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No. 192

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROSE of New York).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 3, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MAX ROSE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of light, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Send Your spirit of peace and calm, that all might have confidence in Your faithfulness to us, and that no matter what lies ahead, Your grace is abundantly available.

For millions of Americans, it is a season of anticipation of the coming of God's blessing. It is also a season of difficult memories for many because of addiction, divorce, or the first Christmastime without a loved one. Bless all who are in need of Your healing presence.

These same realities are shared by many in the people's House, even while they engage in ongoing tense and difficult negotiations and address contentious issues. Lord, have mercy on Your people, and provide the grace that is needed for the work of the House to be fruitful and beneficial for all Americans.

May all that is done in the days to come be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore 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.

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, December 3, 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 December 3, 2019, at 12:00 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1138.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF THE STATEN ISLAND COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

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

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my dear friends, Mendy Mirocznik and Scott Maurer, and the Staten Island Council of Jewish Organizations.

Every year, COJO puts on incredible events that celebrate Jewish tradition and bring together the Jewish community with other communities of faith from across Staten Island. Now, more than ever, this work is essential to maintaining and building upon the fabric of our great borough.

All too often, though, external forces work to separate communities and isolate them, which leads to polarization, misunderstanding, and fear.

Not with COJO, though. COJO works to build bridges between communities so that we can come together. Most importantly, COJO ensures the security of the Jewish community on Staten Island, which, unfortunately, feels more and more at risk due to recent events.

Across the country and around the world, we see a rising tide of anti-Semitism, from hate speech and graffiti in my district to terror attacks at synagogues across the country.

Now, more than ever, COJO's work is necessary, and I am proud to work with them each and every day to build a safer Staten Island for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, THE HONORABLE LANCE GOODEN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRONE) laid before the House the following communication from Ryan Ethington, Legislative Director, the Honorable LANCE GOODEN, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 2, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the

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

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



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Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, Ryan Ethington, have been served with a subpoena for testimony and documents issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

After consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

RYAN ETHINGTON,
Legislative Director,
Office of Congressman Lance Gooden.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2103(b), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following individual to the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress on the part of the House for a term of 6 years:

Mr. Robert Anacletus Underwood, Hagatna, Guam

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3:45 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1545

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLAY) at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

CITIZENSHIP FOR CHILDREN OF MILITARY MEMBERS AND CIVIL SERVANTS ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4803) to facilitate the automatic acquisition of citizenship for lawful permanent resident children of military and Federal Government personnel residing abroad, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4803

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 "Citizenship for Children of Military Members and Civil Servants Act".

SEC. 2. FACILITATING THE AUTOMATIC ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP FOR LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT CHILDREN OF MILITARY AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL RESIDING ABROAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1431) is amended—

(1) by striking the section header and inserting "CHILDREN BORN OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE; CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CITIZENSHIP AUTOMATICALLY ACQUIRED";

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) Subsection (a)(3) is deemed satisfied in the case of a child who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States if—

"(1) the child is residing in the legal and physical custody of a citizen parent who is—

"(A) stationed and residing abroad as an employee of the Government of the United States; or

"(B) residing abroad in marital union with an employee of the Government of the United States who is stationed abroad; or

"(2) the child is—

"(A) residing in the legal and physical custody of a citizen parent who is—

"(i) stationed and residing abroad as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; or

"(ii) authorized to accompany and reside abroad with a member of the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the member's official orders, and is so accompanying and residing abroad with the member in marital union; and

"(B) authorized to accompany such member and reside abroad with the member pursuant to the member's official orders, and is so accompanying and residing with the member.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 320 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 320. Children born outside the United States and lawfully admitted for permanent residence; conditions under which citizenship automatically acquired."

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 4803, the Citizenship for Children of Military Members and Civil Servants Act. This bipartisan legislation provides a simple solution to ease the burdens imposed by our current citizenship laws on those who have chosen to serve our Nation abroad, and their children.

Most children who are born outside the United States to U.S. citizen parents are deemed U.S. citizens at birth. But under our current citizenship laws, this process can be more complicated for children whose parents don't meet certain bureaucratic requirements related to residency, a concept that is generally defined according to where one physically resides.

This often affects military families and certain other Federal employees serving abroad. As a result, when establishing U.S. residency is not possible because of a parent's overseas service to the Nation, these families, who make great sacrifices for our country, are at a disadvantage.

Without access to a streamlined citizenship process, parents must either guide their children through a lengthy and expensive naturalization process or find some alternative way to establish U.S. residency, which may even require them to cut short their overseas service commitment to the armed services.

In August, Members on both sides of the aisle were taken aback by the administration's reversal of a 15-year-old policy that allowed families of military servicemembers and Federal Government employees to meet the residency requirement for acquisition of citizenship purposes while serving abroad.

H.R. 4803 will implement a small but important fix to our citizenship laws by restoring and codifying the previous policy and bringing consistency to what were once differing policy provisions between the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State.

H.R. 4803 will provide greater flexibility to individuals who have dedicated their lives and careers to serving our Nation by treating their children like other children of U.S. citizens who were born overseas, allowing them to be automatically recognized as U.S. citizens once certain conditions are met.

H.R. 4803 will thus eliminate the inconvenience, expense, and delays of the naturalization process that such children are required to undergo under current law and allow their parents to continue serving our Nation in the military without interruption.

I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), my friend and colleague, for partnering with me on this commonsense, bipartisan fix, as

well as Chairman SMITH, Ranking Member THORNBERRY, Subcommittee Chair LOFGREN, Subcommittee Ranking Member BUCK, along with Mr. GALLEG0 and Mr. LIEU. I appreciate their willingness to work across the aisle and to demonstrate that it is possible to find common ground on some immigration and nationality issues.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4803, the Citizenship for Children of Military Members and Civil Servants Act.

Most people believe that, in all circumstances, as long as one parent is a U.S. citizen, a child is automatically a U.S. citizen. In reality, the Immigration and Nationality Act lays out specific residency, physical presence, and other requirements for when a child is deemed a U.S. citizen and what procedures a parent must go through to claim that citizenship.

For instance, section 320 of the INA requires that a child of a U.S. citizen automatically becomes a U.S. citizen if the child is under the age of 18 and is "residing in the United States in the legal and physical custody of the citizen pursuant to a lawful admission for permanent residence."

This creates a problem for some U.S. citizens and their families who are serving overseas in the military or other U.S. Government positions and who cannot return to the United States.

Until very recently, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, USCIS, had been interpreting the term "residing in" to cover children of U.S. citizen government employees or members of the U.S. Armed Forces who were employed or stationed outside the U.S. That interpretation, however, was inconsistent with other parts of the INA and inconsistent, even, with the State Department's interpretation.

Thus, there were instances when a U.S. citizen parent was told by USCIS that their child was automatically a U.S. citizen, but when the parent tried to obtain a U.S. passport for the child, they were told that the child was not yet a U.S. citizen because the proper process had not been followed.

In late August, USCIS issued policy guidance aimed at correctly interpreting "residing in" to be consistent with the INA and the State Department's interpretation.

It should be noted that, even if H.R. 4803 is not enacted, the children affected by USCIS' new guidance will still be able to claim U.S. citizenship; however, their families will have to jump through many more hoops to do so.

Luckily, this issue affects fewer than 100 families per year, most of whom are cases of adoption or where the child is a teenager when the parent naturalizes.

USCIS was legally correct to do what it did, but we in Congress are also right to make the technical change that allows the affected child to be automatically considered a U.S. citizen.

The committee ranking member worked closely with Chairman NADLER to craft H.R. 4803. The bill deems the child of a U.S. citizen parent to be in compliance with the residence requirements of INA section 320 in circumstances where: one, the U.S. citizen parent is an employee of the U.S. Government stationed abroad or a spouse of that employee residing abroad with that employee; or, two, the U.S. citizen parent is a member of the Armed Forces stationed abroad or spouse of that member residing abroad with that member, and the child is authorized to and is accompanying the member.

The bill ensures that children of U.S. Armed Forces members and U.S. Government personnel are not disadvantaged merely because their parents' service to our country requires them to be deployed abroad.

I am pleased that the legislative process worked as it should, that Republicans and Democrats saw a legal issue that needed to be fixed and we worked together to pass the affecting legislation.

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

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

This bipartisan legislation would provide greater flexibility and support to those who have dedicated their careers to serving our Nation when they have children born abroad.

I again thank my colleagues for the bipartisan nature of the work and support of this bill. I urge all my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4803, the Citizenship for Children of Military Members and Civil Servants Act.

I applaud Judiciary Chairman JERROLD NADLER (D-NY) and House Judiciary Ranking Member DOUG COLLINS (R-GA) for introducing this bipartisan legislation aimed to fix a problem in current citizenship laws.

The current citizenship law implemented by this Administration in October, serves as a disadvantage to certain children who are born abroad and reside with a parent serving overseas in the military or as a federal government employee.

Under current law, such children are required to establish U.S. residency in order to obtain citizenship, which can be difficult when a parent is stationed overseas.

This small but important change is the necessary fix for U.S. armed forces and in federal government positions overseas.

I am glad we could work together to introduce this bipartisan legislation that provides greater flexibility and support to those who have dedicated their careers to serving our nation.

American citizens who are deployed members of our military or government officials working abroad should have confidence their children will receive U.S. citizenship.

Military families are already making tremendous sacrifices to serve our country abroad and the children should not have to be penalized.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4803 because our military families should not have to deal with the bureaucracy of this Administration for their children to be United States citizens.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4803, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADVANCING MUTUAL INTERESTS AND GROWING OUR SUCCESS ACT

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 565) to include Portugal in the list of foreign states whose nationals are eligible for admission into the United States as E1 and E2 non-immigrants if United States nationals are treated similarly by the Government of Portugal, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 565

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act" or the "AMIGOS Act".

SEC. 2. NONIMMIGRANT TRADERS AND INVESTORS.

For purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)), Portugal shall be considered to be a foreign state described in such section if the Government of Portugal provides similar non-immigrant status to nationals of the United States.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the AMIGOS Act is a bipartisan bill that I introduced, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA), my colleague, to encourage greater investment and trade between the United States and Portugal.

H.R. 565 makes Portuguese nationals eligible for E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrant visas if the Government of Portugal provides similar nonimmigrant status to U.S. nationals. Access to these investor visas will allow Portuguese investors to support projects in the United States, which will benefit our economy as well as that of Portugal.

As one of the first countries to recognize the United States after the Revolutionary War, Portugal is one of our closest economic partners and strongest allies. Today, the United States maintains that longstanding relationship as the fifth largest export market for Portugal and its largest trading partner outside of the European Union.

I am proud to represent the First District of Rhode Island, home to one of the country's largest and most vibrant Portuguese communities, a community that has made outstanding contributions in the arts, culture, business, and public service in this country for many decades.

From 2010–2015, we saw a 30 percent increase in trade between the United States and Portugal. 2015 also marked the year that the United States became Portugal's largest trading partner outside the European Union, with bilateral trade reaching \$4.2 billion. Bilateral trade in goods and services between the United States and Portugal has continued to grow, with a 9 percent increase from \$8 billion in 2018 when compared to just a year earlier. There are currently over 130 American companies operating in Portugal in a wide range of economic sectors, including pharmaceutical, chemical, technology, banking, and health sectors.

In 2018, the United States' direct investment position in Portugal was \$2.8 billion, an increase of 37 percent from 2017. The direct investment position from Portugal in the United States, however, experienced a 3.5 percent decrease to \$1 billion from 2017 to 2018.

While the majority of the countries within the European Union had pre-existing bilateral investor treaties with the United States before joining the EU, Portugal did not and is one of the only five EU countries whose citizens are not currently eligible for E-1 or E-2 visas.

In the absence of a bilateral treaty, which Portugal cannot enter due to the rules of the European Union, Congress has the power to authorize E-1 and E-2 benefits to other countries; and we have exercised our authority to do so for both Israel in 2012 and New Zealand just last year. I am pleased to lead the effort to do the same for Portugal.

Foreign direct investment plays a significant role in the U.S. economy. One of the most important factors in encouraging investments in the United States is the availability of business-related visas, like nonimmigrant E-1 and E-2 visas. Allowing Portuguese citizens access to conduct substantial trade between the United States and Portugal or invest a substantial amount of capital in the United States to qualify for nonimmigrant E-1 and E-2 visas will help strengthen U.S.-Portugal ties and promote an increase in Portugal's investments in the United States.

Extending visas to Portugal not only gives Portuguese businesses an opportunity to invest in the United States, but it is a mutually beneficial relationship that promotes jobs in both countries and growth in United States businesses and our economy.

□ 1600

I am proud to lead this effort to support our ally and friend, Portugal. I want to thank Chairman NADLER for his strong support of this legislation and for bringing this bill to the floor today. I encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 565, the AMIGOS Act.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman said, currently the nationals of 84 countries are eligible for E-1 and/or E-2 status. During fiscal year 2017, about 48,000 E-1 and E-2 visas were issued.

In the past, countries became eligible for these programs through treaties signed with the U.S. However, in 2003, the Judiciary Committee reached an understanding with the U.S. Trade Representative that no immigration provisions were to be included in future trade agreements. Henceforth, legislation would be required to add countries.

This bill would make Portuguese nationals eligible for E-1 and E-2 visas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, which will strengthen the really important and historical relationship between the United States and Portugal, which will help to promote economic growth in both of our countries, lead to the creation of good paying jobs, and really strengthen the long and important economic relationship between our two great countries.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 565, "The Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act" or AMIGOS Act.

Despite deep ties with Portugal, it remains one of only five EU countries whose citizens are ineligible for E-1 and E-2 visas.

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, nationals of countries with which the United

States maintains a treaty of commerce and navigation may be admitted temporarily to the United States to engage in international trade, an E-1 visa, or to develop and direct an investment enterprise, E-2 visa.

E-1 and E-2 visas may be granted to individual traders and investors or to employees of organizational traders and investors.

Applicants for E-1 and E-2 visas must generally demonstrate the existence of a bilateral treaty of commerce and navigation between the applicant's country of nationality and the United States.

Some treaties allow for the admission of both E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrants, while others allow for the admission of only E-1 or E-2 nonimmigrants.

In addition, the visa applicant must be a national of the treaty country.

If the applicant is an employee of an organizational trader or investor, both the applicant and the organization must possess the nationality of the treaty country.

The nationality of the organization is determined by the nationality of the individual owners—at least 50 percent of the organization must be owned by nationals of the treaty country.

The enterprise must be more than marginal and must generate income beyond that which is required to provide a minimal living for the investor and their family.

An individual investor must be coming to the United States to develop and direct the business.

An applicant who is an employee of an organizational trader or investor must be coming to the United States to fulfill an executive or supervisory position or possess skills that are essential to the firm's U.S. operations.

Spouses and minor children accompanying or following to join the principal E-1 or E-2 nonimmigrant will be admitted for the same period of stay as the principal trader or investor.

Congress has the ability to take action to improve the historical relationship between the United States and Portugal.

If H.R. 565 is enacted, Portuguese nationals would become eligible for E-1 and E-2 visas, but only after an agreement for reciprocal treatment between Portugal and the United States is finalized.

In 2012, Congress passed—and the president signed into law—H.R. 3992 to permit Israeli nationals to participate in the E-2 treaty investor program. However, Israeli nationals did not have the ability to apply for E-2 visas until May 1, 2019, when an agreement with Israel was finalized and took effect.

It was favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee without amendment by voice vote; passed by the House on motion to suspend the rules (371 to 0) and passed by the Senate, without amendment, by Unanimous Consent.

Similarly, S. 2245, the "Knowledgeable Innovators and Worthy Investors (KIWI) Act," became law on August 1, 2018, but New Zealanders were unable to apply for E-1 and E-2 visas until June 10, 2019 when an agreement for reciprocal treatment took effect.

It was Discharged by the Senate Judiciary Committee by Unanimous Consent and passed by the Senate without amendment by Unanimous Consent; passed by the House on motion to suspend the rules by voice vote.

The last two bills to add countries to the E-1 and E-2 visa programs passed Congress without controversy.

Portugal is a longstanding United States ally, with “bilateral ties dating from the earliest years of the United States, when Portugal recognized the United States in 1791 following the Revolutionary War.”

The United States is also Portugal’s largest trading partner outside the European Union (EU), with bilateral trade in goods and services reaching \$8 billion in 2018, a 9 percent increase from the previous year.

Similarly, U.S. direct investment in Portugal reached \$2.1 billion in 2017, with U.S. companies playing a significant role, investing in the Portuguese banking, pharmaceutical, and chemical industries.

Both countries have also agreed to a bilateral income tax agreement to prevent double taxation.

Portuguese participation in the E–1 and E–2 visa programs will deepen an already strong bilateral trade and investment relationship, and benefit business communities in both countries.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 565, “The Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act” or AMIGOS Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 565, 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.

GOOD CONDUCT TIME CREDITS FOR CERTAIN ELDERLY NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4018) to provide that the amount of time that an elderly offender must serve before being eligible for placement in home detention is to be reduced by the amount of good time credits earned by the prisoner, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4018

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

SECTION 1. GOOD CONDUCT TIME CREDITS FOR CERTAIN ELDERLY NONVIOLENT OFFENDERS.

Section 231(g)(5)(A)(ii) of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541(g)(5)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking “to which the offender was sentenced” and inserting “reduced by any credit toward the service of the prisoner’s sentence awarded under section 3624(b) of title 18, United States Code”.

SEC. 2. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that

such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4018 is a modest, but important, bill that I introduced with Ranking Member COLLINS to address an inadvertent drafting error in the Second Chance Act, one that has prevented elderly offenders who qualify for early release under a pilot program for compassionate release from receiving credit for the good conduct time they have accrued while in custody.

Our Nation’s Federal prison population is rapidly aging. Of the 1.5 million adults currently in State and Federal prisons, there has been a 300 percent spike in the elderly population since 1999. By 2050, it is estimated that one-third of the prison population of the United States will be over age 50.

Today more people die of old age in U.S. prisons than ever before, and from 2001 to 2007 alone, nearly 8,500 people over age 55 died behind bars. The Federal prisoner reentry initiative, a pilot program created under the Second Chance Act, allows offenders who are elderly and have served at least two-thirds of their sentence to petition for release from prison and to serve their remaining term of imprisonment in a halfway house. This program is not only humane, it is fiscally responsible.

The increasing number of elderly prisoners is leading to soaring costs for the Bureau of Prisons. With a more elderly prisoner population, prison infrastructure must be outfitted or equipped to accommodate the unique needs of elderly prisoners. Prisons need to be outfitted with ramps, lower bed heights, bunk beds eliminated, handrails installed in showers, and other structural changes. Also, prison staff need to be trained to work with elderly prisoners and move elderly prisoners around the facilities.

We imprison too many elderly inmates unnecessarily for far too long, and the data reveals that the recidivism rate is reduced dramatically as the population ages. Good conduct time is provided to all prisoners who have satisfactory behavior in the Bureau of Prisons. A prisoner can earn 54 days of good conduct time or days off their sentence per year, however, due to an inadvertent error in the Federal

prisoner reentry initiative, elderly inmates are not permitted to receive credit for good conduct.

Elderly inmates, who otherwise have satisfactory behavior, should not lose the good conduct time they have earned solely as a result of this drafting error. Such an unjust result was not the intent of Congress when drafting the Second Chance Act, as the intent behind this compassionate program is to release a vulnerable population from prison when they present little risk to their communities.

H.R. 4018 would correct this problem, and therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4018, the elderly offender good conduct time legislation. Last year, Ranking Member COLLINS and Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES led the way in drafting and shepherding through Congress the First Step Act. Attorney General Barr has repeatedly stated his intent to fully implement the provisions of the act.

Our job as legislators in this space is twofold; first, to conduct oversight to ensure the First Step Act is responsibly implemented; and, two, to address issues in that implementation.

One such technical issue is addressed by H.R. 4018. This bill would allow the Bureau of Prisons to transfer eligible elderly, nonviolent offenders from BOP facilities into home confinement when they have reached 60 years of age and served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment to which they were sentenced.

This is a bill technical in nature designed to correct a flaw in the First Step Act that will promote fairness in the implementation of good conduct time, as reformed in the First Step Act, and ensure our prisons do not become nursing homes. I believe that if we do not ensure that this act works, we will lose credibility with the American people, and any future efforts to reform our criminal justice system will fail.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same. I thank the gentleman for his support of this fine legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CLINE, Chairman NADLER, Ranking Member COLLINS, and Mr. JEFFRIES for their leadership on this effort.

Mr. Speaker, the process for earning time off for good conduct in prison is important as a matter of fairness and also effective prison administration.

Individuals who earn good conduct time should not lose credit for this time because of an error in a statute, and elderly, nonviolent offenders should receive credit for the time they have earned.

Therefore, H.R. 4018 is required to address an unfortunate, inadvertent

error. I am glad that it will. I appreciate the support, and for all of these reasons I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this good, bipartisan bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4018, 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.

SUPPORT FOR THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS (TB), MALARIA, AND ITS SIXTH REPLENISHMENT

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 517) supporting the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and its Sixth Replenishment, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 517

Whereas the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria is an effective partnership of governments, the private sector, civil society, and affected communities to transform the response to these epidemics;

Whereas since the Global Fund's creation in 2002, and in close cooperation with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), more than 32,000,000 lives have been saved in countries where the Global Fund invests;

Whereas the Global Fund has contributed to extraordinary improvements in global health, including by helping to reduce by half the number of AIDS-related deaths since 2005, contributing to a 37-percent decline in TB deaths from 2000 to 2016, and a 60-percent decline in the number of malaria deaths since 2000;

Whereas the Global Fund and its partners work to uphold a steadfast commitment to transparency and accountability, receiving high marks in multilateral aid reviews and by independent watchdogs;

Whereas despite progress achieved to date in combating AIDS, TB, and malaria, significant challenges threaten future progress, including drug and insecticide resistance, reaching marginalized and vulnerable populations, and complacency in the fight against infectious diseases;

Whereas United States leadership has been critical to the Global Fund's success as its largest donor and through its oversight role on the Board of the Global Fund;

Whereas the Global Fund amplifies and supports the results of United States bilateral health programs, including the PEPFAR, the President's Malaria Initiative, and the United States Agency for International Development TB program;

Whereas a statutory cap on United States contributions to the Global Fund has successfully leveraged increased contributions from other donors in prior Global Fund replenishments;

Whereas the United Kingdom and Japan, for example, already have pledged significant

increases to the Global Fund for the Sixth Replenishment;

Whereas the Global Fund's requirements for cofinancing have spurred domestic investments, with recipient countries committing 41 percent more of their own funding to fight AIDS, TB, and malaria for 2018 to 2020 compared to 2015 to 2017;

Whereas recipient countries are expected to increase their co-financing by 48 percent, growing to \$46,000,000,000 from 2021 to 2023; and

Whereas with these resources secured, the Global Fund projects it will reduce the number of deaths due to AIDS, TB, and malaria by nearly 50 percent, avert 234,000,000 infections or disease cases, and save an additional 16,000,000 lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) encourages the Global Fund and its partners to continue their valuable contributions to end the epidemics of AIDS, TB, and malaria;

(2) affirms previous commitments of the United States to providing 33 percent of the budget to the Global Fund, including for the Sixth Global Fund Replenishment held on October 10, 2019, in Lyon, France, as demonstrated by the \$1,560,000,000 provided by H.R. 2839 in the 116th Congress (providing FY2020 appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs), as passed by the House of Representatives;

(3) urges donor countries to step up the fight and increase their pledges for the Sixth Global Fund Replenishment and supports continued diplomatic engagement to improve burden sharing;

(4) urges Global Fund recipient countries to continue to make and meet ambitious cofinancing commitments to sustain progress in ending the epidemics of AIDS, TB, and malaria; and

(5) encourages United States bilateral aid programs to continue their collaboration with the Global Fund to maximize the lifesaving impact of global health investments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs).

□ 1615

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIREs. 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. Res. 517.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, there is no better example of American interests and values intersecting in our foreign policy than global health issues.

On the one hand, global health challenges are strategic challenges. Countries and communities with poor access to healthcare are less productive, less stable, less able to act as strong partners. Unchecked, pandemics can blow across borders and make their way to our own shores, threatening the American people, so we have a real interest

in working to tackle global health problems.

