invidious discrimination has become a tool, a tool to be used by political parties, a tool to be used to rally the vote, to get out the vote, to create a constituency to vote, just a tool to be used. And that tool is being managed so that the political parties can continue to play their games—a tool.

I don't want to manage; I want to end. I do not want to see us manage invidious discrimination. I want to see us end it.

That is why I stand here tonight. Life is an inescapable network of mutuality tied to a single garment of destiny. What impacts one directly impacts all indirectly.

Dr. King's probably most famous words were: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." Injustice in any community in this country is a threat to justice in every community in this country.

I love my country; I didn't come to Congress to make this speech. I love my country; I didn't come to Congress to impeach a President. But because I love my country, I am making this speech. And because I love my country, I have brought Articles of Impeachment.

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.

BUILD ROBUST ECONOMY TO KEEP PROMISES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, this is one of those moments where, in listening to my friend, Mr. GREEN, we are friends. We, I think, always voted against each other on most everything, but we were always civil to each other. That is sometimes hard to communicate with a lot of our brothers and sisters, our folks at home, that you can sometimes have very contentious issues that we absolutely disagree on, but it doesn't mean that we have to be jerks to each other.

We have a family motto—I don't know if it works for someone on the left—"conservative but not a jerk about it." And we try very hard.

Let's see if we can actually do something that actually is interesting and real on the math. Because our other saying is: It is about the math, and the math always, ultimately, wins.

The reason we often start these presentations with this board up is if you look at our future, instead of the chaos that this place seems to be bathing in so far this year, and care about what is happening to the country, care about people like my little 4-year-old daughter, who turned 4 last week, best little girl ever—what is her future going to be like?

When you look at the CBO data, there are some really important data points that are not Republican, not Democratic. They are math.

In the next 5 years, just the growth of Social Security, Medicare, and healthcare entitlements, just the growth, every 5 years, equals the Defense Department spending. That means, every 10 years, two full Defense Departments is just the spending growth.

We expect, over the next 10 years, 91 percent of the spending growth for your Federal Government will be Social Security, Medicare, and healthcare entitlements.

Over the next 30 years, if you remove Social Security and Medicare, we have \$23 trillion in the bank. If you roll Social Security and Medicare back in, we are \$83 trillion in debt. That is not inflation-adjusted. If you inflation adjust it, it is somewhere in the 50s.

The point I am making is: Could this body ever engage, in this environment, on the real headwind that is up against our society and against all of us? We have a moral obligation to keep our commitments on those earned benefits, those earned entitlements, whatever you want to call it. But how do you build a robust enough economy, a vibrant enough economy, to keep our promises?

That is why we put up this slide. We have been working on this for years. We try to make an argument that if you do certain economic policies—tax policies, trade policies, immigration policies, regulatory policies—the adoption of fairly aggressive changes in technology to crash the price of healthcare—incentives for labor force participation, incentives for someone who is older—if they are healthy and choose to stay in the labor force, there are all sorts of things to do here, even down to being honest about the demographics of the country on how fast we are getting older, the fact our birth-rates have, in many ways, collapsed.

Now you have incentives for family formation and population stability. It is complex. It seems to offend everyone when you start saying: “We have a complex problem.” Guess what? There is not a simple, trite solution. It is complex.

Let’s talk a little bit about the good news, the proof that tax policy, particularly, can have pretty substantial effects on the society.

Last Friday, the Treasury posted up its numbers. You don’t call them revenues; you call them receipts. I was corrected on my first day on the Ways and Means Committee.

Guess what happened post-tax reform? Do you remember the apocalypse that was coming? Right here, at this microphone over here, we were told of the apocalypse that was going to happen financially to the country with the tax reform. The highest revenues in U.S. history, we had 4 percent growth in true revenues, true receipts. Inflation-adjusted, it is the second highest in U.S. history.

