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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

December 4, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

LONG-OVERDUE FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR THE LUMBEE TRIBE

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, at 2 p.m. today, the Committee on Natural Resources Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States will hear the Lumbee Recognition Act, which would afford the Lumbee Tribe long-overdue Federal benefits. Although the Federal Government provided partial recognition to

the Tribe in 1956, the Lumbee remain excluded from Federal benefits and legal status.

This bill is no symbolic gesture. No other recognized Tribe is denied the right to self-government and sovereignty. Full recognition will finally allow the 55,000 Lumbee I represent to have fair access to the benefits and programs available to all other recognized Tribes.

As a State senator, I sponsored legislation to clarify the status of the Lumbee as a State-recognized Tribe to ensure access to appropriate grants and programs. Now, I am proud, as a United States Congressman, to continue to fight for the Lumbee Tribe on the Federal level. In fact, cosponsoring this crucial legislation was one of my first official acts in Congress.

I applaud my colleagues, Representatives BUTTERFIELD and HUDSON, for introducing this important legislation to right this fundamentally unfair wrong. I look forward to casting my vote on the House floor to give the Lumbee the recognition they so rightfully deserve.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MAYOR C. BRUCE ROSE

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

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend of more than 40 years, Mayor C. Bruce Rose.

Tomorrow, the city of Wilson, North Carolina, will pause to observe Bruce Rose Day and will rename the Headquarters Fire Station to the C. Bruce Rose Headquarters Station, recognizing 60 long years of continuous service to our city.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Rose graduated from Charles L. Coon High School and received an associate degree in applied science in fire science technology from Wilson Technical Community College.

He also proudly served our country in the United States Army for 2 years.

Mayor Rose served for 30 years with the Wilson Fire Department, 7 of which he served as fire chief. He attended fire schools throughout North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Maryland, including the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland. He is a graduate of the Executive Development Course of Chief Fire Officers in Emmitsburg.

Mayor Rose is a life member of the North Carolina Association of Fire Chiefs and served on its board of directors for 4 years. He is also a life member of the North Carolina Association of Retired Fire Chiefs and served, by appointment of Governor James B. Hunt, on the North Carolina Fire Commission. Mayor Rose received the 1999 Governor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service.

Mayor Rose continued to serve as a goodwill ambassador for the city of Wilson as he was elected mayor, beginning in 1992. He has been proud to celebrate the progress of the city through events such as ribbon cuttings and groundbreakings and presentations of proclamations. He speaks at community events, works to bring industries into the city, and has worked diligently to see the city community thrive.

He is especially proud of the Whirlygig project, which is bringing economic development to our city.

Under his leadership, an \$18 million surface transportation project is now in progress in the eastern section of our city, which is the African American community. The city invested \$2 million into this project; the North Carolina Department of Transportation invested \$6 million; and, with my assistance, the city received a TIGER grant, under Secretary Anthony Fox, of \$10 million for the project.

During his tenure, Mayor Rose has been involved in several projects and

□ 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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initiatives, such as creation of the Buckhorn Reservoir and Greenlight Community Broadband, which is a municipal broadband, and it is successful.

He has been Wilson's longest serving mayor, after serving 27, nearly 28, consecutive years and eight consecutive terms.

Mayor Rose is a lifetime member of Wilson First Pentecostal Holiness Church, where he served as deacon and Sunday school superintendent.

He is married to Rebecca Davis Rose. They continue to be active in our community and involved in church functions throughout the city. Mayor Rose, Mr. Speaker, is father to four children and one delightful grandchild.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating and honoring my friend, Mayor C. Bruce Rose, as he is recognized for 60—I will repeat that again, 60—consecutive years of unselfish service to the city of Wilson, North Carolina. The contributions of Mayor Rose to the city cannot be overstated.

SECOND AMENDMENT WEEK

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, this week is Second Amendment Week in our office to celebrate our God-given right to keep and bear arms.

Each year at the start of the hunting season, I can't wait to get out in the field and enjoy one of my very favorite pastimes. Hunting is an American tradition shared across generations; and this Thanksgiving weekend I was able to sneak away with my oldest son to go duck hunting near our home in Great Bend.

Mr. Speaker, I have to tell you, I have never seen so many ducks. The folks at D.U., all the conservation groups are doing an incredible job.

Many Kansans use firearms for hunting, but also, in many of our most rural parts of the State, carrying a firearm can be the difference between life and death. In over 70 counties in Kansas, the closest law enforcement officer is often 30 minutes to an hour away; and, thus, you may need a firearm to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your property.