At the same time, we, as Americans, want to see people everywhere lead healthy, happy lives, and access to healthcare allows more people to pursue greater opportunity.

That is why, over the last two decades, the Global Fund has been such a remarkable foreign policy initiative. It has helped reduce by half the number of AIDS-related deaths worldwide since 2005. From 2000 to 2016, it contributed to a 37 percent decline in tuberculosis deaths. Since the year 2000, the Global Fund has helped reduce the number of deaths from malaria by 60 percent.

America's contributions to the Global Fund have helped to fund these vital programs, and our leadership has helped drive billions in additional investments from other donors and recipient states. In October, the Global Fund received pledges of more than \$14 billion for the next 3 years from 75 donors. Sixteen million people will benefit from this lifesaving assistance.

This is work that we should all be proud of. It has helped advance core American interests around the world. It has shown the character of our country, our spirit of generosity and compassion.

It is essential that the Global Fund's work continues. That is why I am proud to support this measure from Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL. This resolution puts the House on the record reaffirming our support for the Global Fund, reiterating how important its work is. It says that the funding the House already approved for next year shall go forward because the Global Fund's future success depends on American involvement.

The Global Fund has built a tremendous record of success. We need to keep that record going so that we can continue to help people around the world withstand life-threatening but preventable diseases.

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, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 517, a resolution by Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL, supporting the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

The Global Fund is a financing partnership of governments, private donors, and civil societies that have a shared purpose of ending HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. Since its founding in 2002, the Global Fund is credited with saving millions of lives.

Nor is our contribution to combat these diseases limited to the Global Fund. As my colleagues know, since its inception in 2002, the Global Fund has worked with U.S. programs, such as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, or PEPFAR, which has radically and positively changed the course of health outcomes.

President Bush initiated the PEPFAR program, which has been transformative in so many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. According to PEPFAR's latest data, over 18 million lives have been saved due to PEPFAR's intervention.

I would note the success in blocking mother-to-child transmission of AIDS during pregnancy. At the end of September 2019, Mr. Speaker, over 2.6 million babies born of HIV-infected mothers have been born HIV free.

In addition to President Bush's extraordinary leadership, we should also note the lasting reforms and contributions of Mark Dybul. Mark served as the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator from 2006 to 2009, implementing PEPFAR during that critical period. He then went on to serve as the executive director of the Global Fund, instituting reforms such that we stand here today recognizing the critical role that the Global Fund is playing in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Among other things, Mark insisted on the key role that faith-based organizations play in the fight against the spread of HIV. Africa, in particular, is a faith-based continent, and to neglect the role of the churches, as some had advocated at the time, would be to neglect the single most important grassroots institution in the lives of the people on the continent.

Mark also spearheaded risk avoidance strategies, including keeping adolescent girls in school, which has proven critical in delaying the onset of sexual activity and reducing the transmission of AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, the American people allocate \$6 billion a year to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, or PEPFAR, which Congress extended for another 5 years via legislation that I authored with Democrat BARBARA LEE and that President Trump signed into law on December 11 last year.

Along with funds we dedicate in USAID's global health account to combat AIDS, TB, and malaria, our contributions to PEPFAR and the Global Fund make our global leadership unparalleled in the entire world. And it is not just simply providing funds. It is the leadership and commitment to excellence demonstrated by people such as our Global AIDS Coordinator today, Deborah Birx, and her team, which makes our commitment so impactful.

Yet, to sustain its progress, the Global Fund needs at least \$14 billion over the next 3 years. To help the fund reach its goal, the U.S. commitment would need to be \$1.56 billion. I am happy to say, 2 months ago, the Global Fund held its replenishment meeting, where pledge amounts for the next 3 years were submitted. The United States Government pledged \$1.56 billion, with other donors coming to the table to help the Global Fund raise the critically needed money.

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership, and also Chairman ENGEL as well as Mr. SMITH for their commitment on this and so many issues.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 517. This important resolution reaffirms our commitment to ending AIDS and calls on our government to maintain its historic contribution to the Global Fund.

As one of the original authors of the Global Fund and as co-chair of the HIV/AIDS Caucus, I am pleased that we are moving this bill forward.

This legislation has one of the greatest impacts on lives of people around the world. Since 2002, the Global Fund and PEPFAR have saved 32 million lives. That is 32 million lives. That is unbelievable.

What is more, the Global Fund has cut the number of AIDS-related deaths in half since 2005 and helped to reduce TB deaths by 37 percent.

Mr. Speaker, our country's strong support of this program, which has been bipartisan, coupled with new scientific advances, has helped us turn the tide on achieving an AIDS-free generation.

Just this year, during the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment Conference, the United States maintained its strong commitment to \$1.56 billion a year. That is a 33 percent contribution to this important fund.

I am glad that we are here today to reaffirm our commitment to the Global Fund and its sixth replenishment fund. The bipartisan and multilateral commitment to this program cannot be overstated.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to close by lifting up the legacy of my predecessor, a great statesman, Congressman Ron Dellums, who inspired my legislation to establish the framework for the Global Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my partner, Republican Congressman Jim Leach, for his spirit of bipartisanship in helping me get this bill through the Banking and Financial Services Committee; former President Bill Clinton, who signed the Global AIDS and TB Relief Act of 2000 to establish the Global Fund; and, of course, the late Kofi Annan, who served as Secretary General of the United Nations and who boldly took this idea to the U.N. and led the global effort for support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this resolution, vote "yes" to saving lives.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank everyone for being here today. Sunday, of course, was World AIDS Day, and we led a delegation to the United Nations. We had high-level meetings, and everyone applauded the United States for its leadership.

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

consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlemen from New Jersey, Mr. SMITH and Mr. SIREs, and Mr. ENGEL for their hard work on this important resolution that I support, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Over the last 17 years, 32 million lives have been saved as a result of the Global Fund partnering with U.S. programs to change the course of health outcomes. Yet, there is much more work to do. The Global Fund set a fundraising goal of \$14 billion over the next 3 years in order to save an additional 16 million lives.

Since 2003, the United States has been a longtime and consistent partner of the Global Fund and the largest bilateral donor. The U.S. has historically provided \$1 for every \$2 raised by other donors.

Our contributions have been an effective tool to leverage other donors and secure greater commitments. However, uncertainty over final spending bills has complicated the U.S. contribution. That is why my friend Chairman ENGEL and I introduced this resolution, to reaffirm our commitment to the Global Fund and assure our donors of this U.S. commitment.

In October, pledge amounts for the next 3 years were submitted, and I am pleased that this resolution played a role in affirming the U.S. commitment to the Global Fund and helped spur more donors to step up to the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, and I also hope that we can consider a final appropriation bill soon that provides the necessary \$1.56 billion over the next 3 years to the Global Fund.

Rarely, Mr. Speaker, in this Chamber do we pass laws and resolutions that have such a direct impact on the lives of others. That is the true calling, the true mission, that I think we share on both sides of the aisle, to make this world a better place. This resolution will certainly do that.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, a lot of factors have come together over nearly 20 years to account for the success of the Global Fund, but in my view, the most crucial piece of the puzzle has been American leadership.

I worry about what has happened to American leadership in recent years. I worry when an American administration sends budget after budget to Capitol Hill asking us to slash our investments in diplomacy and development by a third. I worry about the message that sends to the rest of the world,

about the lives which could be lost if we reduce our commitment to the fund, and about what it could mean for all the success that efforts like the Global Fund have achieved.

Mr. Speaker, it is important today that the House send this message, that we express our clear support for the Global Fund and our support for bringing American leadership to bear on global health challenges.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H. Res. 517, which I have proudly cosponsored. This resolution reaffirms our nation's commitment to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Amid the worldwide progress that has been made to counter these diseases, it is critical that we maintain our financial contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

As the first registered nurse elected to Congress, I wholeheartedly support the funding of efforts to prevent and eradicate infectious diseases. The Global Fund is the world's largest supporter of prevention, treatment, and care programs for AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. With these investments, it has decreased the number of AIDS-related deaths by half since 2005, contributed to a 37 percent decline in tuberculosis deaths from 2000 to 2016, and facilitated a 60 percent decline in the number of malaria deaths since 2000.

On behalf of families and young children across the world, it is our duty to advance the resources needed to address health in all our communities. We must maintain our longstanding commitment to the Global Fund. This is a critical commitment to saving lives, averting new cases, and increasing the ability of people around the world to withstand life-threatening but preventable diseases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MALINOWSKI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 517, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

END NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES ACT

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3460) to facilitate effective research on and treatment of neglected tropical diseases through coordinated international efforts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3460

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 “End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

Sec. 3. Statement of policy.

Sec. 4. Findings.

Sec. 5. Definition.

Sec. 6. Rule of construction.

Sec. 7. Expansion of United States Agency for International Development Neglected Tropical Diseases Program.

Sec. 8. Actions by Department of State.

Sec. 9. Multilateral development and health institutions.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to support a broad range of implementation and research and development activities that work toward the achievement of cost-effective and sustainable treatment, control, and, where possible, elimination of neglected tropical diseases for the economic and social well-being of all people.

SEC. 4. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified 17 neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). Approximately 2 billion people, almost one-third of the world's population, are at risk of contracting an NTD, and more than 1.4 billion people are currently afflicted with 1 or more NTDs.

(2) In 2013, WHO adopted a comprehensive resolution on NTDs recognizing that increased national and international investments in prevention and control of neglected tropical diseases have succeeded in improving health and social well-being in many countries.

(3) NTDs have an enormous impact in terms of disease burden and quality of life. NTDs cause the loss of up to 534,000 lives and 57 million disability-adjusted life-years each year. NTDs surpass both malaria and tuberculosis in causing greater loss of life-years to disability and premature death. Many NTDs cause disfigurement and disability, leading to stigma, social discrimination, and societal marginalization.

(4) NTDs create an economic burden of billions of dollars through the loss of productivity and high costs of health care required for treatment. People afflicted by NTDs are less productive than their healthy counterparts. NTDs jeopardize the ability of people to attend work and school, or to produce at full capacity. For example, controlling one NTD, hookworm, in children can result in a 43-percent increase in future wage earnings.

(5) The social, economic, and health burden of NTDs falls primarily on low- and middle-income countries, where access to safe water, sanitation, and health care is limited. At least 100 countries face 2 endemic NTD burdens, and 30 countries carry 6 or more endemic NTDs.

(6) NTDs are not confined to the developing world, however. Several NTD outbreaks have been reported in the United States and other developed countries, especially among the poor. In the United States, NTDs disproportionately affect people living in poverty, and especially minorities, including up to 2.8 million African Americans with toxocariasis and 300,000 or more people, mostly Hispanic Americans, with Chagas disease.

(7) Many NTDs can be controlled, prevented, and even eliminated using low-cost, effective, and feasible solutions. Understanding the economic burden of NTDs on productivity and health care costs can help to assure governments and donors that the resources directed toward NTDs represent a good investment.

(8) Research and development efforts are immediately needed for all NTDs, especially those for which limited or no treatment currently exists.

(9) Critical to developing robust NTD control strategies are epidemiological data that

identify at-risk populations, ensure appropriate treatment frequency, and inform decisions about when treatment can be reduced or stopped.

(10) Of the 14 most common NTDs, roughly 80 percent of infections are caused by soil-transmitted helminths (STH) and schistosomiasis. STH are a group of 3 parasitic worms (roundworms, whipworms, and hookworms) that afflict more than 1 billion people worldwide, including 600 million school-age children, of whom more than 300 million suffer from severe morbidity. Schistosomiasis is another helminth infection affecting at least 200 million people in developing countries, but some estimates indicate that the true number of people affected may be double or even triple that number.

(11) The benefits of deworming are immediate and enduring. A rigorous randomized controlled trial has shown school-based deworming treatment to reduce school absenteeism by 25 percent. School-based deworming also benefits young siblings and other children who live nearby but are too young to be treated, leading to large cognitive improvements equivalent to half a year of schooling.

SEC. 5. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term “neglected tropical diseases” or “NTDs”—

(1) means infections caused by pathogens, including viruses, bacteria, protozoa, and helminths that disproportionately impact individuals living in extreme poverty, especially in developing countries; and

(2) includes—

(A) Buruli ulcer (*Mycobacterium Ulcerans* infection);

(B) Chagas disease;

(C) dengue or severe dengue fever;

(D) dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease);

(E) echinococcosis;

(F) foodborne trematodiasis;

(G) human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness);

(H) leishmaniasis;

(I) leprosy;

(J) lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis);

(K) onchocerciasis (river blindness);

(L) scabies;

(M) schistosomiasis;

(N) soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH) (roundworm, whipworm, and hookworm);

(O) taeniasis/cysticercosis;

(P) trachoma; and

(Q) yaws (endemic treponematoses).

SEC. 6. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to increase authorizations of appropriations for the United States Agency for International Development.

SEC. 7. EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since fiscal year 2006, the United States Government has been an essential leader in global efforts to control seven targeted neglected tropical diseases: lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), onchocerciasis (river blindness), schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis (roundworm, whipworm, and hookworm), and trachoma. Additional information suggests that such efforts could also produce collateral benefits for at least three other neglected tropical diseases: foodborne trematodiasis, scabies, and yaws (endemic treponematoses).

(2) The United States Government is a partner in the London Declaration on Neglected Tropical Diseases (2012), which represents a new, coordinated international push to accelerate progress toward eliminating or controlling 10 NTDs by 2020.

(3) While many of the most common NTDs have safe, easy to use, and effective treatments, treatment options for the NTDs with the highest death rates, including human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), visceral leishmaniasis, and Chagas disease, are extremely limited.

(4) The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Neglected Tropical Diseases Program has made important and substantial contributions to the global fight to control and eliminate 5 of the most common NTDs. Leveraging more than \$15,700,000,000 in donated medicines, USAID has supported the distribution of more than 1 billion treatments in 31 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

(5) Since 2014, the USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program has been investing in research and development for the treatment of certain NTDs to ensure that promising new breakthrough medicines can be rapidly evaluated, registered, and made available to patients.

(6) The USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program is a clear example of a successful public-private partnership between the Government and the private sector and should be judiciously expanded, as practicable and appropriate.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, should—

(1) provide integrated drug treatment packages to as many individuals suffering from NTDs or at risk of acquiring NTDs, including individuals displaced by manmade and natural disasters, as logistically feasible;

(2) better integrate NTD control and treatment tools and approaches into complementary development and global health programs by coordinating, to the extent practicable and appropriate, across multiple sectors, including those relating to HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, education, nutrition, other infectious diseases, maternal and child health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene;

(3) establish low-cost, high-impact community- and school-based NTD programs to reach large at-risk populations, including school-age children, with integrated drug treatment packages, as feasible;

(4) as opportunities emerge and resources allow, engage in research and development of new tools and approaches to reach the goals relating to the elimination of NTDs as set forth by the 2012 World Health Organization publication “Accelerating Work to Overcome the Global Impact of Neglected Tropical Diseases: A Roadmap for Implementation”, including for Chagas disease, Guinea worm, human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), leprosy, and visceral leishmaniasis; and

(5) monitor research on and developments in the prevention and treatment of other NTDs so breakthroughs can be incorporated into the USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program, as practicable and appropriate.

(c) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—The Administrator of USAID should incorporate the following priorities into the USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act):

(1) Planning for and conducting robust monitoring and evaluation of program investments in order to accurately measure impact, identify and share lessons learned, and inform future NTD control and elimination strategies.

(2) Coordinating program activities with complementary USAID development and global health programs, including programs relating to water, sanitation, and hygiene, food and nutrition security, and education

(both primary and secondary), in order to advance the goals of the London Declaration on Neglected Tropical Diseases (2012).

(3) Including morbidity management in treatment plans for high-burden NTDs.

(4) Incorporating NTDs included in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 into the program as opportunities emerge, to the extent practicable and appropriate.

(5) Continuing investments in the research and development of new tools and approaches that complement existing research investments and ensure that new discoveries make it through the pipeline and become available to individuals who need them most.

SEC. 8. ACTIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) OFFICE OF THE GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR.—It is the sense of Congress that the Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally should fully consider evolving research on the impact of NTDs on efforts to control HIV/AIDS when making future programming decisions, as necessary and appropriate.

(b) GLOBAL PROGRAMMING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State should encourage the Global Fund to take into consideration evolving research on the impact of NTDs on efforts to control HIV/AIDS when making programming decisions, particularly with regard to female genital schistosomiasis, which studies suggest may be one of the most significant cofactors in the AIDS epidemic in Africa, as necessary and appropriate.

(2) GLOBAL FUND.—In this subsection, the term “Global Fund” means the public-private partnership known as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria established pursuant to Article 80 of the Swiss Civil Code.

(c) G-20 COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Office of Global Health Diplomacy, should encourage G-20 countries to significantly increase their role in the control and elimination of NTDs.

SEC. 9. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.—Congress finds that the treatment of NTDs, including community- and school-based deworming programs, can be a highly cost-effective intervention, and schools can serve as an effective delivery mechanism for reaching large numbers of children with safe treatment for soil-transmitted helminthiases (roundworm, whipworm, and hookworm) in particular.

(b) UNITED NATIONS.—The President should direct the United States permanent representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to urge the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme to—

(1) ensure the dissemination of best practices and programming on NTDs to governments and make data accessible to practitioners in an open and timely fashion;

(2) highlight impacts of community- and school-based deworming programs on children's health and education, emphasizing the cost-effectiveness of such programs;

(3) encourage governments to implement deworming campaigns at the national level;

(4) consider the designation of a portion of grant funds of the institutions to deworming initiatives and cross-sectoral collaboration with water, sanitation, and hygiene efforts and nutrition or education programming, as practicable and appropriate;

(5) encourage accurate monitoring and evaluation of NTD programs, including deworming programs; and

(6) engage governments in cross-border initiatives for the treatment, control, preven-

tion, and elimination of NTDs, and assist in developing transnational agreements, when and where necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs).

□ 1630

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIREs. 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. 3460.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me start by thanking Mr. SMITH from New Jersey, a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for his hard work on this bill, which seeks to make progress on this pressing global health challenge.

There is a category of diseases—what we call neglected tropical diseases—that pack a particularly nasty punch on populations living in poverty without adequate sanitation. These are precisely the kinds of diseases that hold entire communities back. They drive up health costs, lead to lost wages, undercut productivity, and deprive children of the shot at a better future.

What is especially wrenching about these diseases is that they cause all this harm, despite the fact that we have the tools to combat them. Very elementary public health efforts can stop these diseases in their tracks: research, drug distribution, and basic public health intervention. Yet these diseases affect more than 1 billion people around the world, according to the World Health Organization.

To its credit, USAID is already focusing on these diseases. The Agency's Neglected Tropical Disease Program has worked to distribute nearly \$16 billion worth of donated medicines in more than 30 countries. It is a good start, but these efforts aren't yet equal to the challenge.

This legislation underscores the serious challenge posed by neglected tropical diseases and encourages USAID to expand its work to grapple with this problem. It also sets up a stronger diplomatic approach for dealing with these diseases by requiring the State Department to push for broader action through the U.N., the Global Fund, and the G-20.

In short, this measure pushes for a smart, broad-based effort for getting at these preventable diseases.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support it, and 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, I thank Mr. SIREs for his strong support for this legislation and for his leadership on neglected tropical diseases. I thank my other colleagues, Mr. McCAUL and, of course, Ms. BASS, who has also been a great supporter of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, neglected tropical diseases, or NTDs, are a group of parasitic and bacterial diseases, including worms, which blind, disfigure, and sometimes kill victims from among the world's poorest people, trapping the most marginalized communities in cycles of poverty. There are numerous examples of them, including Chagas, dengue, and leprosy.

Can you believe, Mr. Speaker, that there are over 200,000 cases of leprosy in the world today? And there is an intervention. There are drugs that can treat, mitigate, and even cure it, but sometimes people do not get access to them, and that causes serious, serious problems.

The worms—and I will get into that in a minute—are absolutely devastating, as well, and they need to be addressed very aggressively.

Mr. Speaker, approximately 2 billion people—almost one-third of the world's population—are at risk of contracting an NTD, and over 1.4 billion people are currently afflicted with one or more NTDs.

Over the years, Mr. Speaker, I have chaired numerous hearings on this: one in 2013; one in 2016, the global Zika epidemic; and many others, always focusing on the fact that we need to do more.

These are preventable, but they are certainly treatable. But if you don't get the drugs and you don't get the intervention, that person is made—and those who are like that person—to suffer horrifically.

I introduced the End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act in four separate Congresses—2014, 2015, 2017, and again this year—so I deeply appreciate Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member McCAUL's strong support for this legislation and the leadership for bringing it up today.

NTDs have an enormous impact in terms of disease burden and quality of life. It causes the loss of life to about 534,000 people. NTDs surpass both malaria and tuberculosis in causing greater loss of life-years to disability and premature death. They cause disfigurement and disability, often leading to stigma, social discrimination, and societal marginalization.

NTDs create an economic burden of billions of dollars through the loss of productivity and the high costs of healthcare required for treatment when it gets, especially, to a critical stage.

People afflicted by NTDs are less productive than their healthy counterparts. They jeopardize the ability of people to attend work and school or to produce at full capacity.

The social, economic, and health burden of NTDs falls primarily on low- and middle-income countries, where access

to safe water, sanitation, and healthcare is limited.

At least 100 countries face two endemic NTD burdens, and 30 countries carry six or more endemic neglected tropical diseases.

As I said, they can be controlled. They can be prevented and even eliminated, using low-cost, effective, and feasible solutions, especially when treated early.

Research and development efforts are immediately needed for all NTDs, especially those for which no treatment currently exists.

Recent data published by the WHO confirm that, in 2018, more than 1 billion people were treated for at least one of five neglected tropical diseases.

Not well understood, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that neglected tropical diseases are infecting large numbers of vulnerable people—especially children—in developed countries, including the United States. Of course, these include West Nile virus, dengue fever, and, most recently, Zika.

An article published in the medical journal *The Lancet* scrutinized this emerging threat and was titled, "Neglected Tropical Diseases: No Longer Someone Else's Problem." The article references world-renowned NTD expert Dr. Peter Hotez of Baylor College of Medicine, who, I note parenthetically, twice testified at hearings that I chaired.

I read his book—and I read it not once, but twice. It is a wake-up call to what these horrible diseases do. But he estimates that more than half of the 20 million Americans living in extreme poverty are infected with at least one neglected tropical disease. That is right here in the United States of America.

The End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act supports the treatment, control, and elimination of NTDs primarily by ensuring that USAID's NTD Program effectively integrates treatment, control, and elimination efforts with other development issues, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, water and sanitation, and education.

It also directs, as my good friend Mr. SIREs pointed out a moment ago, the U.S. Government to advocate for increased efforts to address NTDs among international institutions such as the U.N., World Health Organization, and World Bank.

Let's not forget that of the 14 most common NTDs, roughly 80 percent of infections are caused by soil-transmitted helminths and schistosomiasis.

Soil-transmitted helminths are a group of three parasitic worms—roundworms, whipworms, and hookworms—that afflict more than 1 billion people worldwide, including 600 million school-age children, of whom more than 300 million suffer from severe morbidity.

Schistosomiasis is another helminth infection affecting at least 220 million people in developing countries, and the World Health Organization estimates

that 90 percent of those individuals are in sub-Saharan Africa.

The benefits of deworming are immediate and enduring. A rigorous, randomized controlled trial has shown that school-based deworming treatment reduces absenteeism by 25 percent. School-based deworming also benefits young siblings and other children who live nearby but are too young to be treated, leading to large cognitive improvements equivalent to half a year of schooling.

Let me also point out to my colleagues that the treatment for worms is simple and cost-effective. Treatment for hookworm, for example, in Tanzania costs about 4 cents per treatment to knock this terrible disease out of the intestinal tract. Yet one-off deworming treatment is not enough, as, without sanitary and hygiene behavioral changes, people will get reinfected.

What we need to do, and what this bill does, is to integrate our USAID deworming programs with our WaSH programs—water, sanitation, and health—coupled with our nutrition interventions.

Let me just also make a point that needs to be underscored with exclamation points. There is a very, very robust public-private partnership that USAID leads with pharmaceutical industry companies such as GlaxoSmithKline, Johnson & Johnson, and Merck.