We had a really interesting year in 2015. There was a number of anomalies, but a very high spike in revenues. It is the second highest, inflation-adjusted, in U.S. history, 4 percent growth in receipts.

The problem is that we had about a 7-plus percent growth in spending, and you do that gap year after year after year. Now, to be honest, of that growth in spending, I believe over half of it was on autopilot. It was the population growth of our brothers and sisters who are baby boomers, the 74 million of us who started to move into our benefit years.

Back to my first comments, it is happening. It is just demographics.

The other part was spending decisions here where one side wanted to fix underinvestment in the military. Well, for every dollar there, you had to do certain types of social entitlement spending.

But what is interesting is if you look at the growth of the economy, particularly in 2018, almost every social program, whether it be Social Security disability, which has some other complications, and there were some policy changes, to TANF, food stamps, they are all down, which should be almost joyous.

□ 1845

But, once again, the chart I am showing here, I don’t know why there is not more talking about this because just a couple years ago when we did tax reform, we were told this couldn’t happen. We had lots of experts come and testify, lots of folks writing apocalyptic articles, and lots of testimony and debate here on the floor.

So for those of us who took a beating over our math—which turned out to be right—do we ever get an apology?

Or is it just another occasion where the lunacy is allowed to engage in the rage machine and yet when we actually see the math, feelings are more valuable than the truth?

It breaks my heart, because how do you do good things for society if you are not allowed to have honest conversation about the math?

So, once again, let’s go back to the basics.

Do you see the red?

The first pie chart is 1960, and you see about 34 percent of our spending is what you would call being on autopilot. Today, actually now, over 70 percent of our spending is functionally formulaic. So we come to the floor, and we vote on appropriations bills. But we actually don’t vote on that red, because those are benefits you get, Madam Speaker, when you turn a certain age, when you fall under a certain income, things that are automated.

But yet look at what is happening. Take a look. If you remove Defense, think about that, so if you remove the 15 percent that is Defense, and you start to realize that mandatory spending, the 15 percent of the budget is Defense, there is only another 15 percent that is all the rest of government: health research, the FBI, the CIA, the agencies, the Forest Service, and everything else, are actually only about 15 percent of our spending. Your government is functionally an insurance company with an army. I know that sounds a little trite, but it is sort of a little bit funny and actually quite true.

So how do you deal with the reality?

Well, the reality of it is back to that very first board. There is a path. It will require Democrats and Republicans to actually understand a calculator, understand the benefits of growth, and growth being moral, but growth also doing stunningly good things for Americans, and also that growth gives us a fighting chance not to break the 95 percent debt-to-GDP ratio that we are heading towards very, very soon, so understanding where this debt is coming from.

Now, why this is important is, all day long Members of Congress come behind

these microphones, and we talk about all the things we want to do.

But what happens when you can’t do the things because the current promises are consuming everything?

So remember our earlier comment, if you remove Social Security, remove Medicare, and look at the 30-year window, you will have about \$23 trillion in the bank. When you move Social Security and Medicare back in, then you start to see where we are at, Madam Speaker.

The goal here is to keep our promises, produce enough economic expansion, and engage in a number of technology and healthcare disruptions to make the math work.

Is that Republican or Democrat? It is neither. It is actually what is really good for our society. But it is the reality.

So let’s actually touch on just a couple of these things. I am sorry, this is the best slide I have on this subject area. It is a little noisy, but a Democrat Member and I have been working on this, trying to actually promote continued investment in things like diabetes. It turns out that if you can follow this noisy chart, we are modeling that the projected costs of Medicare, about 30 percent of it is diabetes.

What would happen if we could actually have either a technology breakthrough on everything, helping our brothers and sisters with obesity issues to being able to grow pancreatic cells and reactivate somebody’s pancreas so it is producing insulin?

Those investments are worthwhile because they have such a dramatic multiplier effect. We are actually right now in our office trying to do the research of Alzheimer’s.

What would happen if we had a successful treatment for even some of the categories of dementia or even the postponement of Alzheimer’s and what it actually means?