In both rural and urban areas, many Kansans responsibly open or conceal carry on a daily basis for self-defense. Many more Kansans keep a gun for home defense as well, maybe locked away in a master bedroom or in a safe down in the basement.

Whether it be a handgun, rifle, or shotgun, whatever a citizen's firearm of choice, the right to defend ourselves must not be infringed upon. As I represent Kansas in Congress, I remain staunchly opposed to any laws restricting what kind of firearms a law-abiding citizen can buy or keep in their possession.

Any politician trying to implement mandatory buyback programs, which I

really call gun confiscations, or unconstitutional red flag laws in Congress will be met with a groundswell of opposition because these types of laws violate our Second Amendment rights.

In Congress, we need to keep fighting for programs that address the underlying cause of gun violence, which is mental illness, to reach out to those who are struggling so they can get the proper care and attention early so they don't fall through the cracks and harm themselves or others.

We also need to make sure our existing background check system is working properly to continue to prevent tragedies, while not infringing on the rights of mentally stable, law-abiding citizens.

The solutions to preventing gun violence can be found at dinner tables, in our churches, and in our communities. Individually, we must practice and promote responsible gun ownership while collectively ensuring every law-abiding citizen's Second Amendment right is upheld with due process.

Gun ownership and hunting have been a tradition for my family and for this great land for many generations, each one passing on their knowledge and skills to the next. That is our way of life in Kansas. We must continue to uphold it and our constitutional right to keep and bear arms for the purpose of self-defense and individual freedom.

PASS USMCA NOW

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, today marks more than 1 year since President Trump signed the USMCA trade agreement, and it is still collecting dust on Speaker PELOSI's desk. That is an entire year that NANCY PELOSI and House Democrats have made Kansas businesses, farmers, ranchers, and workers wait.

There is no excuse for holding up this trade agreement, which is expected to create 176,000 jobs across America and deliver a \$70 billion boost to our United States economy. In Kansas, it would mean thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars. This agreement will make us stronger in our next trade negotiations with China as well.

With all due respect, Speaker PELOSI, there are no more excuses. It is time. Let's deliver a win for our economy and pass USMCA now.

IMPEACHMENT IS ALL ABOUT POLITICS

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, this week, House Republicans produced our report showing specific facts that dismantle the Democrats' claims on impeachment. This evidence shows:

Number one, President Trump has a deep-seated, genuine, and reasonable skepticism of Ukraine due to its history of pervasive corruption;

Number two, the evidence does not establish that President Trump pressured Ukraine to investigate Burisma Holdings, Vice President Joe Biden, Hunter Biden, or Ukrainian influence in the 2016 election for the purpose of benefiting him in the 2020 election; and

Number three, the evidence does not support that President Trump covered

up the substance of his telephone conversation with President Zelensky by restricting access to the call summary.

Speaker PELOSI previously said that the conditions for impeachment must be "overwhelming" and "bipartisan." Currently, there is only bipartisan support in opposition to impeachment.

I guess the facts really don't matter, and Democrats moving forward show that this is all about politics.

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, with my mnemonic notes in hand.

Mr. Speaker, I rise because I love my country, but I also rise today with heartfelt regrets.

Mr. Speaker, it hurts my heart to see the Judiciary Committee hearing experts on the topic of impeachment, one of the seminal issues of this Congress, hearing experts, Mr. Speaker, and not one person of color among the experts.

What subliminal message are we sending to the world when we have experts, but not one person of color? Are we saying that there are no people of color who are experts on this topic of impeachment? What is the message that we are sending?

Mr. Speaker, if I am wrong, I will apologize; but if the committee is wrong, if the Congress is wrong, what will it do?

Mr. Speaker, people of color, for too long, have been ignored by one party and taken for granted by the other. Too often this happens. Not always, but too often it happens.

Mr. Speaker, I refuse to be ignored and taken for granted. I came here to represent the people who are ignored and taken for granted. Not one person of color among the constitutional scholars.

It seems that there is a desire among some to have the output of people of color without input from the people of color.

It seems to me that we have reached a point wherein we have got to have this debate about what these committees are going to do when we have our various persons appear before us as witnesses. We ought to have balance as it relates to all aspects of society, and that would include people of color.

So, Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great regret. I rise today to say that this is not about Democrats; it is not about Republicans. It is about fairness.

It is about whether or not we have matured to the point in this country where we are going to treat all people equally.