And, of course, my friend in the chair and my friend managing the bill on the Democrat side know, because these companies hail from the great State of New Jersey—Merck in Rahway, for example—every U.S. taxpayer dollar invested is leveraged with \$26 in donated medicines, resulting in \$22 billion worth of donated medicine, which is extraordinary. I don't know of any other health program where the pharmaceuticals have stepped up like this to say: We are not going to sell you these drugs; we are going to donate them.

We also have helped train 6.5 million individuals in countries around the world to fight NTDs, helping them build and strengthen health systems. So we are, I think, making a difference. We need to do more.

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

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL), the distinguished ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act, a bill sponsored by my good friend, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I want to commend him for his efforts as being a steadfast leader on this very important issue that is going to save lives—and has saved lives. He is really the conscience, I think, of this body when it comes to this issue.

NTDs represent a group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that currently afflict more than 1.4 billion people worldwide. They can result in severe disabilities such as blindness, compounding existing social and economic challenges in the areas where these diseases thrive.

To be clear, the United States has taken a leadership role in the fight against NTDs. As many of these diseases have approved treatments, USAID's NTD program has supplied medicine to key impacted countries using an innovative public-private partnership, as Congressman SMITH alluded to.

Since 2006, USAID has leveraged more than \$22 billion in donated medicines to provide about \$2.6 billion in treatments. However, there is much more to be done, especially to build global political support to fight NTDs.

To that end, this bill directs our flagship global health program, PEPFAR, to find opportunities to integrate NTD research and care into their existing efforts to fight HIV/AIDS, where appropriate.

To lessen the U.S. burden in this fight, this bill also encourages greater participation in the research, treatment, and care of NTDs from the Global Fund, the United Nations, and other G-20 partners.

NTDs pose a significant threat to health outcomes and have a detrimental effect on developing economies. I again thank Mr. SMITH for his great leadership on this issue. And, once again, to pass something in this House that will save lives is truly one of the most gratifying experiences that we, as Members of Congress, have.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, let me again thank Mr. SMITH for all his hard work on this bill.

This legislation shows so clearly how we can use development and diplomacy in tandem to help meet serious global challenges. It is why diplomacy and development are so important in our foreign policy.

There is no doubt that neglected tropical diseases have a major roadblock for impoverished communities around the world. There is also no doubt that we have the tools to combat them if we can garner the resources and the political will to get the job done. That is what this bill aims to do.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to vote "yes" on this 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 Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3460.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1645

DISAPPROVING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S INCLUSION IN FUTURE GROUP OF SEVEN SUMMITS UNTIL IT RESPECTS THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ITS NEIGHBORS AND ADHERES TO THE STANDARDS OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 546) disapproving the Russian Federation's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 546

Whereas, in 2014, Russia illegally occupied Ukraine's Crimea region and parts of eastern Ukraine;

Whereas these actions are in direct violation of fundamental principles of international law, as well as the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the 1994 Budapest Memorandum;

Whereas, in 1998, the Group of Seven invited Russia to join the group in an effort to encourage continued political and economic reforms in Russia;

Whereas, in March 2014, the Group of Eight suspended Russia as a direct result of its actions in Ukraine, and instead continued as the Group of Seven;

Whereas, on April 3, 2014, President Barack Obama signed into law the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014, which states that "it is the policy of the United States that the continued participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight (G-8) nations should be conditioned on the Government of the Russian Federation respecting the territorial integrity of its neighbors and accepting and adhering to the norms and standards of free, democratic societies as generally practiced by every other member nation of the G-8 nations.";

Whereas, since 2014, the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin, has continued to violate international law in Ukraine's Crimea region and elsewhere, and has continued to undermine democracy and human rights both at home and abroad; and

Whereas, on August 26, 2019, President Donald Trump, announced his intention to invite the President of Russia to next year's Group of Seven summit: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reiterates its unwavering support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine;

(2) condemns Russia's aggressive actions in Ukraine, including the illegal occupation of Crimea and ongoing destabilization of eastern Ukraine;

(3) condemns the Kremlin's assaults on democratic societies worldwide, including in the United States and other Group of Seven countries;

(4) reaffirms its full support for the suspension of Russia from the Group of Eight;

(5) calls on all leaders of the Group of Seven to oppose the readmission of Russia unless and until it has ended its occupation of all of Ukraine's sovereign territory, including Crimea, and halts its attacks on democracies worldwide; and

(6) disapproves of Russia's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIREs. 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. Res. 546.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL, Ranking Member MCCAUL, and members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for their unanimous support for H. Res. 546 during its markup, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

In 2014, Russia was expelled from the Group of Eight as a direct result of its aggressive actions in Ukraine, including the invasion of the Crimea region. The remaining seven nations agreed that Russia's future inclusion would be conditioned on its respect of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Later in 2014, this international agreement was codified into U.S. law when the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act was signed into law by President Barack Obama.

Within this legislation, introduced by my colleague from Kentucky, Congressman HAL ROGERS, is a clause stating that continued Russian participation in the Group of Eight shall be conditioned on Russia respecting the territorial integrity of its neighbors and accepting and adhering to the norms and standards of free, democratic societies as generally practiced by every other member nation of the G-8.

In the time since this legislation was signed into law, Russia has not changed course. Instead, it has increased its aggression in Ukraine and has undermined democracy in numerous nations. In response to Russia's continued flouting of international democratic standards, I introduced H. Res. 546 to reiterate longstanding bipartisan congressional sentiment that Russia's actions should have consequences on the international stage.

If we allow Russia to participate in future G-7 summits without meeting the previously set conditions, we are signaling that Russia can continue to act with impunity and that the United

States will not stand firm in the face of Russian aggression.

It is my hope that the House of Representatives can, once again, come together as we did in 2014 to condemn Russia's actions in Ukraine, reaffirm support for Russia's expulsion from the G-8, and stress that future participation must hinge on respecting the territorial integrity of other nations.

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, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 546.

I want to thank Mr. SIREs for authoring this very important resolution, which reiterates that Russia should not be permitted to rejoin the Group of Eight summits until Putin's flagrant aggression radically changes.

Since the Russian invasion in 2014, Ukraine has been embroiled in a battle for territorial sovereignty. For 6 years, Russia has illegally occupied the Crimean Peninsula and supported separatist fighting in the Donbas region of Ukraine.

For over a decade, Russia has also illegally occupied the Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions of Georgia, which constitute 20 percent of Georgia's territory.

Mr. Speaker, I visited Tbilisi within a week after Putin's invasion into South Ossetia when the thought was they might even go the rest of the way into Tbilisi, and I can say I saw firsthand the IDPs—the internally displaced persons—the refugees, the loss of life, and people who were wounded; and, again, it was all reminiscent of the bad old days of the Soviet Union now being replicated by Vladimir Putin.

Putin has violated fundamental principles of international law, and he has done so with impunity. He has refused to respect the territorial integrity of its neighbors and denied the standards of democratic societies.

These invasions and occupations have displaced thousands of ethnic Ukrainians and Georgians and resulted in severe human rights abuses against both populations. Moreover, Russia's meddling in the democratic elections of the United States and our allies throughout Europe have further demonstrated Putin's complete disrespect for the values and beliefs shared by other members of the Group of Seven.

This resolution condemns Russia's occupation of Crimea and other destabilization efforts in eastern Ukraine, reaffirms U.S. support for Ukraine's territory and sovereignty, and admonishes Putin's assaults on democratic processes around the world.

Most importantly, this legislation establishes that Russia should continue to be suspended from the Group of Seven until Putin adheres to the standards of democratic societies.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend and colleague from New

Jersey for authoring this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL), who is the ranking member.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 546.

Under President Putin's leadership, Russia has invaded and occupied parts of Ukraine and Georgia, assassinated political opponents at home and abroad, and enabled the corrupt regimes of Assad in Syria and Maduro in Venezuela.

Putin has also waged cyber warfare and disinformation campaigns against the United States and our allies, interfered in our elections, and spied off of our coasts with their submarine warfare capability.

All of these actions go against the fundamental principles of the Group of Seven and threaten democracies around the world.

As I have said many times over the years, Mr. Putin is not our friend. The United States and our allies cannot trust him to be a reliable partner as long as he continues to lead his country down a path of corruption, assassinations, and oppression.

As stated in this resolution, Russia should not be readmitted to the Group of Seven until Putin respects the principles shared by the other members, relinquishes his choke hold over Crimea, and ceases his global attacks on democratic institutions. Maintaining the integrity of the Group of Seven is vital to the group's success, and Russia cannot be allowed to bully its way back in.

I would like to thank Representative SIREs for his hard work on this resolution, and my good friend, Representative SMITH, for championing this resolution today. Under Putin's leadership, the world has become more deadly and more dangerous, and his people have fewer freedoms and greater poverty.

In closing, we need to stand up to dictators like Mr. Putin. I do think this is not, again, a Republican or a Democrat issue. Standing up against a hostile enemy, Mr. Putin and the Russian Federation, is an American issue.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good, bipartisan measure. I thank my colleague, Mr. SHIMKUS, for supporting it and my good friend from New Jersey, Congressman SMITH.

Time and time again, Russia ignores the standards and norms of democratic societies and actively operates counter to American interests. If we do not stand firm against Russian aggression and allow them to participate in future G-7 summits, we will be rewarding Putin for his attacks on our country and our allies and that will damage our

partnerships and alliances around the world.

With this measure, Congress makes it clear that we do not support Russia's inclusion in the G-7 as he continues to attack us, our partners, and democratic institutions around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all Members would join me in supporting its passage, 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 Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 546.

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. SIREs. 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.

REAFFIRMING SUPPORT FOR THE GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT AND OTHER AGREEMENTS TO ENSURE A LASTING PEACE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 585) reaffirming support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 585

Whereas, on April 10, 1998, the Government of Ireland and the Government of the United Kingdom signed the Good Friday Agreement;

Whereas the main goal of the Good Friday Agreement was to bring an end to the violence on the island of Ireland and to ensure self-determination, peace, and reconciliation for the people of the island of Ireland;

Whereas the successful negotiation of the Good Friday Agreement stands as a historic and groundbreaking success that has proven critical to the decades of relative peace that have followed;

Whereas an exit from the European Union by the United Kingdom that does not appropriately protect the Good Friday Agreement threatens to undermine progress that has been made in moving beyond the legacy of the past in Northern Ireland;

Whereas the power-sharing agreement negotiated between the Government of Ireland, the Government of the United Kingdom, and parties in Northern Ireland in 1998 was a critical step toward negotiating lasting solutions to the issues described in the Good Friday Agreement and in other agreements that followed;

Whereas the collapse of the power-sharing institutions in 2017 has created additional difficulties and is serving as a roadblock to continued progress;

Whereas despite the historic progress of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent

agreements, important issues remain unresolved in Northern Ireland, including securing justice for victims of state-sponsored violence and other violence and providing for the rights of all sections of the community;

Whereas the reintroduction of barriers, checkpoints, or personnel, also known as a “hard border”, between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland would further threaten economic cooperation between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom as well as the successes of the Good Friday Agreement;

Whereas the United States Congress served a prominent assisting role in the negotiation of Good Friday Agreement and has taken a leading role in striving for peace on the island of Ireland more broadly; and

Whereas Congress greatly values the close relationships the United States shares with both the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and stands steadfastly committed to supporting the peaceful resolution of any and all political challenges in Northern Ireland: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the United Kingdom and the European Union to ensure that any exit from the European Union by the United Kingdom supports continued peace on the island of Ireland and the principles, objectives, and commitments of the Good Friday Agreement;

(2) urges a successful outcome to the dialogue between all parties in Northern Ireland to ensure that all of the institutions of the Good Friday Agreement operate again and that ongoing political challenges and debates can be overcome;

(3) expresses support for the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements;

(4) expresses opposition to the reintroduction of a hard border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland;

(5) supports the right of all the people on the island of Ireland to self-determine their future as provided for in the Good Friday Agreement; and

(6) will insist that any new or amended trade agreements and other bilateral agreements between the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom include conditions requiring obligations under the Good Friday Agreement to be met.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIREs. 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. Res. 585.

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

There was no objection.

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

I want to start by thanking my colleagues, Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. KING, for authoring this excellent bipartisan measure that reaffirms Congress’ support for lasting peace in Northern Ireland. The Good Friday Agreement and the fulfillment of every obligation under it is the only way to ensure that

those times of violence and division never return.

That is why I am alarmed by the current situation with Brexit, which could reintroduce a hard border between the north and the Republic. This is a dangerous prospect not only for the peace process but for the economic stability of the island and for the rights of the border communities.

With this bipartisan resolution we send a clear signal to the United Kingdom and the European Union. It is a priority for Congress that any Brexit deal must protect the Good Friday Agreement and all of its components.

□ 1700

We must ensure that nothing compromises the peace, security, and economic prosperity across Ireland.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this measure, and I urge all Members to join me in supporting it.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, December 2, 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. Res. 585, “Reaffirming Support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland,” 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. Res. 585.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, December 2, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,
Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 585, Reaffirming support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this resolution.

I acknowledge that provisions of this measure fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H. Res. 585 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.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 585, which calls for the protection of the Good Friday Agreement and any Brexit deal that may come to fruition. I congratulate the bill’s sponsor, TOM SUOZZI from New York, for this important initiative.

The Good Friday Agreement brought resolution to the decades-long violent conflict known as The Troubles. The signing of the Good Friday Agreement 20 years ago was truly historic, extraordinarily difficult to achieve, a remarkable framework for peace, and the hope for the beginning of reconciliation.

In its most important provisions, the agreement launched a series of challenging protocols by which the leaders of the nationalist and unionist communities in Northern Ireland agreed to strive for better governance and a peaceful solution of differences. It was characterized by prisoner releases, new government structures, British demilitarization of the North, the decommissioning of paramilitary weapons, and systemic police reform.

In terms of realizing peace, consider this: In the 30 years between 1969 and 1998, approximately 3,500 people were killed in political violence, while in the 20 years since the Good Friday Agreement, fewer than 100 have lost their lives due to intersectorian violence—though there was also the ongoing phenomenon of intrasectorian killings attributable to internal disputes among paramilitary groups.

Mr. Speaker, there is a broad bipartisan consensus on peace for Northern Ireland, dating back to the integral role played by President Bill Clinton and Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell in the negotiation of the 1998 Good Friday Agreement.

Congressman SUOZZI’s resolution, introduced with PETER KING as the lead Republican—and I am proud, like Mr. SIREs, to be a cosponsor—reflects this bipartisan interest. I, myself, Mr. Speaker, have personally chaired 16 congressional hearings and markups of legislation on human rights issues in Northern Ireland, most of them with a special focus on police reform and the need to establish a public, independent judicial inquiry into state-sponsored collusion in the murder of human rights attorney Patrick Finucane and

others who were the victims of political assassinations on both sides of the divide.

Mr. Speaker, I also sponsored an amendment that resulted in suspending all U.S. support for and exchanges with the then-British police force in Northern Ireland, the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Vetting standards for RUC officers were implemented and then enforced. President Bush was then able to certify that human rights principles were part of police training going forward, both in the RUC and in its reformed successor, the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Thus, I, too, like many in this Chamber, have a strong personal interest in the subject of Congressman SUOZZI's resolution.

Also, I am extremely worried about the negative implications of a hard Brexit. This 1998 agreement has kept the peace on the island of Ireland for over two decades by maintaining a soft border between the two entities. A Brexit deal that results in a hard border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland could very possibly instigate another outbreak of violence. The fact is that armed paramilitary groups still exist and could reengage in killing, should there be a sustained backsliding attributable to the failure to achieve an equitable Brexit resolution.

It is vital to the safety and security of Ireland that any potential Brexit deal effectively address the Irish backstop issue and maintain all components of the Good Friday Agreement. This resolution affirms this as the U.S. position on Brexit, and I commend its author. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), the author of this resolution.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SIREs for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bipartisan H. Res. 585, which I introduced along with my Republican colleague PETER KING.

This resolution reaffirms the United States' support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements in order to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

I want to start by thanking Chairman ENGEL for his support of this bipartisan resolution and for his decades-long commitment to bringing a lasting peace to the island of Ireland.

I also thank, again, my fellow Long Islander PETER KING, my lead Republican cosponsor of this resolution, who has been a staunch advocate for the Good Friday Agreement and the peace process for the length and breadth of his entire career in public service, over 30 years.

I thank all of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and from the Congressional Friends of Ireland who cosponsored this resolution. Par-

ticularly, I thank my friend BILL KEATING, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, Energy, and the Environment.

Mr. Speaker, the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 was a momentous achievement that marked the official end of The Troubles, a dark period in history that saw communities torn apart, thousands of people killed, and the island of Ireland literally divided by a hard border.

While the Good Friday Agreement has been largely responsible for the relative peace on the island of Ireland over the last two decades, recent events have created uncertainty and put the agreement at risk.

The collapse of the key power-sharing agreement in early 2017 has created a roadblock to continued progress on several important issues. Furthermore, the uncertainty created by Brexit has led to fears of instability and even the reintroduction of a hard border separating the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Next week, the people of the United Kingdom will go to the polls in a crucial election that will determine the outcome of Brexit. While it would be inappropriate for any American elected official to interfere in another country's electoral process, it is important that the United States makes our position clear on policies in which we have a vested interest.

This resolution reiterates the United States' full support for the implementation of the Good Friday Agreement. It also urges the parties to continue their dialogues in the hope that the governing institutions created by the agreement can once again operate.

This resolution also makes it clear that as the United Kingdom continues to work through the Brexit process, all parties should ensure that the final outcome supports peace on the island of Ireland, as well as all the principles, objectives, and commitments of the Good Friday Agreement. In particular, this resolution expresses strong opposition to the reintroduction of a hard border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. A return to a hard border, as Congressman BOYLE has repeatedly pointed out, could do immense damage and must be avoided at all costs.

I am pleased that in Brexit negotiations so far, all parties seem to agree that a hard border is unacceptable, and I urge continued adherence to this position.

Finally, this resolution makes it clear that should the United States and the United Kingdom pursue a bilateral trade agreement in the aftermath of Brexit, that any such deal will be contingent on meeting the obligations of the Good Friday Agreement.

As a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, which I would have jurisdiction over any such deal, I promise to ensure that this clause of this resolution is strictly enforced.

I know that my good friend Richie Neal, who has cosponsored this resolu-

tion and who serves not only as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee but also as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Friends of Ireland, feels exactly the same way.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take a moment to thank my good friend and constituent Marty Glennon for his years of activism in support of the peace process. His wisdom and support of this resolution as it made its way through the legislative process has been extremely valuable.

During these difficult times of often partisan and divided government, it is gratifying to see such overwhelming bipartisan support to ensure that Brexit and other political challenges do not threaten the Good Friday Agreement or the peace process.

When my great-grandfather, Jeremiah Holmes, first emigrated from the Emerald Isle in the late 1800s, leaving his home in Bweeng outside of Mallow in County Cork, little did he know that his son would go on to work for IBEW, putting lights on the Empire State Building. Little did he know that, one day, his great-grandson would be a Member of the House of Representatives and work to continue the United States' important role in preserving peace on the island of Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the passage of this important bipartisan legislation.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Mr. SUOZZI's resolution, again saying that it is in America's national interest to protect the Good Friday Agreement peace accords.

As was stated on the floor, the U.S. has equities in this agreement. The work of George Mitchell back in the 1990s was instrumental, according to all the parties involved, in terms of its success.

Since then, Congress has reaffirmed that involvement by appropriating funds for the Northern Ireland Trust Fund, which promotes reconciliation amongst the sectarian factions that unfortunately are still apart, to an unfortunate degree. Nonetheless, it has been a great success over the last 21 years.

As an undergraduate student studying in England in 1973, I visited Belfast and Enniskillen in those dark days of The Troubles, with 30,000 British soldiers patrolling the streets, bombings taking place, over 3,000 casualties.

Fast forward to today, I brought a trade mission from Connecticut over with an aerospace-focus. There is calm. There is a functioning government and system and rule of law that has transformed that island and, particularly, Northern Ireland's society. It is all about trying to protect that future with this resolution.

I would just end by saying this is in accordance with the people of Northern Ireland. When Brexit was voted on, the people of Northern Ireland voted almost 56 percent to remain in the European Union because they wanted to

make sure there was no risk of a hard border.

Again, the measure passed, including Great Britain's votes, but only by an even smaller margin of 51 percent. So this resolution is not just a sentimental expression by people here in the U.S. It is totally in accordance with what I think is the will and the wishes of the people of Northern Ireland.

I thank the sponsors on both sides of the aisle, in terms of making sure that this important diplomatic success for the 20th century, that the U.S. was an instrumental part of, will be protected.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank my friends, Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. KING, for offering this resolution, and particularly Mr. SUOZZI for his leadership on this issue.

Like many Members who have spoken, I am proud of my own Irish heritage. It is a heritage that continues to this day. My sister lives in Ireland with her husband, Daithi, and their children, Siofra, Paddy, Ciaran, and Fiach. Those four children are part of the first generation alive that have been able to live with the guarantee of some sort of peace on that island.

It is important that we recognize that, as much as many of us have this familial connection to the people of Ireland, this question is so much bigger than that. This is really a question as to whether or not we are going to support a negotiated peace, which is an achievement not just of the people of the U.K. and the island of Ireland but as an achievement of the American people as well because we are a guarantor of that agreement.

It even goes beyond that, however. What message does it send to the people of the world, especially in those places that continue to have long-standing conflicts, if in the name of a hasty decision to implement Brexit, we were to set aside this achievement that says to the people of the world, not just the people of that island, not just to the people of the U.K., not just to the people of the U.S., but to the people of the world that peace can be achieved through face-to-face negotiation? That is a powerful message that goes beyond the direct impact that its reversal would have on the people of Ireland.

Finally, as my friends have said, nobody in the U.K. or in the U.K. Government should expect that the United States would pursue and willingly sign any U.S.-U.K. trade agreement that does not respect the principles that the Good Friday Agreement implemented.

So, the question is: Are we going to deal with this now? Will we ensure, as the people of the world want, that we protect this important peace? I think we should. The people of the world think we should.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my friends join me in supporting this really important resolution.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE).

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey.

The Good Friday Agreement was just the start of the creation of peace and reconciliation on the island of Ireland, not the end. Brokered by the United States, this agreement was one of our Nation's great foreign policy achievements of the 20th century.

This ongoing peace process requires our continued engagement, especially now as Brexit becomes a reality. We cannot and, let's be clear, will not stand by idly and watch the Good Friday Agreement weakened or destroyed.

I was proud to introduce a similar resolution back in January, and I am equally proud to cosponsor Mr. SUOZZI's bill, which reaffirms our bipartisan support in this Chamber for the Good Friday Agreement, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

□ 1715

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Once again, I thank Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. KING for introducing this good, bipartisan measure. The United Kingdom and European Union must safeguard Ireland's continued peace, safety, and prosperity as they work to secure a Brexit deal.

We must ensure Ireland continues toward a bright, strong future, never returning to the violence and the division of The Troubles. The Good Friday Agreement must be protected.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all the Members to support this important resolution, 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 Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 585.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UYGHUR HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY ACT OF 2019

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 178) to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 178

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 "Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act of 2019" or the "UIGHUR Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to direct United States resources to address human rights violations and abuses, including gross violations of human rights, by the People's Republic of China's mass surveillance and internment of over 1,000,000 Uighurs and other predominantly Turkic Muslim ethnic minorities in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 4. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the People's Republic of China has a long history of repressing Turkic Muslims, particularly Uighurs, in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(2) In May 2014, Chinese authorities launched their latest "Strike Hard against Violent Extremism" campaign, using wide-scale, internationally-linked threats of terrorism as a pretext to justify pervasive restrictions on and human rights violations of members of the ethnic minority communities of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The August 2016 transfer of former Tibet Autonomous Region Party Secretary Chen Quanguo to become the Xinjiang Party Secretary prompted an acceleration in the crackdown across the region. Scholars, human rights organizations, journalists, and think tanks have provided ample evidence substantiating the establishment by Chinese authorities of "reeducation" camps. Since 2014, Chinese authorities have detained no less than 800,000 Uighurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other ethnic minorities in these camps.

(3) Those detained in such facilities have described forced political indoctrination, torture, beatings, and food deprivation, as well as denial of religious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms, and confirmed that they were told by guards that the only way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient political loyalty. Poor conditions and lack of medical treatment at such facilities appear to have contributed to the deaths of some detainees, including the elderly and infirm.