So these are occasions where trying to build a formula, saying, okay, we already know tax policy is working in expanding the economy—and at the end we are going to talk about all the good things happening there—we already know that these trade deals, like USMCA, our model right now says it is half a point of GDP growth. You would think this body would just be giddy to get that passed, because growth is moral, Madam Speaker. It also really helps us have the resources to keep our promises.

How about many of the other things we work on, where if you are going to build an immigration system, do you design an immigration system that maximizes economic expansion for our society?

That is why there are so many economic modelers who are talking about moving, like the rest of the world is, toward talent-based immigration systems. The beauty of it is, obviously, you don’t care about somebody’s religion or color or whom they cuddle with or all these other things, you care

about the talents they bring to our society to help us grow, because we have trillions and trillions and trillions of dollars of promises. We need the economic expansion to keep our promises.

Do you see, Madam Speaker, it is a broken record that needs to play over and over, because we live in a world of distractions and almost rage around here right now, and yet these are the types of issues that are critical. These are the types of issues we should all run on. So that is an example there.

So let's actually talk about a little bit of creativity. Last week we had something called H.R. 3 in the Ways and Means Committee. It is referred to by some people in the vernacular as reference pricing. Take a handful of European countries, find their statistical mean, give it a variance of from 100 to 130, and you have to price within there. If you price outside that range, then you get a 95 percent tax, if you are the pharmaceutical manufacturer or seller.

Okay, Madam Speaker, except within just a couple moments, a number of smart people in the room were laying out saying, okay, you could scam it this way, you could actually do a rebate over here, you could actually backdoor—so raise the price on these pharmaceuticals, lower the price on these, so the country of France, when they are buying, their mean cost is the same. And there was no willingness in the room by the majority Democrats to have a conversation of, this doesn't actually accomplish what you want, and CBO has already come and modeled to us that there will be a substantial fall-off in new drugs that are the disruption that we are trying to get.

Madam Speaker, do you remember how in the previous slide we were just talking about the miracle, if you had a cure for diabetes? What would happen if you had Alzheimer's?

What about some of the ones we know are here already? There is the single-shot cure that cures hemophilia, one of the most expensive for an individual medical condition in our society. It can be up to around \$600,000 a year, a single-shot cure is here.

We should actually have been having a discussion of how you finance it, so every one of the 8,600—that is the best number I have right now—of our brothers and sisters who have hemophilia A, we can cure them, not over years, but over months.

It turns out for our brothers and sisters who are in the chronic population—5 percent of the population is the majority of our healthcare spending.

So what about the concept of a disruption like we were talking, a healthcare disruption, where you start curing individuals who have these chronic conditions and they are no longer part of the chronic population that is the majority of our healthcare spending?

Instead of having the absurd debate we have had in this body for 10 years,

the Democrats' version, the ACA, on who should get subsidized and who should have to pay. And then, of course, the Republican alternative, which was not on who gets subsidized and who should have to pay, but who should pay and who should get subsidized.

We have been debating the financing of healthcare, not the disruption of things we can do technology-wise and incentive-wise to crash the price. You have already seen the charts. Medicare is three-quarters of the unfunded liabilities. I just showed you that almost 30 percent of it is just diabetes coverage.

How do you get this body to focus on the reality of the math and move toward solutions that actually solve these problems?

So if you are going to try to be creative around here, what you find out is by the time you make your first sentence of: Here is an idea, you already have folks on the other side shutting it down saying: I am not comfortable with that.

So I am just going to put up another board, just as a simple thought experiment. So work with me here.

Fifty percent of the pharmaceuticals that will be picked up at pharmacies today, the experts tell us, will not be used or will not be used properly.

One more time. Half the pharmaceuticals that will be picked up today will not be used or will not be used properly. Think of that. If we could actually have some impact on that, if you want to do something on drug prices, Madam Speaker, that is one.

Do we argue about that?