It is about whether we have metamorphosed to a point where we will not allow committees to have persons appear without considering the diversity and the richness of that diversity within this country.

I support people of color. I do so not because I am a person of color. I do so

because I believe that, in this country, the words of the Pledge of Allegiance are important, that we should have liberty and justice for all.

□ 1015

RECOGNIZING MIKE CLARK

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the well-earned retirement of Northampton Township Chief of Police Mike Clark. Chief Clark has served the people of Northampton Township for 47 years and as our chief of police since 2013.

For the first 26 years of his service, Chief Clark served on the patrol division, on SWAT, and the detective department, giving him a wide range of experiences within the police force.

Earlier this year, under the leadership of Chief Clark, the department earned an accreditation from the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission, an achievement realized by just 10 percent of the State's 1,200 police departments.

Chief Clark works to make the department more active in the community, to increase his office's interaction with the people they work to protect. His Coffee with the Cops initiative created personal connections between the police officers and the public. And under his leadership, the department created a Facebook page to keep the public informed.

Mr. Speaker, we want to thank Chief Clark for his hard work and dedication to the people of Northampton Township. Because of the actions of Chief Clark and his officers, Northampton is safer and happier for everybody who resides there.

Chief Clark, we thank you for your service, and we hope you enjoy your well-earned retirement.

HONORING THOMAS HECKER

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Thomas Hecker of Langhorne, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hecker passed away surrounded by his family at the age of 72.

Tom was born in Philadelphia and raised in Langhorne. He graduated from Bishop Egan High School and received his undergraduate degree from La Salle University, both my alma maters. After receiving his law degree from Villanova University, he joined the law firm of Begley, Carlin & Mandio, where he faithfully worked as a partner until his passing.

Tom was a man of devout faith. Tom volunteered at his church as a lector and a Eucharistic minister visiting the homebound.

Tom had a zest for life, which was often expressed through the twinkle in his eyes that we all saw every time we saw him. Tom cherished his family and friends, and he loved to socialize and connect with them over a meal and a good bottle of wine.

Tom was notorious for his Eagles Sunday football parties and even created bleachers in his house for game days. Tom was also a golf enthusiast.

You could often find Tom in the summer at his beach house. He lived by the motto, "Smile, you are in Sea Isle City."

Mr. Speaker, our deepest condolences go out to his entire family and friends. Tom is now enjoying his eternal reward for a life he spent serving others.

HONORING BOB GODSHALL

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of former Pennsylvania State Representative Bob Godshall who passed away before the Thanksgiving holiday. Bob represented the 53rd District honorably for 36 years and retired in 2018.

Bob Godshall was born in Franconia, Pennsylvania, on the family farm where he lived until his passing. He was a proud graduate of Souderton High School and Juniata College in Huntingdon. As an adult, he helped run the family farm's poultry operation, served on the Souderton area school board, and was a former Montgomery County controller.

In the State House, Bob served as the chairman of the Consumer Affairs Committee, following his tenure as chairman of the Tourism and Recreational Development Committee. He frequently worked across the aisle to push legislation that protected consumers, boosted tourism across the State, and benefited the people of Montgomery County.

Mr. Speaker, no matter the politics, Bob put his community first. Bob worked tirelessly to bring better jobs, safety, and improved infrastructure to our community. Bob was great man and a dedicated public servant, and as long as good, honest individuals like him work to serve the people, we can look forward to the future.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF HARD- WORKING PORTUGUESE IMMIGRANTS ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the passage of legislation this week called the AMIGOS Act. It is a bill that will spur Portuguese investment in our economy and help create jobs here in America.

As a proud Portuguese American and a co-chair of the Congressional Portuguese Caucus and a member of the Hispanic Caucus, I joined with Congressmembers CICILLINE, NUNES, and others, in being the original cosponsors of the AMIGOS Act. I want to thank my colleagues this week for their support in the passage on a bipartisan basis.

Our friendship with Portugal and the contributions of hardworking Portuguese American immigrants are an

important part of our country's history and our heritage, as well as our economy.

The United States is Portugal's largest trading partner outside the European Union. In 2018 alone, trading between our two countries reached in excess of \$5 billion. This will only increase that economic activity, because this bill will make it easier for Portuguese investors, business people, to increase their operations in the United States, growing both our economies, drawing our nations even closer together, and creating more jobs.

More than 100 Portuguese companies today already have operations in the United States. What do those operations do? They create jobs. They create opportunities. And they build additional prosperity on both sides of the Atlantic.