(4) Uighurs and ethnic Kazakhs, who have now obtained permanent residence or citizenship in other countries, attest to receiving threats and harassment from Chinese officials. At least five journalists for Radio Free Asia's Uighur service have publicly detailed abuses their family members in Xinjiang have endured in response to their work exposing abusive policies across the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(5) In September 2018, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michele Bachelet noted in her first speech as High Commissioner the "deeply disturbing allegations of large-scale arbitrary detentions of Uighurs and other Muslim communities, in so-called re-education camps across Xinjiang".

(6) The Government of the People's Republic of China's actions against Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, whose population was approximately 13 million at the time of the last Chinese census in 2010, are in contravention of international human rights laws, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, both of which China has signed and ratified, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which China has signed.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should condemn abuses against Turkic Muslims by Chinese authorities and call on such authorities immediately—

(A) to close the “reeducation” camps;

(B) to lift all restrictions on and ensure respect for human rights; and

(C) to allow those inside China to reestablish contact with their loved ones, friends, and associates outside China;

(2) the Secretary of State should—

(A) fully implement the provisions of the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114-281); and

(B) should consider strategically employing sanctions and other tools under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.), including measures required by reason of the designation of the People's Republic of China as a country of particular concern for religious freedom under section 402(b)(1)(A)(i) of such Act that directly address particularly severe violations of religious freedom;

(3) the Secretary of State should work with United States allies and partners as well as through multilateral institutions to condemn the mass arbitrary detention of Uighurs in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and coordinate closely with the international community on targeted sanctions and visa restrictions; and

(4) the journalists of the Uighur language service of Radio Free Asia should be commended for their reporting on the human rights and political situation in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region despite efforts by the Government of the People's Republic of China to silence or intimidate their reporting through the detention of family members and relatives in China, and the United States should expand the availability of and capacity for Uighur language programming on Radio Free Asia in the region.

SEC. 6. UPDATING STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Section 901(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246; 104 Stat. 84) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (8), (9), and (10), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) United States policy toward the People's Republic of China should be explicitly linked with the situation in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, specifically as to whether—

“(A) the mass internment of ethnic Uighur and other Turkic Muslims in ‘political education’ camps has ended;

“(B) all political prisoners in the region are released;

“(C) the use of high-tech mass surveillance and predictive policing to discriminate against and violate the human rights of

members of specific ethnic groups is evident in other parts of China; and

“(D) the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended efforts aimed at cultural assimilation and particularly severe restrictions of religious practice in the region;”.

SEC. 7. APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS UNDER GLOBAL MAGNITSKY HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of senior officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China who the President determines are responsible for or who have knowingly engaged in serious human rights abuses against Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and elsewhere in China. Such list shall include the following:

(1) Senior Chinese officials, such as Xinjiang Party Secretary Chen Quanguo, who are directly responsible for the ongoing repression in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(2) Senior Chinese officials responsible for mass incarceration, political indoctrination, or reeducation efforts targeting Uighurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities.

(b) FORM.—The list required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(c) SANCTIONS IMPOSED.—On the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees the list described in subsection (a), and as appropriate thereafter, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 1263(b) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) with respect to any foreign person that the President has identified on the list.

(d) EXCEPTION FOR UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT; ENFORCEMENT.—Subsections (e) and (f) of section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act apply with respect to the imposition of sanctions under this section to the same extent as such subsections apply with respect to the imposition of sanctions under such section 1263.

(e) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL INTERESTS.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (c) if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees notice of, and a justification for, the waiver.

(f) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this section.

(g) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this Act shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, 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. 8. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN CHINA'S XINJIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies and civil society organizations, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available on the website of the Department of State a report on human rights abuses in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the number of individuals detained in political “reeducation camps” in the region and conditions in the camps for detainees, including an assessment, to the extent practicable, of whether detainees endure torture, efforts at forced renunciation of their faith, or other mistreatment.

(2) An assessment of, to the extent practicable, the number of individuals in the region in highly-controlled forced labor camps.

(3) A description of the methods used by People's Republic of China authorities to “reeducate” Uighur detainees, including an identification of the Chinese agencies in charge of such reeducation.

(4) An assessment of the use and nature of forced labor in and related to the detention of Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, and a description of foreign companies and industries benefitting from such labor in the region.

(5) An assessment of the level of access to the region Chinese authorities grant to foreign diplomats and consular agents, independent journalists, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

(6) An assessment of the repressive surveillance, detection, and control methods used by Chinese authorities in the region.

(7) A description, as appropriate, of diplomatic efforts by United States allies and other nations to address the gross violations of universally recognized human rights in the region and to protect asylum seekers from the region.

SEC. 9. RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT, REEXPORT, AND IN-COUNTRY TRANSFERS OF CERTAIN ITEMS THAT PROVIDE A CRITICAL CAPABILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO SUPPRESS INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY, FREEDOM, AND OTHER BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to protect the basic human rights of Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in the People's Republic of China.

(b) LIST OF COVERED ITEMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the President—

(A) shall identify those items that provide a critical capability to the Government of the People's Republic of China, or any person acting on behalf of such Government, to suppress individual privacy, freedom of movement, and other basic human rights, specifically through—

(i) surveillance, interception, and restriction of communications;

(ii) monitoring of individual location or movement or restricting individual movement;

(iii) monitoring or restricting access to and use of the internet;

(iv) monitoring or restricting use of social media;

(v) identification of individuals through facial recognition, voice recognition, or biometric indicators;

(vi) detention of individuals who are exercising basic human rights; and

(vii) forced labor in manufacturing; and

(B) shall, pursuant to the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), include items identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) on the Commerce Control List in a category separate from other items, as appropriate, on the Commerce Control List.

(2) SUPPORT AND COOPERATION.—Upon request, the head of a Federal agency shall provide full support and cooperation to the President in carrying out this subsection.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the President shall consult with the relevant technical advisory committees of the Department of Commerce to ensure that the composition of items identified under paragraph (1)(A) and included on the Commerce Control List under paragraph (1)(B) does not unnecessarily restrict commerce between the United States and the People's Republic of China, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(c) SPECIAL LICENSE OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, pursuant to the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), require a license or other authorization for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer to or within the People's Republic of China of an item identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) and included on the Commerce Control List pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(B).

(2) PRESUMPTION OF DENIAL.—An application for a license or other authorization described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to a presumption of denial.

(3) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The President shall provide for notice and public comment with respect actions necessary to carry out this subsection.

(d) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION AND MULTILATERAL CONTROLS.—It shall be the policy of the United States to seek to harmonize United States export control regulations with international export control regimes with respect to the items identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A), including through the Wassenaar Arrangement and other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms involving countries that export such items.

(e) TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—Section 902(b)(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “and China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region” after “Tibet”;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in subparagraph (E), by striking “or” after the semicolon and inserting “and”; and

(4) by adding the following new subparagraph:“(F) the ending of the mass internment of ethnic Uighurs and other Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, including the intrusive system of high-tech surveillance and policing in the region; or”.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMERCE CONTROL LIST.—The term “Commerce Control List” means the list set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) EXPORT, IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER, ITEM, AND REEXPORT.—The terms “export”, “in-country transfer”, “item”, and “reexport” have the meanings given such terms in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) and the gen-

tleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIREs. 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 S. 178.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs)?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I 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 for his leadership and thank he and Mr. SMITH, two gentlemen from New Jersey, for being champions for human rights.

I also thank Mr. McCAUL and Mr. ELIOT ENGEL, the ranking member and the chair of the committee.

And I thank Mr. MALINOWSKI for being a champion for human rights even before he came to Congress.

My colleagues, next week marks 71 years since the nations of the world gathered in Paris to enshrine our global commitment to human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The opening words of that declaration read: “Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world.”

“Whereas, disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind.”

Today, the human dignity and human rights of the Uighur community are under threat from Beijing's barbarous actions, which are an outrage to the collective conscience of the world.

Across the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the Uighur people and other Muslim minorities face brutal repression: a pervasive state of mass surveillance, including the arbitrary and nonconsensual collection of children's DNA; the mass incarceration of 1 to 3 million innocent people with beatings, solitary confinement, deprivation of food and medical treatment, forced sterilizations, and other forms of torture; incidents of mass shootings and extrajudicial killings; and the intimidation and suppression of journalists courageously exposing the truth.

Mihrigul Tursun, a former detainee, testified she faced treatment so brutal that “I thought I would rather die than go through this torture and begged them to kill me.”

Another former detainee, Tursunay Ziyawudun, testified, “We were all helpless and unable to defend ourselves. We all went through all kinds of mistreatment. The screaming, pleading, crying is still in my head.”

Today, with this bicameral and overwhelmingly bipartisan legislation, the

United States Congress is taking a critical step to counter Beijing's horrific human rights abuses against Uighurs.

I thank Chairman ENGEL, Representative BRAD SHERMAN, Representative SUOZZI, and Chairman MCGOVERN for their leadership on this important legislation.

We are sending a message to Beijing: America is watching, and we will not stay silent.

This legislation helps uncover the truth, requiring reports by the DNI, Director of National Intelligence; the State Department; and the FBI about the depths of the crisis and about China's campaign against journalists exposing the facts.

It creates accountability, ensuring transparency of Chinese and foreign companies involved in the camps.

And it engages the full firepower of American law and leadership, including by urging the application of Global Magnitsky and other related sanctions and the full implementation of the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act, named for our distinguished former colleague and human rights champion, Congressman Frank Wolf.

Sadly, Beijing's human rights abuses extend beyond the Uighurs, from the decades-long abuse faced by the Tibetan people; to Hong Kong's fight for democracy and rule of law; and to the jailing of journalists, human rights lawyers, Christians, and democracy advocates on the mainland.

In the Congress, Democrats and Republicans stand united with all people fighting for human rights in the face of China's abuses. Last month, we were proud to pass the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, which has now become law, and we are grateful that the President has signed that legislation.

If America does not speak out for human rights in China because of commercial issues, we lose all moral authority to speak out for human rights anywhere in the world.

In honor of the millions fighting for their dignity, safety, and rights in China and around the world, I urge a strong bipartisan vote for the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act.

I thank Mr. SMITH, Mr. SIREs, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Chairman ELIOT ENGEL, and Mr. McCAUL for their leadership. And I acknowledge the leadership of Senator RUBIO in the United States Senate on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge an “aye” vote.

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

Mr. Speaker, first, I want to thank the Speaker for her very eloquent remarks and for her tenacity in promoting human rights and respect for the rule of law in all of China, including and especially with today's focus on Xinjiang, where, unfortunately, Xi

Jinping is conducting massive, massive crimes against humanity against the Muslim Uighurs. So I thank her for that leadership.

I thank Chairman ENGEL, Ranking Member MCCAUL, BRAD SHERMAN, and Ranking Member TED YOHO for their deep and abiding commitment to the suffering people of Xinjiang as well.

I would also like to express my special thanks to the 128 bipartisan cosponsors of my bill, the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019, H.R. 649, comprehensive human rights legislation that I introduced earlier this year with lead Democratic cosponsor TOM SUOZZI to address the massive crimes against humanity committed by the Chinese Government against the Uighurs.

The legislation would require the administration to categorize and report on the human rights abuses being committed by the Chinese Communist Party each and every day, take specific steps to sanction Chinese officials for these abuses, especially through the use of the Magnitsky Act, and stop, to the greatest extent possible, the Chinese Government's efforts to create a high-tech police and surveillance state.

With endorsement of our bill 12 months ago and cosponsorship by the Speaker herself, as well as endorsement by the Washington Post, which said, a full year ago, "This has become"—that is to say, the situation in Xinjiang—"one of the world's most urgent human rights crises. Congress should pass the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act." Today the Senate bill is before us, and I encourage my colleagues and the cosponsors of H.R. 649 to vote for it.

Mr. Speaker, at a congressional hearing that I cochaired last year, Mihrigul Tursun recounted her horrifying ordeal with torture, sexual abuse, and detention in one of China's mass internment camps in Xinjiang.

She broke down weeping, telling us that she pleaded with God to end her life. Her Chinese jailers restrained her to a table, increased the electrical currents coursing through her body, and mocked her belief in God. She was tortured simply for being an ethnic Uighur and a Muslim in China.

There are millions of stories like this waiting to be told about the crimes against humanity being committed each and every day by the Chinese Government against the Uighurs, the Kazakhs, and the Turkic Muslims.

Given that this year is the 30th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, maybe we should not be surprised by the cruelty and brutality of the Chinese Communist Party. But the size and scale of what is happening in Xinjiang is audaciously repressive, even by China's low standards:

The mass internment of millions of people on a scale that has not been seen since the Holocaust; children ripped from the warm embrace of their families to be indoctrinated in communist ideology and forced to renounce

their religious culture and language; rape, sexual abuse, and forced abortions of women being held in internment camps; forced labor on a scale that allows Chinese companies to profit from modern-day slavery.

That atrocities such as these can exist in the 21st century is astounding and enormously sad.

We cannot be silent. We must demand an end to these barbaric practices and accountability from the Chinese Government. We must say "never again" to the cultural genocide and the atrocities suffered by the Uighurs and others in China.

Chinese authorities initially denied the existence of mass internment camps, Mr. Speaker, and even now portray them as vocational training centers. What a cruel joke. They employed lies, censorship, and economic coercion to stifle discussion of their crimes.

But documents obtained by The New York Times and the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists have exposed the brutality behind Beijing's plans to radically and coercively transform the culture and religion of ethnic Uighurs, Kazakhs, and other Muslims in China.

The leaked internal papers show detailed plans to intern between 1 million and 3 million Uighurs in modern-day concentration camps, where they are subjected to severe human rights abuses and Orwellian indoctrination efforts for those "whose thinking has been infected."

At the same time, Beijing instituted plans to erase the influence of Islam in western China, bulldozing mosques and shrines, severely throttling all religious practice, and forcing camp detainees to renounce their faith.

The leaked documents also show that Xi Jinping himself has directed the crackdown, saying that the Communist Party must put "the organs of dictatorship" to work and show—his words—"absolutely no mercy" in dealing with the Uighurs and other Muslims.

In one speech exposed by the leaked documents, President Xi Jinping says, "The weapons of the people's democratic dictatorship must be wielded without any hesitation or wavering."

In 2017, he told thousands of police officers and troops standing at attention to prepare for "a smashing, obliterating offensive."

According to the documents, Communist Party officials who were reluctant to carry out Xi's draconian policies were investigated and expunged—and worse:

"Secret teams of investigators traveled across the region, identifying those who were not doing enough. In 2017, the party opened more than 12,000 investigations into party members in Xinjiang."

Xi Jinping has created, Mr. Speaker, one of the worst human rights tragedies on the face of the Earth. Xi Jinping and his government are directly responsible—directly respon-

sible—for these crimes against humanity.

Our hope is that a reckoning is coming, but only if the international community stands up to China. I would note with some sadness, notably absent are voices from many Muslim countries, and I have raised it myself with many leaders of Muslim countries.

□ 1730

They have not been as critical of China as they ought to be. They need to speak out and to do it boldly and very clearly.

I do want to commend the Trump administration for its actions over the past several years. They have issued strong statements and, according to the U.S. Commerce Department just last month, 28 government agencies and businesses were placed on the Entity List and barred.

The way the Secretary of Commerce put it: "The U.S. Government and Department of Commerce cannot and will not tolerate the brutal suppression of ethnic minorities within China," said Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross. "This action will ensure that our technologies, fostered in an environment of individual liberty and free enterprise, are not used to repress defenseless minority populations."

These are important steps. This legislation, however, takes the next step. More must be done. Chinese officials, as I said earlier, need to be held accountable for crimes against humanity, including Global Magnitsky and international sanctions and U.N. investigations.

Those who tortured Mihrigul Tursun should know that justice is coming for them as well. And the Chinese Government companies profiting from forced labor need to be barred from selling their products made so horribly by forced labor from coming into this country.

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

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

Let me first thank the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for their work on this legislation.

I also want to acknowledge the work of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, led by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN). His expertise, and that of his staff, has made a significant contribution to the development of this legislation.

This bill addresses one of the most egregious violations of human rights in the world today. More than 1 million Uighurs and other Muslim ethnic minorities have been detained by the Chinese Government and sent to camps in Xinjiang, where they face torture, sexual abuse, brainwashing, and other abuses in an attempt to erase their culture and their religion.

The Chinese Government is engaging in these atrocities under the guise of

antiterrorism efforts, and the victims have been denied any due process. The severity of this disgrace was recently confirmed by a trove of leaked confidential Chinese documents that detail just how sinister these policies are.

Meeting with members of the Uighur American community is a sobering experience. They have stories about family members in China who can no longer be reached, friends who have gone missing, report after report of violence, abuse, and mistreatment.

The intention of the top Chinese Communist Party leadership through this campaign is clear: In the short-term, turn Xinjiang into a prison for ethnic and religious minorities, and, in the longer term, force these minorities to assimilate completely, erasing the evidence of their unique culture, history, and religion.

The Chinese Government has a long record of oppressing Tibetan Christians, the Falun Gong, and other ethnic religious minorities. But what makes these efforts different is the use of technology to erase the Uighur people and their way of life. In some cases, these technologies can be traced back to American companies and research institutions.

Unfortunately, we have yet to see an adequate response from the Trump administration. While the administration's decision to announce its visa restrictions and add abuse-enabling Chinese tech firms to the Entity List were good steps, they do not go far enough. There needs to be real consequences for those who have designed and built these internment camps.

With the bill we are considering today, the House of Representatives is making clear that there needs to be more serious repercussions. Specifically, this bill calls on the Secretary of State to designate those responsible for these abuses with Global Magnitsky sanctions, including the freezing of their assets. It would also require the American firms to do due diligence on where and how their technology is being used so that they do not unwittingly become part of the Chinese Government's campaign to violate the human rights of their own citizens.

This legislation is a necessary response to one of the most pressing human rights concerns in the world today. I am glad the House is considering it, and I encourage all Members to vote for its passage.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, December 3, 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 S. 178, the "Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019" 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 S. 178, 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, December 2, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning S. 178, the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019. 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 S. 178 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.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), the ranking member.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bipartisan UIGHUR Act.

I want to commend my colleagues, all three of them, from New Jersey—I think this is New Jersey Day on the floor—Mr. SMITH, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

For the last several years, the Communist dictatorship in Beijing has been unleashing a brutal crackdown on the Uighur and Turkic Muslims in western China.

It is believed that between 1 to 3 million ethnic minorities have been detained and sent to internment camps where they are indoctrinated with state propaganda and tortured. The goal of the Chinese Government is to strip these individuals of their religious and cultural identity.

Many people detained are never heard from again. Families have been

torn apart. Sons and daughters are left wondering if they will ever be reunited with their moms and dads.

Some of our most senior officials, including National Security Advisor Robert O'Brien, have described these detention centers as "concentration camps." Secretary of State Mike Pompeo has referred to China's repression as the "stain of the century."

The Chinese Government states that these camps are part of their efforts to combat violent extremism. They also say these detention centers are job training facilities. But what is happening is nothing less than a state-sponsored and systematic campaign designed to enforce a "cultural genocide."

As the beacon of hope and freedom to the rest of the world, the United States cannot stay silent. If we do, our silence will be remembered as our complicity; our inaction will become our appeasement.

We know that the Chinese Communist Party would love nothing more than for the rest of the world to mirror its authoritarianism. We cannot allow this to happen.

This legislation gives us the opportunity to take real action and help stop these evil crimes:

First, it provides that the United States policy towards China should be explicitly linked to the human rights abuses;

Second, it requires the application of the Global Magnitsky sanctions on Chinese officials responsible for repression against Uighur or Turkic Muslims;

Third, it mandates the State Department submit to Congress a report on human rights abuses in this western province of China; and

Fourth, it restricts the export of certain U.S. technology items to China that are used to suppress individual privacy, freedom of movement, and basic human rights.

This is a very important bill, and, again, I would like to thank our colleagues—and particularly BRAD SHERMAN, who introduced this along with Senator RUBIO—for all their efforts to get this done where we are today.

So let's come together as Republicans and Democrats to ensure that atrocities committed by the Communist dictatorship in Beijing will have consequences. Let's show the world that the United States will impose a cost on the Chinese Communist Party's leaders for their crimes now and in the future.

Mr. SIRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of S. 178, the UIGHUR Act of 2019.

This bill has the best of both worlds: It has a Senate bill number and House of Representatives content. The bill came over from the Senate, and then we unanimously adopted, in the Foreign Affairs Committee, my amendment in the nature of a substitute,

which put together three bills focused on the Uighur issue. It included the work of Senators MARCO RUBIO and ROBERT MENENDEZ found in S. 178; the work found in H.R. 649 of CHRIS SMITH and TOM SUOZZI of this House; and the legislation that I reintroduced with the ranking member of the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee, TED YOHO, H.R. 1025.

So this bill represents putting together those three bills to deal with the detention of over 1 million Uighurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang and other Chinese repression of its Muslim minority population.

The Chinese Government has sought to erase the distinct Uighur Muslim culture and religious traditions through mass detentions, reeducation camps, and a coordinated campaign under the banner “Strike Hard Against Violent Extremism” launched in 2014.

Thanks to recently leaked Chinese Communist Party documents, we now know that the impetus for this campaign came from the highest levels of the Chinese Communist Party.

In April 2014, General Secretary Xi ordered the party officials to, and these are the words, show “absolutely no mercy” in using “organs of dictatorship,” another quoted phrase, to suppress Muslim minorities. More than a million Uighurs were then imprisoned in camps.

In a country with the rule of law, you are incarcerated by the state because you have been convicted of a defined statutory offense. Why are 1 million people behind barbed wire in the Xinjiang province of China? The charge against them is “their thinking has been infected by unhealthy thoughts.”

Where in the world would anyone be free if a million people can be incarcerated because the government has determined that their thoughts are unhealthy?

Along with reeducation camps, the Strike Hard campaign has also involved high-tech surveillance and monitoring of Uighurs, monitoring and suppressing Muslim religious practice, including funeral practices, and suppression of the Uighur language.

Beyond its borders, the party has tried to intimidate Chinese Muslim minorities who are living abroad. And in China, some individuals with permanent residency status in the United States have been prohibited from leaving the region. In Xinjiang, the party has forced Uighur families to have Han Chinese agents live in their homes.

The extent of this Chinese effort to, in effect, “sinofy” the Muslim population of western China is staggering. The legislation before us is an important start, but it is only a start in our efforts to counter Chinese repression of its Muslim minorities, and we will have hearings in the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee to develop additional steps that America could take.

I want to highlight two parts of this legislation. First, the bill requires the

President to impose the Global Magnitsky sanctions against all Chinese officials who are responsible for the repression of the Uighurs. We are long past the point when this should have been done, and it should not be linked to ongoing negotiations on trade or any other issue.

Second, the bill requires the Commerce Department to update our export controls to ensure that the Commerce Control List, which covers dual-use items, is updated to create a special regime for China. Commerce will be required to identify items that assist in the monitoring, surveillance, mass detention, and forced labor we see going on in China today, and deny licenses for the export or reexport of those items to China.

U.S. technology should not be used to further one of the most egregious human rights abuses of our time. And in writing this legislation and the amendment in the nature of a substitute that came out of the Foreign Affairs Committee, we worked diligently to ensure that we avoid capturing too much and unduly hindering legitimate and beneficial commerce, including thorough discussions with the tech industry.

So I thank Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL, of course, our Speaker, NANCY PELOSI, who was here. I thank Senators RUBIO and MENENDEZ, CHRIS SMITH, and TOM SUOZZI. I thank JIM MCGOVERN for his work, and I thank my partner in running the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee, Mr. YOHO.

□ 1745

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

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

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I just want to give my strong support for S. 178.

I look back over the years when we have seen this, and we have had these discussions in our Foreign Affairs Committee about the atrocities that are going on in the Xinjiang province.

Last year we talked about the concentration camps that we see going up, and then there were reports about the crematoriums that were going in. And we read advertisements to hire guards for the crematoriums. They must be physically fit, they must be able to defend themselves, and they need to know how to use a weapon. So they had armed crematoriums set up in this province.

My question is: Why do you need armed crematoriums if it is a crematorium to burn people? You know, the dead.