We don't argue on that fact. It just doesn't fit into the narrative. So we have the technology today where we know when the pill bottle is opened. We actually have the machines that if your mom or your grandmom needs this pill at 8 a.m. and this pill at 12 noon, there is a little machine that does, not only dispense it, but will talk to her and actually also do a cellphone notification, and if the little cup holding the pill isn't moved, it will actually even send you a text message as a family member.

Think about that. That is a technology over here that has almost nothing to do with actually being part of pharma, but actually would help us on that portion of that 50 percent that is not being used properly.

How about the other portion of that 50 percent that just isn't used at all?

We have actually been trying to do the math, saying: How about for high-value pharmaceuticals, put them in sterile packaging. Put them in single-use packaging and let them be returnable for the high-value ones. Because on one hand, we will get testimony of folks who are outraged that these small molecule pharmaceuticals are ending up in the water supply and in other places being flushed down the toilets. Just this weekend we had prescription drug take-back day in so many of our communities.

But the fact of the matter is, how many pharmaceuticals that are perfectly good, that if they had been packaged properly, could have been returned?

So as a body we support recycling for everything else, but I had a Democrat Member come up to me and say: Oh, I am just not comfortable with that.

How about if it had a genuine, substantial price index?

How about if it became a way to help our brothers and sisters who don't have access to some of these pharmaceuticals, a price-efficient way to get them?

How about if it was just good for the environment?

It turns out the technology exists. There are a number of organizations out there that are already experimenting with cartridges that stay absolutely sterile, so that those that are unused are returnable. It is a type of multilayer blister pack that stays absolutely sterile that makes them returnable; liquid type of pharmaceuticals that are in single-shot doses, meaning, the other ones are returnable. It is a thought experiment.

But because it didn't fit the narrative of let's beat the crap out of the pharmaceutical companies—and, look, I am not saying they are saints—but it didn't fit the narrative to have something that was creative. It was like talking to a blank wall. That is a problem around here. I am willing to listen.

□ 1900

Can I get my brothers and sisters who claim we want to do good things for society? "We want to lower pharmaceutical prices. We are going to put every creative idea on the table, except for the ones that aren't theirs." It doesn't work that way.

So last bit, in the previous couple of weeks, we have come to the floor here—and we chose not to bring all the boards—but it is something that I personally struggle with. If I had come to this body a couple of years ago and said—and I hate this term, but it is the proper term—our brothers and sisters in the quartiles where they didn't finish high school, or a single individual without a college education, we would have meetings in the Joint Economic Committee where they were doing modeling, and we were functionally writing them off in society, saying these populations are going to be part of—I don't have a better term—the permanent underclass.

What has happened the last 2 years? It turns out those lowest quartiles, those three or four lowest quartiles, are the fastest-rising incomes in our society—single women, no partner at home, 2018, a 7.6 percent growth in income.

If I had stood behind this microphone a couple of years ago and said this is what is going to be happening in our society, I would have gotten crazy calls saying I had lost my mind. But it happened.

For those who live in Arizona, I believe, in the last five quarters, we have had a couple of quarters where we have had the fastest-growing income in the entire country, and it is not the folks at the top.

What happens when you have a country that has more jobs than available workers? For those who follow numbers, if I had come to this room a couple of years ago and said we are going to blast beyond 63 percent labor force participation when all the models said we would be a couple of points below that and continue to fall—there are amazing things happening out there.

You would think there would be a little joy for a body that claims we care about working men and women, for a body that claims we care about those who have had a really rough previous decade. You would think there would be joy in this body.

Look at the math. Look at the fascinating things when—okay, we will get the unemployment numbers—what?—this coming Friday. Look at something that is called the U-6 data, and then start to see these fascinating numbers out there, when you get some of the really broad data on how many of our friends and neighbors who have developmental issues, handicaps that have been barriers for them to participate in the workforce. They are moving into the workforce because businesses are so desperate for workers that they are making accommodations. You would think that creates a little bit of joy.