And I think the intent of what China is doing is self-evident. And America, as the leader of the free world, and all countries that believe in freedom and liberty, they must stand up against this injustice because this is going on around the world. And if you believe

the words of General Eisenhower at Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps after the end of World War II when he said: Never again. Never again will we allow this to happen. But it is happening right now. And it is happening in an area that we know in a country that is suppressing freedom around the world.

We see it in Hong Kong. We have seen what they have done with Tibet. They want to do it to any country or any population that is against the Communist Party, the Chinese Communist Party. And this is something, if we don't do this, this will go on. And this is where the world needs to wake up, and they need to say, any time we buy something made in China, we are empowering this country and Xi Jinping and the Communist Party complex to do the same thing over and over again.

It is time we make a strong stand and S. 178 is a great start to doing this. I look for strong support in the House. I look for it to be signed into law and that we send a strong signal from America, being the leaders in the free world, to the rest of the world to follow suit and send a strong signal back to China that this is not going to be tolerated. We will not put up with this.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the sponsors of this bill for doing what they are doing, because this is a message for the people around the world who don't know what is going on. It is this body that is kind of leading the charge on this, and I am proud to be associated with it, so thank you all.

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

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SIRE for yielding me this time.

I rise in strong support of the bipartisan Senate bill 178, which holds the Chinese Government accountable for their truly horrific treatment—let me say that again—truly horrific treatment of the Uighur Muslim minorities, including the mass internment of over 1 million people who are subjected to systemized brainwashing, sexual abuse, and forced labor in western China.

I want to start by thanking Chairman ENGEL and Subcommittee Chairman SHERMAN for bringing attention to this issue and supporting this legislation to penalize China for its egregious human rights violations against the Uighurs. I am proud to have worked with Representative CHRIS SMITH from New Jersey and Senator MARCO RUBIO from Florida to help write part of this truly bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Uighur families are prohibited from practicing their Muslim faith. They are often separated from their family members and prohibited from reading the Koran, making their daily prayers, and in some instances are forced to eat pork even during Ramadan, which, of course, violates their religion.

The so-called reeducation camps in China where Uighurs are forced to work in food, textile, or manufacturing

jobs in or near the mass internment camps are, of course, repugnant to our values and violate human rights.

The brutal religious-based persecution of the Uighurs in China is alarming, but it is not new. China has continued to repress anyone who does not conform to their system, including Tibetans, Christians, and, of course, the people of Hong Kong, as we have seen in recent events.

Since President Nixon went to China in 1971, most Americans have believed that with increased economic integration and exposure to our system of democracy in the west, the Chinese Government would some day adopt some of our fundamental values. This clearly has not happened.

Not only does the Chinese Government reject any real steps towards democracy, continue its unfair trade practices, and cheat by stealing our intellectual property, but it also continually violates human rights.

The United States must hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable for its repression of the Uighurs and active disregard for international law.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this important and, again, truly bipartisan legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, beyond what has been done to date, Chinese companies profiting from forced labor in Xinjiang must be prohibited from exporting goods to the United States and to other countries. The administration has, to its credit, blocked one Chinese company for forced labor manufacturing, but there are many other companies, particularly in the manufacturing of cotton and garments, that are profiting off the slavery of detained Uighurs. Many more companies need to be barred from entry into the U.S. market.

In addition to the crimes against humanity that Xi Jinping has imposed upon the people of Xinjiang, the United States also needs to address the high-tech authoritarianism of the future being auditioned in Xinjiang.

Beijing is using Xinjiang as a proving ground for an all-knowing police and surveillance state. The technology used to construct China's high-tech police state is being exported around the world to some countries in Africa, central Asia, and beyond. Every petty dictator and aspiring totalitarian can use this technology to crush democratic aspirations, human rights, religious freedom, and the rule of law.

Let me also say a word or two about Uighur Americans, like the great Rebiya Kadeer, who I have been friends with since 2006—I have had her at hearings. She is an unbelievable leader. Her entire family and extended family, dozens of people, have been rounded up and have been put into prison. Nury Turkel, Rushan Abbas, and Gulchehra

Hoja have had their families, as well, threatened and detained because they dared to speak up here in the United States.

So many Uighur Americans have experienced the agony of family detentions and disappearances, again, a cruelty laid at the feet of Xi Jinping. He not only goes after the individual, he goes after the whole family. And again, the women in prisons in China are sexually abused and tortured. The men are abused, as well.

For those watching us today, the message you hear should be clear. The United States wants to hold the Chinese Government and the Chinese companies accountable for crimes against humanity and the cruelty they inflict on your families and your loved ones. We will not be silent. Justice is coming. We are demanding accountability.

I also want to take a moment to thank the reporters of Radio Free Asia's Uyghur Service. Their families have been rounded up and put into prison, into concentration camps by Xi Jinping's dictatorship. This is beyond horrific, and we need to respond accordingly.

I also want to thank and note the contribution of Dr. Scott Flipse to the legislation before us today, and also the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act and, frankly, to the Hong Kong Democracy and Human Rights Act that was signed into law just a few days ago.

I also want to thank former CECC staff directors Paul Protic and Elyse Anderson and current staff members Jon Stivers, Peter Mattis, Megan Fluker, and Amy Reger for helping this Congress shine a bright light on the atrocities.

And, of course, our full and subcommittee staffers, as well, have done yeoman's work on this terrible issue.

We are united today. We need to be united with all Americans in saying, never again.

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

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

It has been more than 3 years since the Chinese authorities have accelerated and expanded their repressive campaign in Xinjiang. The global response to these abuses, up until now, has been insignificant, partly due to the successful campaign by Beijing to coerce silence from those who speak out.

Where there has been talk, there has sadly been little action. Today, we have an opportunity to turn the tide by sending a strong message of support to the Uighur people and accountability for those Chinese officials who have violated their own people's rights and religious freedom for years with impunity.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in sending a strong message to both the perpetrators and the victims alike with an overwhelming vote in support for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, before I yield, I would like to point out that there are three

Members of the New Jersey delegation here. Two of them are refugees from communism.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud the House of Representatives is considering S. 178, the "Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act" or the "UIGHUR Act."

In the last year, Chinese authorities have expanded their network of mass internment camps, where it is now estimated that 1.8 million or more Uighurs and other Turkic Muslims have been involuntarily detained in approximately 1,400 extrajudicial internment facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).

Detainees are subjected to torture, extended solitary confinement, and political indoctrination. Many scholars and human rights groups argue that these practices may amount to "crimes against humanity."

Over the last month, leaks of highly classified Chinese government documents uncovered operations manuals for the mass internment camps and exposed details about the mass detention and surveillance systems in Xinjiang. Among the findings in the Chinese government's own documents:

Reeducation centers are designed to "wash clean the brains" of those interned in them;

Those who show signs of resistance are subjected to "assault-style re-education" efforts;

Children of detainees are reportedly often placed in orphanages, welfare centers, and boarding schools;

Special security measures are mandated to ensure detainees cannot "escape," thereby refuting Chinese government assertions that detainees are there voluntarily; and

The establishment and expansion of the mass internment camps are part of a systematic policy directed by General Secretary Xi Jinping and carried out by XUAR Communist Party Secretary Chen Quanguo as well as other senior officials at the central and local levels.

Further, we also have become more aware of the widespread use of a government-subsidized and large-scale system of forced labor in both mass internment camps and in factories throughout the Xinjiang region.

Satellite imagery, personal testimonies, and official documents indicate that detainees in camps, and some who have been released, are forced to work in food production, textile, and other manufacturing jobs. Products reportedly produced with forced labor include:

Textiles, such as yarn, clothing, gloves, bedding, and carpet; Electronics, including cell phones and computers; Food products, shoes, tea, and handicrafts.

Current U.S. law prohibits the import of any product made with forced labor. Any U.S. or international company that produces or has a supply chain in Xinjiang may be complicit with forced labor and human rights violations. Customs and Border Protection rightly stopped the import of some goods from Xinjiang, but much more needs to be done to ensure that Americans are not purchasing products made with forced labor.

The UIGHUR Act is an essential update and strengthening of U.S. policy in response to gross human rights abuses in Xinjiang. The bill calls on the President to submit a list to

Congress of Chinese officials responsible for the mass incarceration, political indoctrination, or reeducation efforts and to impose Global Magnitsky Act sanctions for all those on the list. It also includes needed export restrictions on technology critical to the Chinese government's ability to suppress human rights and individual privacy.

With passage of this legislation, it should be clear that Congress stands in solidarity with the Uyghur people and other suppressed minorities affected by the mass internment and surveillance system in the Xinjiang region, and we will continue to do all we can to support the full exercise of their human rights in Xinjiang and in China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 178, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. SIREs. 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1829

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SARBANES) at 6 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2534, INSIDER TRADING PROHIBITION ACT, AND RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 77, DIRECTING THE PRESIDENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 5(C) OF THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION TO REMOVE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

Mr. PERLMUTTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-320) on the resolution (H. Res. 739) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2534) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain securities trading and related communications by those who possess material, nonpublic information, and relating to consideration of the concurrent resolution (H.

Con. Res. 77) directing the President pursuant to Section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Syrian Arab Republic that have not been authorized by Congress, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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:

Motions to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 546; and

Pass S. 178.

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.

DISAPPROVING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S INCLUSION IN FUTURE GROUP OF SEVEN SUMMITS UNTIL IT RESPECTS THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ITS NEIGHBORS AND ADHERES TO THE STANDARDS OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES

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 agree to the resolution (H. Res. 546) disapproving the Russian Federation's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 339, nays 71, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 643]

YEAS—339

Adams	Boyle, Brendan F.	Cisneros
Aguilar	Brindisi	Clark (MA)
Allred	Brooks (IN)	Clarke (NY)
Amash	Brown (MD)	Clay
Amodei	Brownley (CA)	Cleaver
Armstrong	Bucshon	Cline
Arrington	Burchett	Cloud
Axne	Bustos	Clyburn
Bacon	Butterfield	Cohen
Baird	Calvert	Cole
Balderson	Carbajal	Connolly
Banks	Cardenas	Cook
Barr	Carson (IN)	Cooper
Barragán	Cartwright	Correa
Bass	Case	Costa
Beatty	Casten (IL)	Courtney
Bera	Castor (FL)	Cox (CA)
Beyer	Castro (TX)	Craig
Bishop (GA)	Chabot	Crenshaw
Blumenauer	Cheney	Crist
Blunt Rochester	Chu, Judy	Crow
Bonamici	Cicilline	Cuellar
Boat		Curtis

Davidson (KS)	Davidson (KS)	Davidson (KS)
Davis (CA)	Davis (CA)	Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.	Davis, Danny K.	Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney	Davis, Rodney	Davis, Rodney
Dean	Dean	Dean
DeFazio	DeFazio	DeFazio
DeGette	DeGette	DeGette
DeLauro	DeLauro	DeLauro
DelBene	DelBene	DelBene
Delgado	Delgado	Delgado
Demings	Demings	Demings
DeSaulnier	DeSaulnier	DeSaulnier
Deutch	Deutch	Deutch
Diaz-Balart	Diaz-Balart	Diaz-Balart
Dingell	Dingell	Dingell
Doggett	Doggett	Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.	Doyle, Michael F.	Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer	Emmer	Emmer
Engel	Engel	Engel
Escobar	Escobar	Escobar
Eshoo	Eshoo	Eshoo
Espallat	Espallat	Espallat
Estes	Estes	Estes
Evans	Evans	Evans
Finkenauer	Finkenauer	Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick	Fitzpatrick	Fitzpatrick
Fletcher	Fletcher	Fletcher
Foster	Foster	Foster
Fox (NC)	Fox (NC)	Fox (NC)
Frankel	Frankel	Frankel
Fudge	Fudge	Fudge
Fulcher	Fulcher	Fulcher
Gallagher	Gallagher	Gallagher
Gallego	Gallego	Gallego
Garamendi	Garamendi	Garamendi
Garcia (IL)	Garcia (IL)	Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Gohmert	Gohmert	Gohmert
Golden	Golden	Golden
Gomez	Gomez	Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)	Gonzalez (OH)	Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)	Gonzalez (TX)	Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer	Gottheimer	Gottheimer
Granger	Granger	Granger
Graves (LA)	Graves (LA)	Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)	Graves (MO)	Graves (MO)
Green (TN)	Green (TN)	Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva	Grijalva	Grijalva
Guthrie	Guthrie	Guthrie
Haaland	Haaland	Haaland
Hagedorn	Hagedorn	Hagedorn
Harder (CA)	Harder (CA)	Harder (CA)
Hartzer	Hartzer	Hartzer
Hastings	Hastings	Hastings
Hayes	Hayes	Hayes
Heck	Heck	Heck
Herrera Beutler	Herrera Beutler	Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)	Hill (AR)	Hill (AR)
Himes	Himes	Himes
Hollingsworth	Hollingsworth	Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.	Horn, Kendra S.	Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford	Horsford	Horsford
Houlahan	Houlahan	Houlahan
Hoyer	Hoyer	Hoyer
Huffman	Huffman	Huffman
Huizenga	Huizenga	Huizenga
Hurd (TX)	Hurd (TX)	Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee	Jackson Lee	Jackson Lee
Jayapal	Jayapal	Jayapal
Jeffries	Jeffries	Jeffries
Johnson (GA)	Johnson (GA)	Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)	Johnson (LA)	Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)	Johnson (OH)	Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)	Johnson (SD)	Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)	Joyce (OH)	Joyce (OH)
Kaptur	Kaptur	Kaptur
Katko	Katko	Katko
Keller	Keller	Keller
Kelly (IL)	Kelly (IL)	Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)	Kelly (PA)	Kelly (PA)
Khanna	Khanna	Khanna
Kildee	Kildee	Kildee
Kilmer	Kilmer	Kilmer
Kim	Kim	Kim
Kind	Kind	Kind
King (NY)	King (NY)	King (NY)
Kinzinger	Kinzinger	Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick
Abraham	Abraham	Abraham
Bilirakis	Bilirakis	Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)	Bishop (NC)	Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)	Bishop (UT)	Bishop (UT)
Brady	Brady	Brady
Biggs	Biggs	Biggs
Bilirakis	Bilirakis	Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)	Bishop (NC)	Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)	Bishop (UT)	Bishop (UT)
Brady	Brady	Brady
Brooks (AL)	Brooks (AL)	Brooks (AL)
Buck	Buck	Buck
Budd	Budd	Budd
Burgess	Burgess	Burgess
Carter (GA)	Carter (GA)	Carter (GA)
Roybal-Allard	Roybal-Allard	Roybal-Allard
Ruiz	Ruiz	Ruiz
Ruppersberger	Ruppersberger	Ruppersberger
Rush	Rush	Rush
Rutherford	Rutherford	Rutherford
Ryan	Ryan	Ryan
Sánchez	Sánchez	Sánchez
Sarbanes	Sarbanes	Sarbanes
Scalise	Scalise	Scalise
Scanlon	Scanlon	Scanlon
Schakowsky	Schakowsky	Schakowsky
Schiff	Schiff	Schiff
Schneider	Schneider	Schneider
Schrader	Schrader	Schrader
Schrier	Schrier	Schrier
Schweikert	Schweikert	Schweikert
Scott (VA)	Scott (VA)	Scott (VA)
Scott, David	Scott, David	Scott, David
Sensenbrenner	Sensenbrenner	Sensenbrenner
Sewell (AL)	Sewell (AL)	Sewell (AL)
Shalala	Shalala	Shalala
Sherman	Sherman	Sherman
Sherrill	Sherrill	Sherrill
Shimkus	Shimkus	Shimkus
Simpson	Simpson	Simpson
Sires	Sires	Sires
Slotkin	Slotkin	Slotkin
Smith (NE)	Smith (NE)	Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)	Smith (NJ)	Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)	Smith (WA)	Smith (WA)
Smucker	Smucker	Smucker
Soto	Soto	Soto
Spanberger	Spanberger	Spanberger
Spano	Spano	Spano
Speier	Speier	Speier
Stanton	Stanton	Stanton
Staubert	Staubert	Staubert
Stefanik	Stefanik	Stefanik
Steil	Steil	Steil
Stevens	Stevens	Stevens
Stivers	Stivers	Stivers
Suozzi	Suozzi	Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)	Swalwell (CA)	Swalwell (CA)
Takano	Takano	Takano
Taylor	Taylor	Taylor
Thompson (CA)	Thompson (CA)	Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)	Thompson (MS)	Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)	Thompson (PA)	Thompson (PA)
Thornberry	Thornberry	Thornberry
Tipton	Tipton	Tipton
Titus	Titus	Titus
Tlaib	Tlaib	Tlaib
Tonko	Tonko	Tonko
Torres (CA)	Torres (CA)	Torres (CA)
Torres Small	Torres Small	Torres Small
(NM)	(NM)	(NM)
Trahan	Trahan	Trahan
Trone	Trone	Trone
Turner	Turner	Turner
Underwood	Underwood	Underwood
Upton	Upton	Upton
Van Drew	Van Drew	Van Drew
Vargas	Vargas	Vargas
Veasey	Veasey	Veasey
Vela	Vela	Vela
Velázquez	Velázquez	Velázquez
Visclosky	Visclosky	Visclosky
Wagner	Wagner	Wagner
Walberg	Walberg	Walberg
Walden	Walden	Walden
Walker	Walker	Walker
Walorski	Walorski	Walorski
Waltz	Waltz	Waltz
Wasserman	Wasserman	Wasserman
Schultz	Schultz	Schultz
Waters	Waters	Waters
Watkins	Watkins	Watkins
Watson Coleman	Watson Coleman	Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)	Webster (FL)	Webster (FL)
Welch	Welch	Welch
Wenstrup	Wenstrup	Wenstrup
Westerman	Westerman	Westerman
Wexton	Wexton	Wexton
Wild	Wild	Wild
Williams	Williams	Williams
Wilson (FL)	Wilson (FL)	Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)	Wilson (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Wittman	Wittman	Wittman
Womack	Womack	Womack
Wright	Wright	Wright
Young	Young	Young

NAYS—71

Collins (GA)	Harris	Mullin	Banks	Evans	Lee (NV)	Roybal-Allard	Spanberger	Veasey
Comer	Hern, Kevin	Murphy (NC)	Barr	Ferguson	Lesko	Ruiz	Spano	Vela
Conaway	Hice (GA)	Norman	Barragán	Finkenauer	Levin (CA)	Ruppersberger	Speler	Velázquez
Crawford	Higgins (LA)	Palazzo	Bass	Fitzpatrick	Levin (MI)	Rush	Stanton	Visclosky
Davidson (OH)	Hudson	Palmer	Beatty	Fleischmann	Lewis	Rutherford	Staubert	Wagner
DesJarlais	Jordan	Pence	Bera	Fletcher	Lieu, Ted	Ryan	Stefanik	Walberg
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Perry	Bergman	Fortenberry	Lipinski	Sánchez	Steil	Walden
Dunn	Kelly (MS)	Posey	Beyer	Foster	Loeb sack	Sarbanes	Steube	Walker
Ferguson	King (IA)	Rose, John W.	Bilirakis	Foxx (NC)	Lofgren	Scalise	Stevens	Walorski
Fleischmann	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin	Bishop (GA)	Frankel	Long	Scanlon	Stewart	Waltz
Fortenberry	Lesko	Smith (MO)	Bishop (NC)	Fudge	Loudermilk	Schakowsky	Stivers	Wasserman
Gaetz	Long	Steube	Bishop (UT)	Fulcher	Lowenthal	Schiff	Suozzi	Schultz
Gianforte	Loudermilk	Stewart	Blumenauer	Gaetz	Lowey	Schneider	Swalwell (CA)	Waters
Gibbs	Massie	Timmons	Blunt Rochester	Gallagher	Lucas	Schrader	Takano	Watkins
Gooden	Mast	Weber (TX)	Bonamici	Gallagher	Luetkemeyer	Schrier	Taylor	Watson Coleman
Gosar	Meadows	Woodall	Bost	Gallego	Luján	Schweikert	Thompson (CA)	Weber (TX)
Graves (GA)	Meuser	Yoho	Boyle, Brendan F.	Garcia (IL)	Luria	Scott (VA)	Thompson (MS)	Webster (FL)
Grothman	Miller	Zeldin	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Lynch	Scott, Austin	Thompson (PA)	Welch
Guest	Mitchell		Gianforte	Gianforte	Malinowski	Scott, David	Thornberry	Wenstrup
			Gibbs	Gibbs	Maloney,	Sensenbrenner	Timmons	Westerman
			Gohmert	Gohmert	Maloney, Sean	Sewell (AL)	Tipton	Wexton
			Golden	Golden	Marchant	Shalala	Titus	Wild
			Gomez	Gomez	Mast	Sherman	Tlaib	Williams
			Gonzalez (OH)	Gonzalez (OH)	Matsui	Sherrill	Tonko	Wilson (FL)
			Gonzalez (TX)	Gonzalez (TX)	McAdams	Shimkus	Torres (CA)	Wilson (SC)
			Gooden	Gooden	McBath	Simpson	Torres Small	Wittman
			Gosar	Gosar	McCarthy	Sires	(NM)	Woodall
			Gottheimer	Gottheimer	McCauley	Slotkin	Trahan	Wright
			Granger	Granger	McClintock	Smith (MO)	Trone	Yoho
			Graves (GA)	Graves (GA)	McCollum	Smith (NE)	Turner	Young
			Graves (LA)	Graves (LA)	McEachin	Smith (NJ)	Underwood	Zeldin
			Graves (MO)	Graves (MO)	Smucker	Smith (WA)	Upton	
			Green (TN)	Green (TN)	Soto	Van Drew	Vargas	
			Green, Al (TX)	Green, Al (TX)				
			Grothman	Grothman				
			Guest	Guest				
			Guthrie	Guthrie				
			Haaland	Haaland				
			Hagedorn	Hagedorn				
			Harder (CA)	Harder (CA)				
			Harris	Harris				
			Hartzer	Hartzer				
			Hastings	Hastings				
			Hayes	Hayes				
			Heck	Heck				
			Hern, Kevin	Hern, Kevin				
			Herrera Beutler	Herrera Beutler				
			Hice (GA)	Hice (GA)				
			Higgins (LA)	Higgins (LA)				
			Higgins (NY)	Higgins (NY)				
			Hill (AR)	Hill (AR)				
			Himes	Himes				
			Hollingsworth	Hollingsworth				
			Horn, Kendra S.	Horn, Kendra S.				
			Horsford	Horsford				
			Houlihan	Houlihan				
			Hoyer	Hoyer				
			Hudson	Hudson				
			Huffman	Huffman				
			Huizenga	Huizenga				
			Hurd (TX)	Hurd (TX)				
			Jackson Lee	Jackson Lee				
			Jayapal	Jayapal				
			Jeffries	Jeffries				
			Johnson (GA)	Johnson (GA)				
			Johnson (LA)	Johnson (LA)				
			Johnson (OH)	Johnson (OH)				
			Johnson (SD)	Johnson (SD)				
			Johnson (TX)	Johnson (TX)				
			Jordan	Jordan				
			Joyce (OH)	Joyce (OH)				
			Joyce (PA)	Joyce (PA)				
			Kaptur	Kaptur				
			Katko	Katko				
			Keller	Keller				
			Kelly (MS)	Kelly (MS)				
			Kelly (PA)	Kelly (PA)				
			Khanna	Khanna				
			Kildee	Kildee				
			Kilmer	Kilmer				
			Kim	Kim				
			Kind	Kind				
			King (IA)	King (IA)				
			King (NY)	King (NY)				
			Kinziger	Kinziger				
			Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick				
			Krishnamoorthi	Krishnamoorthi				
			Kuster (NH)	Kuster (NH)				
			Kustoff (TN)	Kustoff (TN)				
			LaHood	LaHood				
			LaMalfa	LaMalfa				
			Lamborn	Lamborn				
			Langevin	Langevin				
			Larsen (WA)	Larsen (WA)				
			Larson (CT)	Larson (CT)				
			Latta	Latta				
			Lawrence	Lawrence				
			Lawson (FL)	Lawson (FL)				
			Lee (CA)	Lee (CA)				

NOT VOTING—20

Buchanan	Holding	McGovern
Byrne	Hunter	Moore
Carter (TX)	Keating	Moulton
Cunningham	Kennedy	Rooney (FL)
Flores	Lamb	Serrano
Gabbard	Lamborn	Yarmuth
Griffith	Marshall	

□ 1900

Messrs. COLLINS of Georgia, AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, MEADOWS, DUNN, BROOKS of Alabama, GROTHMAN, MITCHELL, CARTER of Georgia, SMITH of Missouri, FLEISCHMANN, BISHOP of North Carolina, GOODEN, PERRY, ALLEN, BISHOP of Utah, MEUSER, TIMMONS, LONG, ADERHOLT, PALMER, and BILIRAKIS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. DEMINGS, Messrs. BALDERSON and JOHNSON of Louisiana changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UYGHUR HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 178) to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China, 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 Jersey (Mr. SRES) 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 407, nays 1, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 644]

YEAS—407

Abraham	Allred	Axne
Adams	Amash	Babin
Aderholt	Amodei	Bacon
Aguilar	Armstrong	Baird
Allen	Arrington	Balderson

Brindisi	Gibbs	Maloney,
Brooks (AL)	Gohmert	Carolyn B.
Brooks (IN)	Golden	Maloney, Sean
Brown (MD)	Gomez	Marchant
Brownley (CA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Mast
Buck	Gonzalez (TX)	Matsui
Bucshon	Gooden	McAdams
Budd	Gosar	McBath
Burchett	Gottheimer	McCarthy
Burgess	Granger	McCaul
Bustos	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Butterfield	Graves (LA)	McCollum
Calvert	Graves (MO)	McEachin
Carbajal	Green (TN)	McHenry
Cárdenas	Green, Al (TX)	McKinley
Carson (IN)	Grothman	McNerney
Carter (GA)	Guest	Meadows
Cartwright	Guthrie	Meeks
Case	Haaland	Meng
Casten (IL)	Hagedorn	Meuser
Castor (FL)	Harder (CA)	Miller
Castro (TX)	Harris	Mitchell
Chabot	Hartzler	Moolenaar
Cheney	Hastings	Mooney (WV)
Chu, Judy	Hayes	Morelle
Cicilline	Heck	Mucarsel-Powell
Cisneros	Hern, Kevin	Mullin
Clark (MA)	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (FL)
Clarke (NY)	Hice (CA)	Murphy (NC)
Clay	Higgins (LA)	Nadler
Cleaver	Higgins (NY)	Napolitano
Cline	Hill (AR)	Neal
Cloud	Himes	Neguse
Clyburn	Hollingsworth	Newhouse
Cohen	Horn, Kendra S.	Norcross
Cole	Horsford	Norman
Collins (GA)	Houlahan	Nunes
Comer	Hoyer	O'Halleran
Conaway	Hudson	Ocasio-Cortez
Connolly	Huffman	Olson
Cook	Huizenga	Omar
Cooper	Hurd (TX)	Palazzo
Correa	Jackson Lee	Pallone
Costa	Jayapal	Palmer
Courtney	Jeffries	Panetta
Cox (CA)	Johnson (GA)	Pappas
Craig	Johnson (LA)	Pascarell
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Payne
Crenshaw	Johnson (SD)	Pelosi
Crist	Johnson (TX)	Pence
Crow	Jordan	Perlmutter
Cuellar	Joyce (OH)	Perry
Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Peters
Davidson (OH)	Kaptur	Peterson
Davis (CA)	Katko	Phillips
Davis, Danny K.	Keller	Pingree
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (MS)	Pocan
Dean	Kelly (PA)	Porter
DeFazio	Khanna	Posey
DeGette	Kildee	Pressley
DeLauro	Kilmer	Price (NC)
DelBene	Kim	Quigley
Delgado	Kind	Raskin
Demings	King (IA)	Ratcliffe
DeSaulnier	King (NY)	Reed
DesJarlais	Kinzinger	Reschenthaler
Deutch	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)
Diaz-Balart	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC)
Dingell	Kuster (NH)	Richmond
Doggett	Kustoff (TN)	Riggleman
Doyle, Michael F.	LaHood	Roby
Duncan	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)
Dunn	Lamborn	Roe, David P.
Emmer	Langevin	Rogers (AL)
Engel	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (KY)
Escobar	Larson (CT)	Rose (NY)
Eshoo	Latta	Rose, John W.
Espaillat	Lawrence	Rouda
Estes	Lawson (FL)	Rouzer
	Lee (CA)	Rov

NAYS—1

Massie
NOT VOTING—23

Biggs	Griffith	Marshall
Buchanan	Grijalva	McGovern
Byrne	Holding	Moore
Carter (TX)	Hunter	Moulton
Cunningham	Keating	Rooney (FL)
Curtis	Kelly (IL)	Serrano
Flores	Kennedy	Yarmuth
Gabbard	Lamb	

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.

□ 1911

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.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN INTERESTS IN MUTUAL FUNDS, UNIT INVESTMENT TRUSTS, EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS, AND RETIREMENT PLANS FROM CONFLICT OF INTEREST LIMITATIONS

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5277) to amend section 442 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt certain interests in mutual funds, unit investment trusts, employee benefit plans, and retirement plans from conflict of interest limitations for the Government Publishing Office, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas). Is there objection to

the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5277

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

SECTION 1. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 442 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 442. Government Publishing Office

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the terms ‘diversified’, ‘employee benefit plan’, ‘holdings’, ‘mutual fund’, and ‘unit investment trust’ have the meanings given those terms under section 2640.102 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto; and

“(2) the term ‘printing-related interest’ means an interest, direct or indirect, in—

“(A) the publication of any newspaper or periodical;

“(B) any printing, binding, engraving, or lithographing of any kind; or

“(C) any contract for furnishing paper or other material connected with the public printing, binding, lithographing, or engraving.

“(b) OFFENSE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Director of the Government Publishing Office, Deputy Director of the Government Publishing Office, nor any of their assistants as determined by the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall not, during his or her continuance in office, have any printing-related interest.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR MUTUAL FUNDS, UNIT INVESTMENT TRUSTS, EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS, AND RETIREMENT PLANS.—It shall not be a violation of paragraph (1) for an individual who is described in such paragraph to have an interest in a diversified mutual fund, diversified unit investment trust, employee benefit plan, investment fund under the Thrift Savings Plan under subchapter III of chapter 84 of title 5, or pension plan established or maintained by a State government or any political subdivision of a State government for its employees that has 1 or more holdings that are printing-related interests if the fund, trust, or plan does not exhibit a practice of concentrating in printing-related interests.

“(3) AUTHORITY OF SUPERVISING ETHICS OFFICE.—The supervising ethics office for the Government Publishing Office under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App) shall have the authority to issue rules and promulgate regulations governing the implementation of this subsection.

“(c) PENALTY.—Whoever violates subsection (b)(1) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 23 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 442 and inserting the following:

“442. Government Publishing Office.”.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1915

**HONORING THE VANGUARD
THEATER COMPANY**

(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 a small group of artists with big dreams, the Vanguard Theater Company.

The company began in Maplewood, New Jersey, 4 years ago with one goal: It wanted to increase diversity in theater acting, directing, and training. The company is based on a dream of diversity, reciprocity, education, awareness, and mentorship, with a strong emphasis on mentorship.

Vanguard has run several programs and camps to connect young artists with skilled performers. Recently, it received a grant from the New Jersey State Council on the Arts. The grant will fund acting lessons for 40 students. Then these new actors will put on shows for hospital patients, senior citizens, and children across the area.

I am proud of the Vanguard for encouraging youth of color to pursue their dreams in theater, and I wish them all the best.

**MEDICARE ORTHOTICS AND PROSTHETICS
PATIENT-CENTERED
CARE**

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5262, the Medicare Orthotics and Prosthetics Patient-Centered Care Act, a bill I am happy to cosponsor with my colleague, Representative MIKE THOMPSON of California.

After being seriously injured, the last thing any individual should be worried about is further hardships like financial stress or fraud. I have seen these challenges firsthand, having served many years as a therapist and a licensed nursing home administrator.

I am proud to cosponsor this bipartisan bill to help mitigate these burdens in the O&P sector and ensure these individuals have access to quality, affordable orthotics and prosthetics.

The Orthotics and Prosthetics Patient-Centered Care Act aims to:

Ensure truly off-the-shelf orthotics are eligible for competitive bidding;

Prohibit the practice of drop shipping prostheses and custom orthoses to Medicare beneficiaries;

Create requirements that better distinguish orthotists and prosthetists from suppliers; and

Standardize the definition of orthotics and prosthetics.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5262 to ensure quality orthotic and prosthetic care for Medicare patients and better protect these individuals from fraud.

LOWER DRUG COSTS NOW

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3, the Lower Drug Costs Now Act.

Too many hardworking families and seniors in Illinois can't afford the rising costs of prescription drugs. We must rein in these outrageous prices. That is why I am proud to cosponsor this bill.

When I walk the supermarket aisles and I talk with folks back home, who also write me notes and send them to my office, the stories about the high cost of drugs are absolutely shocking. Let me share a couple of them with you.

In Stronghurst, one woman's medication spiked from \$23 to \$98, more than a 300 percent increase, for no apparent reason.

In Andalusia, another person's insulin jumped from \$365 to \$538 every single month, more than \$2,100 increase over the year.

And several counties away, in Pekin, Illinois, a senior saw his insulin skyrocket from \$333 to \$830 per month, a 250 percent increase—again, no explanation.

We must do more to make prescription drug prices more affordable and lift this unfair burden on families. This bill would do just that. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill.

**RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
BLOUNT COUNTY SHERIFF
JAMES BERRONG**

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize our Blount County Sheriff, James Berrong, who is celebrating his 30th year in office.

Since 1989, Sheriff Berrong and his deputies have served the community by maintaining safe neighborhoods, providing outstanding emergency service, and busting lawbreakers.

Sheriff Berrong successfully advocated better pay for his deputies and has prioritized hiring and retaining an excellent deputy force. Under his leadership, Blount County continues to be a safe place to live and raise a family.

Sheriff Berrong and his deputies remain focused on guaranteeing safety at religious institutions and schools, increasing the Sheriff's Office's presence when necessary.

Additionally, he ensures that sex offenders and human traffickers are held accountable. Sheriff Berrong has effectively led the crackdown on these dirtbags, and the Blount County Sheriff's Office has gained a reputation as one of the best law enforcement agencies, if not in the State of Tennessee, in the entire United States of America, for dealing with sex-related crimes.

It is my honor to recognize Sheriff Berrong for his outstanding career as Blount County Sheriff. I know I speak for many in east Tennessee when I

thank him for his continued service to our community.

SUPPORTING HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus to celebrate and recognize the importance of educational opportunities at the Historically Black Colleges and Universities, creating opportunities for thousands of young men and women, many of them first-time college attendees. I am delighted to have Texas Southern University in my congressional district and, as well, to have Prairie View A&M in the near area.

I was very instrumental in getting Hurricane Harvey relief dollars and financial aid relief for students at the campus of Texas Southern University in the amount of \$13 million and to be able to help digitize the projects for former U.S. Members of Congress Barbara Jordan and Mickey Leland.

As well, I remember working with Prairie View A&M when they helped establish a very grand criminal justice center that is educating many young people.

But I am really here to support the FUTURE Act, Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education, supported by the House and passed out of the House on September 17, 2019.

Unfortunately, this bill is held up in the Senate. This House bill is much better. We support the House bill and would ask the Senator from Tennessee to do what he should do, which I believe he has done: to make sure that bill goes out, and goes out as the House bill.

This is a bill to focus on STEM and to create opportunities for our young people. I support HBCUs and opportunities for those young people.

CONGRATULATING ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN, JR., 2019 ROTARY CLUB PERSON OF THE YEAR, SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Robert C. Zimmerman, Jr., on being named the 2019 Person of the Year by the Rotary Club of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. This recognition is well-deserved for someone who has exemplified the attributes of public servant leadership in our community for over 50 years.

Bob began his service to our community by serving our country in the United States Marine Corps, then later in the U.S. Army Reserve. His service also includes active work in community organizations like the United

Way, the Greater Susquehanna Valley Chamber of Commerce, and the Sunbury Area Community Foundation.

For the last 43 years, Robert has been working in his family business, Zimmerman Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep, RAM, where he continued Zimmerman's long tradition of treating customers like family.

On behalf of the people of Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District, I again congratulate Robert C. Zimmerman, Jr., on being named Person of the Year by the Rotary Club of Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

CONGRESSIONAL UKRAINE CAUCUS MEETINGS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, bipartisan support for the U.S.-Ukraine longstanding strategic partnership remains resolute.

Ukraine is the nation on the scrimmage line for liberty in Europe. And as I speak, Ukraine's armed services are protecting Europe's eastern flank from Russian aggression. Its people have made their commitment to democracy clear in its most recent elections, and over 14,000 Ukrainians have now died fighting Russia's illegal invasion.

Tomorrow, the Congressional Ukraine Caucus will join the Atlantic Council in hosting a half-day bipartisan, bicameral conference, entitled, "U.S. Strategic Interests in Ukraine." It will be held tomorrow at 11:30 in the Visitor Center Meeting Room North. I encourage my colleagues to come and spend a few minutes with us.

I am also pleased to host a roundtable with extraordinarily brave, award-winning Ukrainian journalist Myroslava Gongadze tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning in Rayburn 2362B.

Following the brutal murder of her husband, Myroslava tirelessly pursued justice on his behalf in the European Court of Human Rights and now serves as the Voice of America's chief for Ukrainian service.

Madam Speaker, I kindly invite all my colleagues to attend these important sessions.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF GERALD BRENCE

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

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize Gerald Brence, the athletic director for the Plano Independent School District, for 39 years of dedicated service to the students and athletes in Plano, Texas.

Before earning the title of athletic director in 2007, Gerald Brence served as the head coach of the Plano Senior High School football team from 1992 to 2007. During his tenure, the Plano Sen-

ior Wildcats secured a State championship title in 1994 and made five trips to the State quarterfinals. One of the most winning coaches in Plano Senior High's history, Coach Brence has earned the respect and admiration of those around him.

Under his steadfast leadership as athletic director, Plano ISD earned State championships in seven different sports, including golf, tennis, baseball, boys basketball, boys soccer, girls soccer, and girls basketball.

Our community is proud of Director Brence's leadership within Plano ISD, and we are grateful for the countless lives he has inspired throughout his career. Now, upon his retirement, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in thanking Director Gerald Brence for his dedication to Plano ISD.

SUPPORT UKRAINE AND COUNTER THE RUSSIAN BEAR

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, earlier tonight, the Democrat leadership of this House put to the floor a resolution, H. Res. 546, to state that Russia should not be allowed to officially rejoin the G7. That resolution calls out the President's desire to reengage with Russia in the G7 in an attempt to put Republican Members in the House in a false debate between supporting the President and supporting Ukraine's sovereignty.

Madam Speaker, there is no debate, at least not in the Republican Conference. As we all have voted before:

Russia must restore Ukraine's borders;

The United States must continue to provide military aid to Ukraine to withstand Russian aggression;

The United States must continue to assist our European allies in resisting Russian influence; and

The United States must continue to sanction the irresponsible regime of Vladimir Putin.

In all these policies, President Trump has actually gone further than President Obama: sanctions have increased; military aid has been elevated to include lethal weapons.

I strongly support the President's policies to continue to support Ukraine and counter the Russian bear.

Madam Speaker, NATO—where the President is over, today, working in London and remarked that NATO has become stronger—did not become a strong alliance by having the House of Representatives constantly undercut the Commander in Chief.

□ 1930

RECOGNIZING HOLLY VEGA

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Holly Vega, a resident of my district, who was recently named the 2019 Armed Forces Insurance Military Spouse of the Year.

Military spouses are unsung heroes that are responsible for securing the homestead and supporting our servicemembers. And for Holly's husband, Marine Corps Lieutenant Colonel Javier Vega, she is a gift to their family and to their community.

Holly has been recognized for her generosity, her passion, and her heart for philanthropy, and for empowering other military spouses through community service opportunities and volunteerism. Her own selfless service has extended to the South Tampa Chamber of Commerce, Military Hearts Matter, and the Girl Scouts.

I am so grateful for the thousands of spouses like Holly whose sacrifices and stresses are sometimes overshadowed, but whose contributions to our national defense and our communities are priceless.

I thank you, Holly, for your passion and your drive to give to those in need. You indeed are a gift to many, and I salute you.

IN SUPPORT OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, it is a pleasure to be here this evening to address a very important topic. I rise to advocate, along with my colleagues who have come, for the 300,000 students that attend our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities, known as HBCUs.

As Congress looks to agree on a funding agreement for fiscal year 2020, we must keep in mind our Nation's 102 HBCUs that specialize in providing opportunity for low-income, first-generation African American students.

When I entered Congress, one of my first tasks when I got here was to launch the Congressional Bipartisan HBCU Caucus to bring greater attention to the issues that affect HBCUs and their students. I did so because more than anything I know the importance of HBCUs, not only in the African American community, but for our economy as a whole.

For more than 150 years, HBCUs have paved a way where there is no way for America's most talented Black minds. Despite discrimination and neglect, HBCUs have continued to pull above their weight. We know the facts and the figures, but it never hurts to repeat them.

HBCUs produce 27 percent of all African American STEM graduates; 40 percent of all African American engineers; 50 percent of all African American law-

yers; 50 percent of all African American public school teachers; and 80 percent of all African American judges; despite only educating 10 percent of all African American college students.

In my home State of North Carolina, we have 10 HBCUs currently operating and educating over 33,000 students: Bennett College; Elizabeth City State University; Fayetteville State University; Johnson C. Smith University—in my congressional district; Livingstone College; the North Carolina A&T State University, which is my alma mater and the largest public HBCU that produces African American engineers and the largest public HBCU in the Nation; along with North Carolina Central University; Saint Augustine's University; Shaw University; and last but not least, Winston-Salem State University.

They make a total of \$1.7 billion of economic impact in the State, supporting over 15,000 jobs and guaranteeing for their graduates \$20.7 billion in lifetime earnings.

They are more than a worthy investment for this body and for our State legislatures back home. And over the last 50 years, Congress has taken strides to correct for the historic lack of engagement and investment in these schools that contribute so much.

When enacted in 1965, the Higher Education Act represented the Federal Government's first recognition of the important mission that HBCUs serve. The HEA of 1965 first authorized Title III Institutional Aid, which is the key program that supports academic quality, institutional management, and financial stability at HBCUs.

Through multiple reauthorizations, Congress has sought to strengthen and to supplement this law by providing low-interest loans for schools to make infrastructure improvements. And, yes, by authorizing mandatory funding to help HBCUs prepare students for STEM careers, a mission that is sorely needed in a workforce that screams for diversity and inclusion.

So tonight, Madam Speaker, we will hear from this body's most tireless advocates for HBCUs and our students, many of whom are members of the HBCU Caucus, which now includes almost 100 Members of the House and Senate, and many of whom are alums of our Nation's HBCUs, and many of my colleagues from the Congressional Black Caucus, because we know firsthand what these schools mean to an aspiring student of color looking at education as a ticket to the middle class.

Madam Speaker, I stand tonight as a living testament to the necessity and to the importance of HBCUs. My mother, who raised me, was not an educated woman. She wasn't able to obtain a high school education and certainly not to attend an HBCU or any CU for that matter. But she understood how important education would be in my life.

My mom did domestic work. She cleaned other folks' houses for many years so I wouldn't have to do that.

But like those visionaries who founded these schools after surviving the horrors of slavery, my mother dreamed of a better future for me as her daughter. And when I could not fully recognize the potential in myself, it was an HBCU in North Carolina, North Carolina A&T State University, that saw something in me and made a committed investment towards my success.

A&T gave a poor, Black girl from the ghetto of Newark, New Jersey, an opportunity, because that school believed in opportunity and the fundamental importance of education that W.E.B. Du Bois spoke about. When he said, "Of all of the civil rights for which the world has struggled and fought for 500 years, the right to learn is undoubtedly the most fundamental."

That HBCU took me from where they found me and got me to where I needed to be. They shaped and molded me into what they knew I could become, just as all of our schools have for millions of Americans since the founding of the first HBCU, Cheyney University of Pennsylvania in 1836.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT).

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman ADAMS. Let me just commend her as our leader of the HBCU Caucus up here. She does a marvelous job, and it is a pleasure to work with her. And I know all the people of North Carolina are very proud of the leadership that she is providing.

Madam Speaker, this is a particular honor for me, because I stand here as a premier example of why our historically Black colleges and universities are so important.

When I graduated from high school, my mother and father had no money. I got a job washing dishes in a Daytona Beach hotel, and the people of Daytona Beach, Florida, got together and raised \$350, and they said, "Here, go to the college of your choice." And thank God there was a Florida A&M University. And you know what, Madam Speaker? Florida A&M was on the trimester system. And guess what it cost for one trimester? \$350.

God is wonderful. And God has blessed this Nation because we have a Florida A&M, a Tuskegee, a North Carolina A&T, a Fort Valley, a Tennessee State. All of these great institutions to get a way out of no way for folks just like me.

That is why this is important. I wouldn't be in Congress today if it weren't for Florida A&M University,

because that is why I wanted to tell how I got here. And I wouldn't have been able to meet my loving partner and wife, Alfredia, had it not been for Florida A&M University.

So what I am saying is: our historically Black universities have provided the foundation for the Black family structure. That is where you meet your wife. And I will tell you what, we took a survey one time, and those individuals that met their wives at college last a long time. And that is what is so important, in addition to the great education that we have.

And I just want to say, also while I am here, of the great achievement that we Members of the Congressional Black Caucus achieved, a historical event, \$80 million in scholarships for the 19 African American land-grant colleges and universities, a bipartisan historic effort. And you know what, Madam Speaker, it is in the farm bill now. Five years from now it will come back. And we have laid the foundation to make it a permanent appropriation. That is our goal. This floor is crowded with African Americans who have helped make this dream a reality.

I am very grateful for all that our colleges have done. And I just want to say thank God for our historically Black colleges and universities. And thank Ms. ADAMS.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank gentleman from Georgia.

And he is absolutely right, HBCUs take you where they find you and mold and shape you.

I had the privilege to serve on the faculty and to serve as an administrator at Bennett College in Greensboro, North Carolina, for 40 years. So the thousands of students that I had an opportunity to impact certainly have made a lasting impact on me.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), our very capable whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chair of the HBCU Caucus for yielding to me this evening.

Madam Speaker, we usually approach almost everything in this body by looking at the economic impact that it may have on the budget, on our economy, and sometimes on just a small community.

So let's take a look at the economic impact that HBCUs have on our Nation's economy: \$15 billion annually goes into the national economy as a result of the more than 100 HBCUs that exist in the country. These colleges provide pathways of opportunity for millions of Americans, many of whom are first-generation college students.

So investing in HBCUs is something that could be very important for our Nation. And that is why I am a little bit concerned tonight that the FUTURE Act, a piece of legislation that passed this House unanimously, is now sitting in the Senate. We made some attempt when we passed this current continuing resolution to attach that act to the continuing resolution, but

for some reason, the Senate, in its wisdom, has decided not to attach that deal to the continuing resolution.

□ 1945

This continuing resolution will expire on December 20. I have no idea what we will do after that to fund the budget. Will there be another continuing resolution? Will we do an omnibus? Will we do a series of minibuses?

Whatever the vehicle may be, I call upon the Senate tonight to attach the FUTURE Act to whatever the next vehicle may be because HBCU's funding of \$255 million under title III is wrapped into that act. If it is not enacted, we will see many of these colleges and universities lose their funding.

Irrespective of what the economic impact might be, I want to spend a few minutes talking about the personal, human impact of HBCUs.

Our illustrious chair of the task force, as mentioned, graduated from North Carolina A&T. She graduated two times, as a student and as a professor.

I often tell the story of someone most people in this country either knew or knew about, Ronald McNair.

Ron McNair was from the little town of Lake City, South Carolina, in my congressional district. I just happen to have a congressional district that contains seven HBCUs.

Ron and I were pretty good friends, and as he was about to go up in his final, fatal flight, he stopped by my office. We talked that day because he was talking with the people at the University of South Carolina, who were hopeful that when this flight was over, he would be joining their faculty. Well, we all know that it was a fatal flight.

Ron said something to me on that day that I talk about very often. He said to me: Every time I go someplace to speak or am in attendance, people always talk about my Ph.D. in physics from MIT, but that is not what made the difference in my life.