Is that Republican or Democratic? It is American. We should be joyful.

When we see the numbers of Hispanics, African Americans, women, these other populations, all of these subgroups that we love to break up our math into, all of them are record highs, tied for record highs. Why isn't there joy?

When you look at what has happened to wages, why isn't there joy?

The reality is that the economic expansion that is helping so many of the working men and women in this country also means your government has had the highest receipts—*income*—in U.S. history, blowing the wheels off of all the predictions, proving the sort of Malthusian, malcontents were wrong. Something is working out there.

Why isn't this body fixated on figuring out what is working and doing more of it? Instead, Congress has now become a place where we do public policy by feelings instead of a calculator.

As my father used to say—and I am terrified I am quoting my father—my father used to say, “The math always wins.” Madam Speaker, the math always wins.

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

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 134. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, with regard to stalking; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1396. An act to award Congressional Gold Medals to Katherine Johnson and Dr. Christine Darden, to posthumously award Congressional Gold Medals to Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson, and to award a Congressional Gold Medal to honor all of the women who contributed to the success of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during the Space Race.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

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

S. 693.—An act to amend title 36, United States Code, to require that the POW/MIA flag be displayed on all days that the flag of the United States is displayed on certain Federal property.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 30, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2774. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (17-4) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2017-0560; FRL-10000-69] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2775. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfoxaflor; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0599; FRL-9998-88] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2776. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Isotianil; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0047; FRL-10000-79] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2777. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Mandipropamid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0062; FRL-

9999-56] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2778. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — New Hampshire: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R01-UST-2019-0421; FRL-10001-60-Region 1] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2779. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pendimethalin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0619; FRL-10000-06] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2780. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Ventura County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0422; FRL-10000-88-Region 9] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2781. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Massachusetts; Transport State Implementation Plans for the 1997 and 2008 Ozone Standards [EPA-R01-OAR-2008-0108; FRL-10001-37-Region 1] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2782. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; OR: 2018 Permitting Rule Revisions [EPA-R10-OAR-2019-0269; FRL-10001-52-Region 10] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2783. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fenbuconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0300; FRL-9999-58] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2784. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Lane County, Oregon; 2019 Permitting Rule Revisions [EPA-R10-OAR-2019-0426; FRL-10001-56-Region 10] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2785. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0147; FRL-10001-32-Region 9] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2786. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air plan Approval; Georgia;

Revisions to Sulfur Dioxide Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R04-OAR-2018-0819; FRL-10001-49-Region 4] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2787. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval and Designation of Areas; FL; Redesignation of the Hillsborough County 2010 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Nonattainment Area to Attainment [EPA-R04-OAR-2018-0522; FRL-10001-35-Region 4] received October 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

[Omitted from the Record of October 28, 2019]

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3111. A bill to make administrative reforms to the National Flood Insurance Program to increase fairness and accuracy and protect the taxpayer from program fraud and abuse, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-261). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3167. A bill to reform and reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-262, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted October 29, 2019]

Mr. NEAL: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3398. A bill to provide low-income individuals with opportunities to enter and follow a career pathway in the health professions, to extend and expand demonstration projects, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-265). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[Omitted from the Record of October 28, 2019]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3167 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia):

H.R. 4894. A bill to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, to require the budget justifications and appropriation requests of agencies be made publicly available; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERSON (for himself, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Geor-

gia, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 4895. A bill to reauthorize the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia (for himself, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. MILLER, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 4896. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a program to improve infrastructure development in Appalachia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 4897. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount excluded from gross income by reason of distributions from governmental retirement plans for health and long-term care insurance for public safety officers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 4898. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a rural health center innovation awards program and a rural health department enhancement program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee (for himself, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee):

H.R. 4899. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Health Service Corps Rural Provider Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee (for himself and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee):

H.R. 4900. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a national telehealth program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SERRANO (for himself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CRIST, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. BACON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. WILD, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. SPANO):

H.R. 4901. A bill to enable the admission of Puerto Rico as a State of the Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 4902. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Terra, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ESTES (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BRADY, Mr.

FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana):

H.R. 4903. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit discrimination by abortion against an unborn child on the basis of Down syndrome; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 4904. A bill to reduce spending on nuclear weapons and related defense spending and to prohibit the procurement and deployment of low-yield nuclear warheads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 4905. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a program to provide secured loans to private entities to carry out projects for the transportation of anthropogenic carbon dioxide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 4906. A bill to provide patient protections with respect to the cost of insulin; 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. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. CASE, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 4907. A bill to save and strengthen critical social contract programs of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Mr. COOK, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. COLE, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 4908. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the collection of a health care copayment by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from a veteran who is a member of an Indian tribe; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 4909. A bill to expand the scope of the matters required to be evaluated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission in considering the costs and benefits of its proposed regulations and orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire (for herself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 4910. A bill to prohibit the use of eminent domain for the construction or expansion of a natural gas pipe line through land conserved by certain land trusts and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 4911. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award competitive grants to enhance collaboration between State child welfare and juvenile justice systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 4912. A bill to prohibit the recoupment of Federal disaster and emergency assistance from individuals and households, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H. Res. 659. A resolution affirming that States should maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State and private lands and that the President should not declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands (including the Outer Continental Shelf), State lands, private lands, or lands held in trust for an Indian Tribe unless such moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. SHALALA, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H. Res. 660. A resolution directing certain committees to continue their ongoing investigations as part of the existing House of Representatives inquiry into whether sufficient grounds exist for the House of Representatives to exercise its Constitutional power to impeach Donald John Trump, President of the United States of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H. Res. 661. A resolution authorizing the Office of General Counsel of the House of Representatives to retain private counsel, either for pay or pro bono, in support of the ongoing inquiry into whether sufficient grounds exist for the House of Representatives to exercise its Constitutional power to impeach President Donald John Trump; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. GABBARD:

H. Res. 662. A resolution urging the release of information regarding the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks upon the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 4894.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PETERSON:

H.R. 4895.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The ability to regulate interstate commerce and with foreign nations pursuant to

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3 of The U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia:

H.R. 4896.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 4897.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee:

H.R. 4898.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 4899.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, with respect to the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises," and to provide for the "general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 4900.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, with respect to the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises," and to provide for the "general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 4901.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; . . . 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

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 4902.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. ESTES:

H.R. 4903.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution

Section 5 of the 14th Amendment

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4904.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 4905.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 4906.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 4907.

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. GALLEGGO:

H.R. 4908.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sect 8, Clause 18

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 4909.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(Article I, Section 8, Clause 3)

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:

H.R. 4910.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: That Congress has the Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 4911.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 4912.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 35: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 38: Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 141: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 333: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 372: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 388: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 451: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 541: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 554: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 587: Mr. KELLER and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 616: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 649: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 737: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 763: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 836: Mrs. ROBY and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 837: Mr. KIND and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 912: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. RASKIN, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 945: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 961: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 1042: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 1043: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1110: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 1119: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 1120: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 1140: Ms. DEAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. GREEN

of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 1153: Mr. LUJAN.

H.R. 1154: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1161: Mr. PENCE.