He said to me that when he left Lake City, South Carolina, and Carver High School, he went to North Carolina A&T. It was on that campus that those professors who had similar backgrounds and experiences that he had, who understood what it was to come from a little rural community, took the time to nurture him and to prepare him for his journey through life.

I told the story to the current president of South Carolina State University, from which I am a graduate. He said to me that he knew Ron McNair up at MIT, where he graduated. He said to me that of all the students on that campus, Ron McNair was better prepared for the journey at MIT than anybody else. That is because these HBCUs take the time not just to explore what may be in the textbooks, but they look at what may be in the life experiences of these students who come there.

I think about those students growing up on the Sea Islands of Florida, Geor-

gia, South Carolina, North Carolina, in what we call Gullah Geechee country, who come to colleges and universities not knowing a whole lot about what we call common English, but they know the Gullah Geechee language. They are very smart students who know what to do with calculus and math, and sometimes, they may have problems making a subject and verb agree because of their experiences. They go to these colleges and universities where the teachers, professors, and other students have a similar background.

I know so well because that day that Scott just mentioned, I met my spouse of 58 years on that campus. She was a Gullah woman, but she went on to get a master's degree in library science.

When she passed away a couple of months ago, no one in the State of South Carolina ever got the send-off that she got. Why? Because of the contributions she made.

Come January or February, I believe, whatever the date may be, they are naming the Honors College at South Carolina State University in her honor. Why? Because she demonstrated in her life pursuits that she was worthy of such recognition.

Through our family foundation, she left an endowment at her alma mater of \$1.7 million, that for a little Gullah woman who went to an HBCU that took her from where she was and made her what she could be.

That story is repeated time and time again all over this country.

Madam Speaker, I want to say to my friends in the other body, the FUTURE Act is all about the future of people whose experiences may be different from theirs but whose intelligence may even surpass theirs. Let's do what we can to make sure that this country continues to benefit from their life experiences. They are willing to give back if only given the opportunity.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for that not only inspiring but moving speech.

I would say, Madam Speaker, that I had the privilege of meeting Mr. CLYBURN's wife. Certainly, all of those tributes are really due to her. We are not only proud of the work that she did but of the life that she led.

Madam Speaker, I say to my colleagues who talked about getting married, I got married at North Carolina A&T to my first spouse. It didn't last all but 6 or so years, at least not that one. But you do have an opportunity to not only interact but to meet folks for a lifetime, and that is really, really important.

I want to mention as well that of all the universities, HBCUs are about 3 percent, yet we educate 10 percent of all students of African American descent. That means that we do a lot with a little. We don't get the kind of equitable funding that we have needed, but clearly, we have continued to press on. These are wonderful examples we have been hearing tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor, a gentleman who has worked hard to make education valuable and important also.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I thank the Congressional Black Caucus and Representative ADAMS in particular for dedicating this time to discuss an issue affecting so many communities across the country, and particularly Representative ADAMS for her leadership in congressional support for historically Black colleges and universities.

Since their conception, HBCUs and other minority-serving institutions have played a vital role in expanding access to higher education for low-income students and students of color.

Many present leaders, like physicians, dentists, lawyers, judges, and other professionals, and many elected officials, would not be where they are today but for the opportunity provided by HBCUs, especially the two in the Third District of Virginia, Hampton University and Norfolk State University.

That is why earlier this year, the House unanimously passed the FUTURE Act, a proposal to preserve funding for these institutions that expired on September 30. The FUTURE Act is fully paid for, and it would provide an immediate 2-year extension of funding, averting a financial crisis that could eventually result in lost jobs, program cuts, and reduced financial support for students.

A month later, the Committee on Education and Labor advanced the College Affordability Act, a comprehensive overhaul of the Higher Education Act that would increase access and affordability to higher education and specifically would increase and permanently reauthorize mandatory funding for historically Black colleges and other minority-serving institutions.

HBCUs and minority-serving institutions collectively serve more than one-quarter of all undergraduate students each year. That is more than 6 million students, including many from our Nation's most underserved communities.

It is important that we pass legislation extending the funding for these colleges and universities so that they can continue to fulfill their mission.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for not only his comments but for his labor and his support for these very fine institutions.

Madam Speaker, I do want to acknowledge the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, KAREN BASS, who had to leave. She left her comments and asked me to read them, so I am going to do that.

She begins by talking about the Special Order hour tonight and the support that we need to give to our historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions. Congress,

she says, must provide mandatory funding for these institutions.

Fighting for historically Black colleges and universities is one of the Congressional Black Caucus' highest priorities because HBCUs are critical contributors to the strength of the Black community and our country.

Many members of our caucus, the CBC, have attended great HBCUs, such as American Baptist College, Central State University, Clark Atlanta, Fisk University, Florida A&M, Howard University, Jackson State University, Morehouse College, North Carolina A&T, North Carolina Central, Prairie View A&M University, South Carolina State, Texas Southern University, Tougaloo College, Tuskegee University, Virginia State University, Virginia Union University, and Wiley College, among others.

In the 115th Congress, the CBC launched a tour of HBCUs called CBC on the Yard. The goal of the tour was to listen, to involve and mobilize students to effect change in their communities, and to get their thoughts on the direction of the country and the issues that impact their lives. The CBC hosted events at Morehouse College, Xavier University, Bowie State University, and Howard University.

According to the Thurgood Marshall Foundation, HBCUs account for 22 percent of the current bachelor's degrees granted to African Americans. Moreover, among African Americans, 13 percent of CEOs, 40 percent of engineers, 40 percent of healthcare professionals, 50 percent of teachers, 50 percent of non-HBCU professors, 50 percent of lawyers, 80 percent of judges, and 90 percent with bachelor's degrees in STEM subjects graduated from HBCUs.

The economic impact of HBCUs, as the gentlewoman says, is equally impressive. A report by UNCF called "HBCUs Make America Strong" said the positive economic impact of historically Black colleges and universities show that HBCUs generate \$14.8 billion in economic impact annually.

HBCUs are vital to the students who attend them and to the entire country, which makes use of the valuable skills that these graduates bring to the private and public sectors. Our Nation must continue to invest in HBCUs and minority-serving institutions.

□ 2000

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, let me, first of all, congratulate Ms. ADAMS on the tremendous leadership that she has been providing to those of us who are concerned about Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as well as education in general. I certainly thank the gentlewoman for being able to share this moment as we talk about the importance of these very viable, valuable institutions.

I represent a congressional district that has some of the most outstanding

educational institutions in the world, without a doubt. We don't have an HBCU in my district, but I was fortunate, as were so many members of my family, on my 16th birthday to enroll in Arkansas AM&N College with no money—as a matter of fact, on credit. I had \$20 when I got there in my shirt pocket.

We had a president at the time, Dr. Lawrence Arnette Davis, that all of us just simply called "Prexy," kind of saying that he was a father surrogate and a father figure for every one of us who hit that campus.

My parents were sharecroppers. We lived in rural Arkansas, a very important State because it is the only State in the Bible Noah looked over his ark and saw.

But we were able to have Arkansas AM&N College. Four of my sisters, myself, two of my brothers, three of my nephews, three of my nieces, and an assortment of first cousins all went to UAPB. Even today, in the community where I live, large numbers of students want to go there, and they do.

They go because there is something unique about these institutions. They have the capacity to provide individual attention, in many instances, where larger universities may not have the same. They have the understanding to know that they are individuals who come from environments where they may need a little extra attention and a little extra help, and they provide it.

These are inspirational settings where individuals go and learn their profession, develop their abilities, and know that, when they leave, they leave with the inspiration.

And so, again, commendations. So I end by just thinking of some of the words of our anthem. The person who wrote it said:

State college, we greet thee with love and devotion;
Our hearts and our treasures we bring to thy shrine.
With arms that are strong from all harm, we defend thee;
Thy name shall we cherish, dear mother of mine.

We cherish our Historically Black Colleges and Universities and urge that they receive the funding that they need.

Madam Speaker, God bless Representative ADAMS for leading the charge.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. DAVIS very much for his eloquent presentation. As I think about many of the songs that we sing at our schools, they have a certain relevance, strength, and meaning for the students that we serve.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has been out on this battlefield for a very long time. I am so happy to share this hour with her and all of my colleagues.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank her for her tireless leadership on this issue and so

many issues, and also for forming the bipartisan caucus as it relates to our HBCUs; because this bipartisan caucus, once she got here, she hit the ground running, and it has never been the same. I am a proud member of the caucus, and I just want to thank her for her tremendous leadership.

Also, I thank our chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congresswoman KAREN BASS, for her leadership in helping to put together this Special Order tonight.

It is really an honor to be here tonight to support our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities; and, of course, I am in full support of the FUTURE Act.

Madam Speaker, Malcolm X once declared: "Education is our passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to the people who prepare for it today."

For over 150 years, Historically Black Colleges have provided these passports for students. One of the largest populations of students at HBCUs come from my home State of California. In fact, it may be the largest number of students at HBCUs are from California, including my grandson, Jonah, whom you know.

Black students in California would never have the opportunity to go to college if it were not for HBCUs. So, for them and for their families, I am deeply grateful.

HBCUs have always offered African American young men and women a quality, affordable education at times when access to institutions of higher learning was limited or completely closed off to African Americans.

With over 101 HBCUs across the Nation and 9 percent of all African American college students attending HBCUs, they are more important than ever in providing students a superior education.

And, yes, it is the manifestation of the fact that Black lives do matter. They do matter.

Now, as a member of the funding committee, the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee, I know just how important HBCU funding is. That is why we fought each and every year to increase HBCU funding, this year by \$93 million above fiscal year '19 levels and the President's request.

Let me say, also, that I did not have the honor of attending an HBCU, but I come from a family with deep roots at HBCUs. My grandfather and two aunts graduated from then Huston-Tillotson College in Austin, Texas.

I just have to tell you, my 99-year-old aunt, Aunt Lois, whom I spent Thanksgiving with, spent her whole time talking to me about her education at her HBCU, at Huston-Tillotson College. She wants more young people to receive the stellar education that she received, and she is 99 years old. She is an unbelievable woman.

HBCUs provided her that educational foundation for her life. She did an amazing job working and setting up businesses. She attributes that to everything she learned at HBCUs.

Also, my mother attended Prairie View A&M University and also Southern University.

I have been the beneficiary of the values and the academic foundation provided to me through my family's attendance and involvement at these great institutions.

Two of my nieces, Michelle and Nicole, graduated from Prairie View. They are amazing young Black women making their mark in the world.

HBCUs have a rich history to look back on and a vibrant future ahead, so I am proud tonight to join my colleagues in supporting HBCUs.

I thank Congresswoman ADAMS for her commitment and her leadership to the education of our young African American students because she truly is securing the future, not only for our students and their families, but for our country and for the world.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for not only her contributions, but the contributions of her family.

I am a proud two-time graduate. My daughter is a graduate of North Carolina A&T State University, as well, and my grandson decided he wanted to be a Bison, so he is at Howard this year as a freshman. I am just delighted that he has joined the HBCU family.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on this subject. Since coming to Congress, she has been one of the foremost advocates for education, specifically HBCUs. Prior to her arriving, it has always been an issue that has been very important, but she has really raised awareness and highlighted and been consistent in her leadership in this area.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the FUTURE Act in minority-serving institutions. I thank Representative ADAMS once again for anchoring tonight's discussion of this very important subject.

Minority-serving colleges and universities—not to be mistaken as HBCUs—serve a critical role in our society. I, in New Jersey, do not have an HBCU, but we have many minority-serving institutions, and several in my district. These are students who find more support with teachers and professors who come from their culture.

Studies have shown that they get better grades in classes with teachers of the same culture and race. This starts even before the students enter college.

Minority students in the same race classes have fewer behavioral problems, regardless of income level or family structure. They are far more likely to end up doing well and coming along on the collegiate level at HBCUs. They are more likely to be held to a higher academic standard and pushed harder to excel in these schools. They perform better in reading, mathematics, and other core courses.

That is where MSIs become vital to their continued success. Low-income, low-performing students' upward mobility skyrockets on these campuses.

Take Bloomfield College, for example. And let me commend its new president, Marcheta P. Evans, for her vision for Bloomfield College.

Bloomfield is a minority-serving institution of almost 1,700 students located in my 10th District, in Bloomfield, New Jersey. Of these students, 70 percent are low-income or first-generation college students; 95 percent get financial aid; and 75 percent are eligible for Pell grants. They come from families and communities that do not have many advantages. One Bloomfield college student was even homeless and struggled for meals before entering college.

But the college steps in and addresses more than their academic needs. Instead, they come out of MSIs and become engineers. They become nurses, teachers, and professors. Bloomfield College even graduates simulation designers for video games and medical technicians.

Like most MSIs, Bloomfield takes low-income students and turns them into middle- to high-income graduates, and they do it at rates that far exceed other universities. In other words, they solve several social problems at once.

HBCUs are criticized in this country for their necessity, but the creation of HBCUs comes out of the inability for the larger population to accept minority students at colleges that were already in place.

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So where do they have to go?

So it is disingenuous to criticize HBCUs for remedying a problem of equality that still exists in this Nation. They keep today's low-income students on a path to success. They help close the wealth gap between Whites and non-Whites, and they provide hope and a future to a segment of America that needs it so much.

So, in closing, Madam Speaker, we will continue to advocate for these institutions because, although I did not go to an HBCU, so many of my distinguished colleagues—the whip, Ms. ADAMS, and so many others—were educated at HBCUs. We see their talent and their brilliance every day on these floors of the House of Representatives.

So we need HBCUs to continue to strive and be strong and continue to do the service that they have done for this country for decades.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey—where I grew up—for not only his service there, but for his contributions tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LAWSON).

Mr. LAWSON. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak for HBCUs. I would like to thank my colleague, Ms. ADAMS, for all her input and how she has worked extremely hard to put HBCUs at the forefront.

I grew up in a rural area in the country where we were let out of high school early so that we could work in the tobacco fields in Gadsden County. I had no idea what college was really like until Florida A&M gave me the opportunity to attend college there.

For 132 years Florida A&M has been educating a large number of baccalaureate degree-holders in this country, as well as engineers, pharmacists, and you just name it, especially in the school of business where we had one of the greatest leaders in this country of all time to head up that school that really contributed to corporate America.

Without HBCUs, I know that I wouldn't be here. A boy walking barefooted in the countryside had the opportunity to represent HBCUs, not only in the State legislature but now in Congress. They have made a major impact on this country and on economics that many of my colleagues have talked about today.

When you think about it, where would this country be without that impact?

On September 30 of this year, the funding was not authorized. But that \$255 million that the House unanimously passed is now sitting in the Senate. It is imperative that we encourage our Senators to approve this because many of these schools would not be able to function without that funding. I happen to represent not only Florida A&M University but Edward Waters College where it is critically needed for these schools to survive.

Over the past 30 or 40 years, the issue also comes up, Madam Speaker, about where HBCUs are going. Many of today's HBCUs have taken minorities and international students from all over the country, more so than some of the majority institutions, and they have done well. In the area of STEM and technology, in science, we need more and more people in STEM around the country.

Where can they come from?

They come from HBCUs.

When you look at the number of Ph.D. candidates and the number one to get Ph.D.s in this country, where do they come from?

They come from HBCUs.

I am really proud of the fact that HBCUs, especially Florida A&M University, molded me into the leader that I am today. It made me appreciate hard work. I had the opportunity to have professors that really cared about me and a goal. So for some 30-some years I have been a part of this leadership.

I applaud Congresswoman ADAMS for all of her hard work and for bringing it to the forefront. We stand here tonight to send a message out there that we are a part of America. We are part of the American Dream, and we urge our colleagues to support it.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida.

Madam Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 10 minutes remaining.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I am honored to take part in this Special Order hour tonight in which we honor the Nation's HBCUs and highlight our support for the FUTURE Act.

My district, Pennsylvania's fifth, is home to the oldest HBCU in the United States, Cheyney University. Founded in 1837, Cheyney is also a charter member of the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. Cheyney is a historical, cultural, and academic beacon in our community, where it has long provided academic and professional opportunities for students in Pennsylvania and beyond. The university boasts tens of thousands of loyal and accomplished alumni who share their diverse talents with the Nation.

Unfortunately, in recent years, Cheyney has faced financial instability, and 3 years ago nearly lost its accreditation. But last week there was good news. Based on strong leadership from Cheyney's new president, Aaron Walton, increased community and alumni engagement and strong enrollment numbers, Cheyney learned that its accreditation had been renewed.

Moving forward, Cheyney is increasing academic offerings and developing innovative public-private partnerships that will help students to graduate and be ready to compete in the 21st century.

I am extremely proud to represent Cheyney and to testify to the importance of HBCUs across the United States.

Lastly, I am also proud to be a new member of the Congressional HBCU Caucus led by my colleague, a fierce supporter of these institutions, Representative ALMA ADAMS.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania. I know Cheyney very well. The gentlewoman is right. It was the first university, and I want to congratulate Cheyney on that accomplishment.

When we talk about that, it should not be funding that separates our students in a way that they are not able to get the education that they need. We have had since 1873 18 HBCUs that have closed. All of us who have gotten together tonight and continue to work this area don't want to see another school close, especially because of money.

When you look back at those who have had difficulty, it hasn't been because the academics weren't in order. There are strong academic programs at these colleges and universities, and we want to continue that tradition. We want not only these schools to survive but to thrive. That is really important, and that is where we need to go.

Having said that, I want to read a couple of letters because they are very important. They are from two of my colleagues from the CBC.

The first is from EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON who has been very involved with HBCUs well before I got here, and I want to just thank her for her leadership as well.

She writes, Madam Speaker:

Historically Black colleges and universities, HBCUs, have played an important role in our Nation's history. These places of higher education have given opportunities to millions of young people to get a quality post-secondary education. Many of these students are the first in their family to attend college.

I am proud to say that one of these institutions, Paul Quinn College, is located within my district.

Currently, the top priority for HBCUs is to ensure that they have the resources needed to prepare students for a competitive, globalized workforce. The FUTURE Act, which passed in this Chamber some time ago, does exactly that. The bill reauthorizes critical funding for all minority-serving institutions for the next 2 years.

Sadly, like most of the legislation that has passed the House of Representatives this Congress, the Senate refuses to do their job and vote on this noncontroversial bipartisan bill.

The College Affordability Act, which was introduced in October, would go beyond what the FUTURE Act does and provide HBCUs more flexibility, so that they can strengthen their endowments, academic quality, and institutional management.

The College Affordability Act also provides States with incentives to lower the cost for students to obtain a quality college education by raising the maximum amount for Pell grants and simplifying the student loan repayment program.

These two bills are great examples of what we should strive for to guarantee the best outcome for students attending HBCUs and other MSIs.

Madam Speaker, we need to make sure our higher education system serves all the students that hope to receive a degree. Historically Black colleges and universities, along with other minority-serving institutions, play a vital role for African Americans and other minority students. We need to continue passing legislation that provides true educational opportunities for those who desire to learn and who are unable to afford it.

Madam Speaker, one of my colleagues from Ohio, Representative MARCIA FUDGE, who is a former CBC chair, states the following:

Madam Speaker, more than one-quarter of all undergraduate students in the United States attend historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions. These schools play a critical role in unlocking higher education opportunities for millions of degree seekers, including students of color and low-income students of which many are the first in their family to attend college.

To protect these essential institutions from the threat of closure and financial despair, we must continue to provide them with the resources they need to prepare students for the modern economy.

Title III, part F of the Higher Education Act authorizes important mandatory funding for historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges and universities, and minority-serving institutions to educate and prepare students for professions in the sciences, technology, engineering, and math, or STEM, fields.

Unfortunately, these critical sources of funding expired on September 30, and this lapse jeopardizes the viability of these institutions, as well as the STEM readiness of the

students they serve. At a time when diverse representation is low in the STEM economy, Congress must immediately restore mandatory funding to prevent permanent and irreversible damage to STEM programs at these historical institutions that give students from underserved communities an opportunity to rise above their circumstances.

On September 17, 2019, the House passed the FUTURE Act, an extension of the \$255 million in essential mandatory funding for HBCUs and MSIs. Despite receiving unanimous support in the House, the bill has yet to be considered by the Senate, and it was not included in the continuing resolution that passed in November.

So as Congress considers spending bills for next year, we must restore this vital resource of funding that expands opportunities for underrepresented students. It is past time to uphold our promise to support these historic institutions and the students they serve.

Madam Speaker, I want to at this point close with these comments.

First of all, I thank all of my colleagues for their comments tonight, those who have stood up tonight for our Nation's 102 HBCUs, and MSIs.

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We are at a critical crossroads tonight. We are in the midst of negotiating a government spending agreement that can confer over \$500 million to all HBCUs.

For too long, the schools have dedicated themselves to the futures of low-income, first-generation students of color, like me, who have been neglected by their government. Over the last 50 years, this body has made strides to correct that lack of investment and engagement, but none of those strides came easy. They were achieved in moments when many still questioned the purpose of having schools dedicated to that mission.

I have heard the question asked over and over: Why do we need HBCUs? I will say that my response is: What in the world—and I use another word—would we do without our HBCUs?

When we think about it, as has been stated by several of my colleagues, our schools were achieved in moments when many still questioned the purpose, when Federal and State investments in higher education are still consistently under attack.

Our HBCUs, in particular, still suffer from impacts of historical discrimination and underinvestment, low endowments, outdated infrastructure, a lack of opportunities for growth compared to their PWI counterparts.

The House of Representatives approved \$375 million for title III, part B, the Strengthening HBCUs program last summer, the first time this program was appropriated at the authorization limit. It approved \$40 million of loan authority for the HBCU Capital Financing Program. It also passed the FUTURE Act, which authorizes \$85 million of mandatory funding for HBCUs.

We illustrated our support for HBCUs, and now we need to guarantee that it is in the negotiations with the

Senate. We want to make sure, as I said before, that our schools not only survive but that they thrive. When we fight for these programs, we show our belief in the futures of low-income, first-generation students of color.

Madam Speaker, I am proud that I had a mother who stood up for me, in spite of the fact that we didn't have the funds. There was an HBCU in North Carolina that allowed me to come and made that investment in me. I was able to complete my bachelor's and master's degrees there at North Carolina A&T, and then, I was able to go on to receive my Ph.D. from The Ohio State University only because of the North Carolina A&T.

Madam Speaker, let's not give up the fight now. We are going to continue to do it. I thank all of my colleagues, again, for being here tonight.

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

SUPPORTING HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCUs) AND SUPPORT OF FOSTERING UNDERGRADUATE TALENT BY UNLOCKING RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION (FUTURE) ACT

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues to underscore the need for Congress to support continued funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs). I was honored to support the Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education (FUTURE) Act when the House passed this legislation unanimously in September of this year. The FUTURE Act would provide \$255 million for Minority-Serving Institutions, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCU), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs), and Predominantly Black Institutions (PBIs). Unfortunately, despite the unanimous bipartisan support for this bill here in the House, my colleagues in the Senate have blocked this legislation from consideration. This is unacceptable. HBCUs, and all MSIs, deserve our continued support and should not be treated as a political football.

Since 1837, HBCUs have trained generations of African American students and scholars. The economic benefits of HBCUs extend beyond the students they educate. They're equally important to the local and regional economies served by these institutions. Today, there are nearly 300,000 future scientists, teachers, entrepreneurs and researchers preparing for their professional endeavors at more than 100 HBCUs throughout the country. HBCUs account for 17 percent of all bachelor's degrees earned by African Americans and 24 percent of the degrees earned by African Americans in the STEM fields. HBCUs have an inspiring past and a dynamic present in their unique role of raising up new academic leaders against the legacy of Jim Crow and decades of persistent and systemic racism. Annually, HBCUs support 134,000 jobs and provide \$14.8 billion in economic output.

The amazing work done at these schools has also been supported by investments through the Department of Defense, which has helped HBCUs contribute some of the most cutting-edge defense and national security re-

search in the country. To advance these efforts, I introduced an appropriations amendment in the House that would increase the funding level to HBCUs by \$4 million above current levels. My amendment, which passed the House on June 19, 2019, the 154th anniversary of Juneteenth, will increase the Department of Defense's investments in the physical sciences, mathematics and engineering programs at HBCUs and the national security benefits they provide.