- H.R. 1166: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 1329: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 1349: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1374: Mr. RESCHENTHALER and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1379: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 1380: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 1424: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 1434: Mr. ABRAHAM.
H.R. 1530: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 1533: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1550: Mr. ABRAHAM.
H.R. 1572: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 1601: Mr. COMER.
H.R. 1647: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 1695: Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 1713: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 1762: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1763: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 1771: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 1780: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1814: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 1816: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1819: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 1840: Mr. COHEN and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 1854: Mr. MASSIE and Mr. GRIFFITH.
H.R. 1897: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 1903: Ms. ADAMS and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 1953: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 1961: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2093: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2117: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2137: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 2146: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 2148: Ms. WATERS and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 2153: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. MENG, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. COOPER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. TRONE, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2166: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2258: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 2322: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 2382: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2404: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2412: Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 2434: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2435: Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 2478: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2482: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2491: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 2501: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 2529: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2573: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 2594: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama and Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 2602: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2620: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 2662: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 2683: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2689: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 2693: Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. COLE, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. MILLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BUCHSON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GIANFORTE, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, and Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 2694: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 2700: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 2771: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 2775: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 2788: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2808: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2812: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2881: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 2896: Mr. BERA and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 2903: Mr. ABRAHAM.
H.R. 2970: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 2985: Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. STEUBE, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 3077: Ms. DEAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. LAMB, Mr. SIRES, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. TRONE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. VISCLOSKY.
H.R. 3082: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 3103: Mr. OLSON and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 3107: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. LONG, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. HECK.
H.R. 3114: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 3128: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 3162: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.
H.R. 3180: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 3182: Mr. CASE, Mr. YOUNG, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 3224: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 3250: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 3287: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 3373: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 3414: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 3425: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 3460: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3463: Mr. ROUDA, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. RICHMOND.
H.R. 3495: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SMITH of Mis-souri, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3529: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 3559: Mr. KATKO and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 3598: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3654: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3657: Mr. CASE and Mr. WATKINS.
H.R. 3712: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 3742: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 3763: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 3797: Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 3824: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3851: Mrs. AXNE, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. LATTA, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3896: Mr. GALLEG0 and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3910: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 3911: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Ms. JACK-SON LEE.
H.R. 3956: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 3957: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 3975: Mr. KINZINGER.
H.R. 4038: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 4056: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 4141: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 4144: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 4183: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 4194: Mr. KILMER and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 4203: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 4219: Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 4228: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 4230: Mr. PAPPAS and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 4248: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 4249: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 4304: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 4307: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 4331: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. RYAN, and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 4350: Mr. POSEY and Mr. WESTERMAN.
H.R. 4399: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 4436: Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 4458: Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. EMMER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 4492: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 4506: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 4508: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4527: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 4580: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 4581: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 4636: Mr. MAST, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. ROO-NEY of Florida, Mr. YOHO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 4646: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 4650: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4686: Mr. HAGEDORN.
H.R. 4692: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 4694: Mr. HECK.
H.R. 4695: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. FOXF of North Carolina, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 4713: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 4719: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 4736: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 4738: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 4753: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 4754: Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. GALLEG0, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
H.R. 4767: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
H.R. 4779: Mr. GIANFORTE.
H.R. 4782: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 4788: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 4794: Mr. BRINDISI and Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 4801: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 4802: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 4820: Ms. MENG and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 4862: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ROGERS of Ken-tucky, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H. J. Res. 2: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. TAKANO.
H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. SIRES, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. BIGGS.
H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. KELLER.
H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. BUDD, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. CAR-SON of Indiana.
H. Con. Res. 65: Ms. DELBENE.
H. Con. Res. 68: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio and Mr. WALKER.
H. Res. 17: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. BERA.
H. Res. 23: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H. Res. 107: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Ms. SPANBERGER.
H. Res. 189: Ms. TITUS, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H. Res. 230: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 255: Ms. CHENEY.
H. Res. 269: Ms. FRANKEL.
H. Res. 296: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. BABIN.
H. Res. 349: Mr. HECK and Mr. MOULTON.
H. Res. 374: Mr. CORREA, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. DUNN, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H. Res. 517: Mr. RYAN and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
 H. Res. 546: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H. Res. 585: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
 H. Res. 631: Mrs. WALORSKI.
 H. Res. 633: Mr. GOODEN.
 H. Res. 642: Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H. Res. 649: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr.

DEUTCH, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

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 CURTIS, or a designee, to H.R. 823, the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy (CORE) Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.