As my House colleagues and I continue to urge the Senate to pass the FUTURE Act and my amendment to increase HBCU funding, I will continue to champion our nation's investments in HBCUs as a critical part of enriching our culture and economy. When HBCUs succeed, America succeeds.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) have played an important role in our nation's history. These places of higher education have given opportunities to millions of young people to get a quality postsecondary education. Many of these students are the first in their family to attend college. I am proud to say that one of these institutions, Paul Quinn College, is located within my district.

Currently, the top priority for HBCU's is to ensure they have the resources needed to prepare students for a competitive, globalized workforce. The FUTURE Act, which passed in this chamber some time ago, does exactly that. The bill reauthorizes critical funding for all Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) for the next two years. Sadly, like most of the legislation that has passed the House of Representatives this Congress, the Senate refuses to do their job and vote on this noncontroversial bipartisan bill.

The College Affordability Act, which was introduced in October, would go beyond what the FUTURE Act does and provides HBCU's more flexibility so that they can strengthen their endowments, academic quality, and institutional management. The College Affordability Act also provides states with incentives to lower the cost for students to obtain a quality college education by raising the maximum amount for Pell Grants and simplifying the student loan repayment program. These two bills are great examples of what we should strive for to guarantee the best outcome for students attending HBCU's and other MSIs.

Madam Speaker, We need to make sure our higher education system serves all the students that hope to receive a degree. Historically Black Colleges and Universities along with other Minority Serving institutions play a vital role for African Americans and other minority students. We need to continue passing legislation that provides true educational opportunities for those who desire to learn and are unable to afford it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I join my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus to celebrate and recognize the importance of educational opportunities that HBCU institutions create for thousands of young men and women from all walks of life.

I am a member of the Bipartisan Congressional HBCU Caucus because it promotes and protects the interest of HBCUs by: creating a national dialogue, educating Members of Congress and their staffs about the issues impacting HBCUs, drafting meaningful bipartisan legislation to address the needs of HBCUs, and supporting students and graduates of HBCUs by increasing access and career opportunities.

One important solution must be access to affordable 7 quality education for every person in this nation.

I am proud to count Texas Southern University as a constituent, a great HBCU—located in my home city of Houston.

I routinely partner with Texas Southern University to promote education opportunities and collaborate on community projects routinely.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey, I led the initiative to get financial aid relief for the students and campus of Texas Southern University in the amount of \$13 plus million dollars.

I continue to keep the university community informed about major issues impacting citizens of my city of Houston, Texas.

Issues like Health Care, Economic Development, Education, and Social Security are of great importance to TSU academic programs.

I initiated the digitization projects for former U.S. Members of Congress Barbara Jordan and Mickey Leland who both have permanent archives at Texas Southern University.

I also assisted with the establishment of several scholarship Endowments at Texas Southern University.

I helped create a partnership with Comcast at TSU's School of Communication, which offers scholarships, internships and in-kind marketing.

I helped establish the Center for Transportation, Training and Research in TSU's College of Science, Engineering, and Technology.

On September 17, 2019, the House passed House H.R. 2486, the Fostering Undergraduate Talent Using Resources for Education (FUTURE) Act, which I cosponsored and supported.

Title III, Part F of the Higher Education Act (HEA) provides funding to HBCUs, HSIs, TCUs, and MSIs to improve their self-sufficiency and strengthen their ability to serve low-income students, particularly in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) professions.

These funds advance these institutions' academic quality and fiscal stability.

Unfortunately, funding for these institutions, as authorized by the HEA expired on September 30, 2019.

It is crucial that these funds do not lapse.

H.R. 2486, the FUTURE Act, ensures that this will not happen.

Under the FUTURE Act, HBCUs, HSIs, TCUs, and MSIs will continue to receive \$255 million for the next two years.

Without this funding, these institutions will suffer, particularly smaller institutions that will have to lay off staff and faculty and possibly face imminent danger of closure.

Additionally, H.R. 2486 is completely paid for by eliminating Account Maintenance Fees, a proposal supported by Democrats, Republicans and the White House.

It is time that the Senate takes up this important bill and pass it so that HBCUs can continue to do the important work of educating the next generation.

HBCUs are more than just places of higher learning that are part of the nation's economy by contributing 15 billion dollars to the national economy annually.

HBCUs provide pathways of opportunity for millions of Americans, many of whom are first generation college students.

This underscores the need for the government to engage with HBCUs and other MSIs,

and ensure these schools have the resources they need—after a legacy of discrimination and neglect.

The Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education (FUTURE) Act reauthorizes crucial mandatory funding for HBCUs and all Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) for the next two fiscal years; \$255 million a year, in total.

Sustaining these funds is critical to supporting HBCUs and the students they serve.

The FUTURE Act is intended to prepare HBCU students for careers in STEM professions—at a time when diverse representation is low in the STEM economy.

Additionally, without this funding, small schools with small endowments will have to lay off staff and faculty in order to stay afloat; other schools will face imminent danger of closure.

This bill represents the number one priority of all HBCUs in the country.

This bill passed the House by a unanimous vote on September 17, 2019 but is being held up by the Senate due to the objections of Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER of Tennessee, the Chairman of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee.

Senator ALEXANDER has claimed he has a bill that will permanently reauthorize FUTURE Act funds.

He did not offer his bill until FUTURE passed the House of Representatives.

The Senate has failed to come to an agreement on comprehensive reauthorization of the Higher Education Act (HEA).

In contrast, the House Education and Labor Committee has advanced the College Affordability Act, which will incentivize states to lower the cost of college tuition, strengthen federal financial aid programs, and simplify income-based repayment plans for student loan holders.

The HEA contains all the federal programs that provide a pathway for low-income, first generation students into college.

Senator ALEXANDER's bill in total is a micro-version of HEA reauthorization that does very little to reduce the cost of college or address rising student loan debt.

For example, Senator ALEXANDER's bill would raise the maximum Pell Grant award by \$20—and not index the award to inflation.

Currently, the maximum Pell Grant award is \$6,195.

The average tuition at a public college is approximately \$15,000.

The purchasing power of the Pell Grant has decreased by 70 percent since 1979.

Senator ALEXANDER has packed his bill with a lot of other priorities because he's attempting to leverage the fate of 4 million students of color to create a legacy for himself.

Senator ALEXANDER has also said he does not like the way the FUTURE Act is paid for.

The bill is paid for with the elimination of Account Maintenance Fees paid to Guaranty Agencies; an offset that is supported by Democrats and Republicans in Congress, as well as the White House.

Given the significantly pared back services provided by guaranty agencies, and their ability to generate significant fee income through debt collection activities, this funding is no longer needed.

Guaranty Agencies generate around \$4 billion in annual revenue.

They can fulfill their mission without these funds.

Finally, Senator ALEXANDER and the Department of Education has claimed they have funds to continue awarding grants through the end of Fiscal Year 2020.

But that's only true because the Department has failed to award all Fiscal Year 2019 funding.

In any case, institutions of higher learning need to budget at least a year in advance—without certainty, staff layoffs and a paring back of services will accelerate.

On September 14, 1927, the Houston Public School Board agreed to fund the development of two junior colleges: one for whites and one for African-Americans.

On September 14, 1927, the Houston Public School Board provided \$2,800 in seed capital to form a Junior College for African American students.

The initial enrollment for the first summer was 300 students.

On June 1, 1951, the name of the school was changed from Texas State University for Negroes to Texas Southern University after students petitioned the state legislature to remove the phrase “for Negroes.”

When the university opened its doors in September 1947, it had 2,300 students, two schools, one division and one college—the Law School, the Pharmacy School, the Vocational Division, and the College of Arts and Sciences.

In 1973, the 63rd Legislature designated Texas Southern University as a “special purpose” institution for urban programming, which added four more academic units: the College of Education, the School of Public Affairs, the School of Communications and the Weekend College.

Today, Texas Southern University offers bachelor's, master's and doctoral degree programs in the following academic colleges and schools: the College of Liberal Arts and Behavioral Sciences; the College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences; the College of Science and Technology; the College of Education; the Barbara Jordan-Mickey Leland School of Public Affairs; the School of Communication; the Thurgood Marshall School of Law; the Jesse H. Jones School of Business; the Thomas Freeman Honors College; and the College of Continuing Education and the Graduate School.

Currently, Texas Southern University is staffed by approximately 1,000 faculty members and support personnel.

HBCU's have come a long way to be where they are today.

The most significant milestone for HBCU's was the 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. The Board of Education*.

Howard University School of Law graduates successfully argued against the constitutionality of “separate but equal,” opening the door for greater access to resources for institutions dedicated to education was a critical step forward.

However, it was not until the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that the federal government had the capacity and focus to enforce desegregation.

On the 50th Anniversary of Rev. Martin Luther King's “I have a Dream” speech given at the steps of the Lincoln Memorial were we able to understand the long road to freedom.

In that speech Dr. King spoke of a world where race would mean much less than the content of a person's character.

Martin Luther King said, “The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of true education.”

HBCUs do not just educate—they build character.

The Bipartisan Congressional HBCU Caucus will create and explore legislation that will increase support for HBCUs, such as the Higher Education Act, America COMPETES, and Appropriations.

The Bipartisan Congressional HBCU Caucus will also work to connect HBCUs to funding opportunities that ensure schools have the resources needed to educate and prepare students for the global workforce.

My focus in joining with my colleagues this evening for this special order is to support and continue my work with Texas Southern University and other HBCUs by: finding growth opportunities for HBCU students and graduates; working with private industry to connect students to jobs, internships, and scholarships; and opening up doors to HBCU students interested in coming to Capitol Hill.

Each Congressional Black Caucus member works to expose HBCU students to global experiences to learn about other cultures.

My office worked to assist students in my district in going on a trip to China—for many it was their first travel outside of the state of Texas.

That one experience transformed their lives—by expanding their horizon from being local to global.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of family matters.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 887. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 877 East 1200 South in Orem, Utah, as the “Jerry C. Washburn Post Office Building”.

H.R. 1252. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6531 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the “Marilyn Monroe Post Office”.

H.R. 1253. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13507 Van Nuys Boulevard in Pacoima, California, as the “Ritchie Valens Post Office Building”.

H.R. 1526. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 Israel Road Southeast in Tumwater, Washington, as the “Eva G. Hewitt Post Office”.

H.R. 1844. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 66 Grove Court in Elgin, Illinois, as the “Corporal Alex Martinez Memorial Post Office Building”.

H.R. 1972. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1100 West Kent Avenue in Missoula, Montana, as the “Jeannette Rankin Post Office Building”.

H.R. 2151. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located

at 7722 South Main Street in Pine Plains, New York, as the “Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent Post Office”.

H.R. 2325. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Calle Alondra in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the “65th Infantry Regiment Post Office Building”.

H.R. 2334. An act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Odessa, Texas, as the “Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic”.

H.R. 2451. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 575 Dexter Street in Central Falls, Rhode Island, as the “Elizabeth Buffum Chace Post Office”.

H.R. 3144. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8520 Michigan Avenue in Whittier, California, as the “Jose Ramos Post Office Building”.

H.R. 3314. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1750 McCulloch Boulevard North in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, as the “Lake Havasu City Combat Veterans Memorial Post Office Building”.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 4, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 565, the AMIGOS Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 4018, to provide that the amount of time that an elderly offender must serve before being eligible for placement in home detention is to be reduced by the amount of good time credits earned by the prisoner, and for other purposes, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 4018

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2020–2024	2020–2029
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	17

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 4803, the Citizenship for Children of Military Members and Civil Servants Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3127. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Swine Health Protection Act; Amendments to Garbage Feeding Regulations

[Docket No.: APHIS-2018-0067] (RIN: 0579-AE50) received November 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 Agriculture.

3128. A letter from the Program Specialist, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Other Real Estate Owned and Technical Amendments [Docket ID: OCC-2019-0004] (RIN: 1557-AE50) received Novem-

ber 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3129. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships With, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds (RIN: 3064-AE67) received November 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121,

Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3130. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final priority — Final Priority for Discretionary Grant Programs [Docket ID: ED-2019-OPEPD-0019] (RIN: 1875-AA12) received November 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3131. A letter from the Division Director, Division of Policy, Legislation, and Regulation, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Procurement Roles and Responsibilities for Job Corps Contracts (RIN: 1205-AB96) received November 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 Education and Labor.

3132. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Service, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Agency's interim final rule — Medicaid Program; Covered Outpatient Drug; Further Delay of Inclusion of Territories in Definitions of States and United States [CMS-2345-IFC3] (RIN: 0938-AT09) received November 22, 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.

3133. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal, To provide for utility incentives that the Department of Homeland Security may receive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3134. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Increasing Recycling: Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2017-0463; FRL-10002-49-OLEM] (RIN: 2050-AG92) received November 22, 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.

3135. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Ohio; Redesignation of the Ohio Portion of the Steubenville Sulfur Dioxide Nonattainment Area [EPA-R05-OAR-2019-0394; FRL-10002-56-Region 5] received November 22, 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.

3136. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — North Dakota: Codification and Incorporation by Reference of Approved State Underground Storage Tank Program [EPA-R08-UST-2018-0728; FRL-10000-51-Region 8] received November 22, 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.

3137. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Regional Haze Five Year Progress Report [EPA-R01-OAR-2019-0348; FRL-10002-42-Region 1] received November 22, 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.

3138. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval;

Vermont; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 2008 and 2015 Ozone Standards [EPA-R01-OAR-2019-0221; FRL-10002-16-Region 1] received November 22, 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.

3139. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clothianidin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0771; FRL-10000-64] received November 22, 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.

3140. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cyflumetofen; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0636; FRL-9996-61] received November 22, 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.

3141. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Labeling: Calorie Labeling of Articles of Food Sold From Certain Vending Machines; Front of Package Type Size [Docket No.: FDA-2011-F-0171] (RIN: 0910-AH83) received November 22, 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.

3142. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Department's final rule — Miscellaneous Corrections [NRC-2019-0128] (RIN: 3150-AK34) received November 22, 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.

3143. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress, covering the six-month period ending September 30, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3144. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, United States Postal Service, transmitting the Service's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress, for the period April 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-452 and Public Law 100-504; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3145. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-up, covering the six-month period ending September 30, 2019, pursuant to the Inspector General Act, as amended, Sec. 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3146. A letter from the Treasurer, National Gallery of Art, transmitting the Gallery's Performance and Accountability Report for the year ended September 30, 2019 which includes consolidated financial statements, federal financial statements (as supplementary schedules) and auditor's report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3147. A letter from the Chairman, and the General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the Board's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period of April 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3148. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's Small Entity Compliance Guide — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2020-02 [Docket No.: FAR-2019-0001, Sequence No. 7] received November 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3149. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Reporting of Non-conforming Items to the Government-Industry Data Exchange Program [FAC: 2020-02, FAR Case 2013-002; Docket No.: FAR-2013-0002, Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 9000-AM58) received November 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3150. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Office of the Inspector General Semiannual Report to the Congress, for the period April 1, 2019 — September 30, 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-425, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3151. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From NC to RI and VA [RTID: 0648-XX020] received November 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3152. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's modification of fishing seasons — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Recreational and Commercial Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #6 Through #27 [Docket No.: 180702602-9400-01] (RIN: 0648-XW007) received November 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3153. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2019-2020 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 180625576-8999-02] (RIN: 0648-BJ36) received November 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3154. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Licensing, Registration, Financial Responsibility Requirements, and General Duties for Ocean Transportation Intermediaries [Docket No.: 18-11] (RIN: 3072-AC73) received November 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

3155. A letter from the Administrators, Federal Transit Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the 23rd edition of the biennial "Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges and Transit: Conditions and Performance" Report to Congress, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 167(h); Public Law 112-141, Sec. 1115(a) (as amended by Public Law 114-

94, Sec. 1116(a)); (129 Stat. 1353); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3156. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Service's final regulations — Estate and Gift Taxes; Difference in the Basic Exclusion Amount [TC 9884] (RIN: 1545-BO72) received November 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3157. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Guidance to Qualified States Requesting Allocations of Unused Low-Income Housing Credit Carryovers (Rev. Proc.: 2019-45) received November 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4739. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to protect U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, other personnel, and canines against potential synthetic opioid exposure, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-318, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4761. A bill to ensure U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, and other personnel have adequate synthetic opioid detection equipment, that the Department of Homeland Security has a process to update synthetic opioid detection capability, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-319, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PERLMUTTER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 739. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2534) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain securities trading and related communications by those who possess material, nonpublic information, and relating to consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 77) directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Syrian Arab Republic that have not been authorized by Congress (Rept. 116-320). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2185. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to allow the District of Columbia to receive Federal funding under such Act, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4739 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4761 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 Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 5277. A bill to amend section 442 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt certain interests in mutual funds, unit investment trusts, employee benefit plans, and retirement plans from conflict of interest limitations for the Government Publishing Office; to the Committee on the Judiciary. considered and passed.

By Mr. BERGMAN (for himself and Miss Rice of New York):

H.R. 5278. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the period under which an election must be made for entitlement to educational assistance under the All-Volunteer Educational Assistance Program of Department of Veterans Affairs, to phase out the use of such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. PALLONE:

H.R. 5279. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve cosmetic safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma (for herself and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 5280. A bill to establish the Native American Outreach Program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 5281. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve transparency and prevent the use of abusive spread pricing and related practices in the Medicaid program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CISNEROS (for himself, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GALLEGOS, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 5282. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to parole into the United States certain relatives of current and former members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5283. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve direct certification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mr. KIM, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. COOK):

H.R. 5284. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize State approving agencies to carry out outreach activities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 5285. A bill to provide competitive grants for training court reporters and closed captioners to meet requirements for realtime writers under the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 5286. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish a grant program that will support efforts at the State level to establish anti-bullying task forces to study, address, and re-

duce bullying in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 5287. A bill to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to prohibit debt collectors from collecting on certain Federal student loan debt when the borrower would not be required to make payments under an income-driven repayment plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5288. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 to direct the Secretary of the Army to develop a plan to address water resource problems in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. ESTES):

H.R. 5289. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove short-barreled rifles from the definition of firearms for purposes of the National Firearms Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5290. A bill to provide that, for purposes of certain Federal privacy laws, agencies of the District of Columbia are treated as Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. VAN DREW (for himself, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. HORSFORD):

H.R. 5291. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to set forth a method of determining annual updates to premium tax credit eligibility and maximum out-of-pocket limits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H.R. 5292. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to establish a policy with respect to family seating on air transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WALKER (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia):

H.R. 5293. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow above-the-line deductions for charitable contributions for individuals not itemizing deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H. Res. 736. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit Members from voting "present" on any question on which a record vote is taken; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. STANTON, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H. Res. 737. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the efforts of the Federal Government to address the public health and environmental crisis on the Navajo Nation caused by abandoned uranium mines; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. COSTA, Ms. WILD, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H. Res. 738. A resolution recognizing the goals and ideals of International Day of Persons with Disabilities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama):

H. Res. 740. A resolution expressing support for the designation of December 3, 2019, as the "National Day of 3D Printing"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 5277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 5278.

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. PALLONE:

H.R. 5279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

H.R. 5280.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S.C.A. Const. Art. I § 8, cl. 3

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 5281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CISNEROS:

H.R. 5282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power *** To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution gives Congress the power to make laws that are necessary and proper to carry out its enumerated powers.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 5285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 5286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 5287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: 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. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5288.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian tribes) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H.R. 5289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 5291.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5292.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 5293.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 20: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BOST, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 141: Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 218: Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 307: Mr. COOPER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 336: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 372: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 463: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 517: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 565: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 649: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 662: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 712: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 716: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 727: Mrs. HAYES and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 784: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 852: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 873: Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 877: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 884: Mr. LONG.

H.R. 912: Mr. DELGADO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. CROW, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 924: Ms. HAALAND, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CASE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 934: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 935: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1011: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 1043: Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 1049: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1073: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1109: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 1161: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1166: Mr. STEEL.

H.R. 1228: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 1254: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1345: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1374: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 1379: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 1407: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. ADAMS, and Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 1450: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 1572: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 1588: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1597: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 1601: Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 1609: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 1646: Mr. CRIST, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 1679: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 1695: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1700: Mr. BUCK and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 1730: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 1753: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 1754: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1766: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 1767: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1814: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 1824: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 1869: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CROW, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 1873: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 1898: Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 1948: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1975: Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. KIM, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, and Mr. CASE.

- H.R. 2000: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 2015: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2096: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2117: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 2148: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 2161: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 2168: Mr. MCADAMS, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 2179: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 2187: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 2199: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2201: Mr. MOULTON and Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 2207: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 2208: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2215: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2222: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2250: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2256: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2258: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 2293: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 2315: Mr. GALLEGGO.
H.R. 2339: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 2377: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 2382: Mr. COOPER, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 2404: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 2412: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. BOST.
H.R. 2416: Mr. ROUDA, Mr. YOUNG, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 2441: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 2457: Ms. DEAN and Mr. KIM.
H.R. 2466: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2498: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2577: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 2594: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 2603: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 2616: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 2633: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 2645: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 2651: Ms. HAALAND and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 2655: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. WRIGHT, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. BACON, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 2674: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2693: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CRIST, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 2739: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 2767: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2771: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 2862: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 2863: Mr. NADLER and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 2878: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 2895: Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 2912: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2986: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2993: Mr. KELLER.
H.R. 3000: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 3036: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 3073: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3077: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. CASE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. WALKER, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 3094: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. COOPER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 3107: Mr. OLSON, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 3131: Mr. POCAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 3133: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 3165: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 3166: Mr. RASKIN and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3180: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 3211: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3266: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 3268: Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 3274: Mr. MITCHELL.
H.R. 3316: Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 3350: Mr. LUJÁN and Mr. BERA.
H.R. 3414: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 3460: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3467: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 3473: Mr. KILMER and Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 3495: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 3509: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 3565: Mr. KINZINGER.
H.R. 3584: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 3591: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 3623: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 3654: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 3657: Mr. COOK and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 3693: Mr. CARDENAS.
H.R. 3789: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3794: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 3798: Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 3880: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 4056: Mr. WELCH, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 4069: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 4078: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4098: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 4107: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 4118: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 4144: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 4148: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 4165: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 4183: Mr. MASSIE.
H.R. 4189: Ms. SHERRILL and Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 4194: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 4229: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 4230: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4279: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. WILD, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4307: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 4348: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 4399: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BOST, and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 4423: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 4429: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Ms. PIN-GREE.
H.R. 4468: Mr. COLE and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 4487: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 4492: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4508: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 4526: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 4589: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 4636: Mr. KEATING and Mr. FORTEN-BERRY.
H.R. 4639: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 4640: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4674: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 4679: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 4681: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 4694: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 4701: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 4716: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 4764: Mr. WELCH and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 4773: Mr. HAGEDORN.
H.R. 4794: Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 4803: Mr. STIVERS, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 4821: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 4828: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 4836: Mr. GRJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 4864: Mr. COSTA and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4881: Mr. THORNBERRY and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 4884: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 4890: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 4901: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 4934: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 4965: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 4980: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 4986: Mr. POCAN and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 5017: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 5036: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 5038: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 5042: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 5048: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 5068: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 5117: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 5138: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 5175: Mr. MITCHELL.
H.R. 5176: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 5193: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 5199: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 5221: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 5227: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 5230: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 5251: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 5265: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5267: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 5271: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.J. Res. 36: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.J. Res. 76: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. HAALAND.
H. Con. Res. 76: Mr. CORREA.
H. Res. 54: Ms. PLASKETT.
H. Res. 189: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H. Res. 399: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H. Res. 452: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H. Res. 517: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H. Res. 527: Mr. RUSH, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. MATSUI, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H. Res. 531: Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 538: Mr. POCAN.
H. Res. 585: Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 618: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H. Res. 641: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H. Res. 678: Mr. OLSON.
H. Res. 687: Mr. CASE.
H. Res. 701: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. COHEN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. Res. 705: Mr. LYNCH.
H. Res. 718: Mr. CUELLAR.
H. Res. 722: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. CISNEROS.
H. Res. 730: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. SCHRADER.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional remarks,

limited tax benefits, or limited tariff
benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Rep-
resentative MCHENRY, or a designee, to H.R.
2534, the Insider Trading Prohibition Act

does not contain any congressional ear-
marks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff
benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.