We have done our part. Now it is time, we hope, that the United States Senate will do their part so that we can send this bill to the President that has, again, strong bipartisan support. It will obviously be good to get this measure passed, hopefully, before the end of the year.

Senators WHITEHOUSE and TOOMEY, again bipartisan, have already introduced their version of the legislation, the AMIGOS Act, in the United States Senate. We thank them for their strong efforts and their partnership.

Sharing prosperity in this instance can only benefit both the United States and Portugal, and it is this kind of commonsense trade policy that we need to be advocating for, along with continuing to build on our partnerships both within the European Union as well as within South America and with Asia, and, of course, with our closest neighbors, Canada and Mexico.

Trade obviously done properly can create good-paying jobs in America and benefit our relationships and our economic activity with those countries who we value the most.

MAKING COMMUNITIES RESILIENT AGAINST SCAMMERS IS CRITICAL

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

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, in 2018 an estimated 47 billion spam robocalls were placed in the United States. Americans lost \$1.5 billion to fraud last year. Weekly, sometimes daily, our phones are flooded with spam calls. Not only are these calls annoying, but these criminals trick people into giving away personal information such as their Social Security number or bank information.

Robocalls affect everyone from Janesville to Kenosha to Racine and everywhere in between.

Last month I held an identity theft fraud prevention workshop in southeast Wisconsin. More than 200 residents attended and received useful tips from Federal and State agencies on how to protect themselves from fraud. Making

communities resilient from scammers is critical.

Robocalls are becoming more sophisticated every day. It is becoming easier for Americans to fall victim to scamming. That is why Congress must act.

Today the House is voting on a bill I cosponsored, the Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act, or the TRACED Act.

The TRACED Act strengthens penalties for criminals who conduct spam robocalls. This bill also requires telecommunications companies to develop new ways to certify all calls are from legitimate people. Working together with phone companies, consumer groups, and the Federal Government will protect our community—and go after the bad guys.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, non-partisan bill.

WE MUST RECOMMIT TO ENDING THE GLOBAL
HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, this week we recommit ourselves to ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic. We have made progress to prevent infections and enhance treatment, but more work must be done.

Supporting the Global Fund and fully funding its programs is an important piece of the puzzle. The Global Fund is a partnership organization that works with governments and private sectors to end the AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria epidemics. By developing low-cost, high-impact treatments and technologies, we can save lives.

Since the creation of the Global Fund in 2002, deaths caused by these diseases have been reduced by one-third each year in countries where the Global Fund invests. I was proud to cosponsor the bill and see the House support the Global Fund.

This is an important issue to many across southeast Wisconsin. Earlier this year, I met with Pastor Bob Griffith and Pastor Lawrence Kirby to discuss the United States' commitment to battling these health epidemics, whether that be at home in southeast Wisconsin or throughout the world.

Pastor Griffith's and Pastor Kirby's work in the Racine and Kenosha communities is admirable. They advocate for those in poverty and for our global community dealing with these diseases.

We thank Pastor Griffith and Pastor Kirby for their dedication to this cause, for bringing awareness to the fight.

We must continue working together and ensure education, treatment, and assistance is available to those who need it.

CONGRATULATING THE ROCH-
ESTER ROCKETS FOOTBALL
TEAM

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time I have risen on this House floor to congratulate the Rochester Rockets football team on a State championship that they just won, just this past week, at Huskie Stadium in DeKalb, Illinois.

Rochester played the Chicago St. Rita Mustangs for the title, winning it by a score of 42 to 28. The Rockets came out strong with three touchdowns early, giving them a 21 to nothing lead at the end of the first quarter.

With four touchdown passes between quarterback Clay Bruno and receiver Hank Beatty, the Rockets proved that they meant business. The dynamic duo put on an offensive showcase with Bruno completing 18 of his 25 passes for 313 yards, and Beatty hauling in 12 catches for 212 yards. Rochester's offense was as dominant as ever, making it nearly impossible for St. Rita to create any sort of momentum.

In addition to a powerhouse offense, the Rockets' defensive line showed up to work. Senior, Logan Peters, had 11 tackles, and sophomore, Johnny Neal, had 7. Neal was playing JV halfway through the season and got a 14-yard sack on the quarterback and a fumble recovery.

This is the Rockets' eighth State championship in 10 years, and this is the first one that they achieved in the higher 5A classification. Leave it to Coach Derek Leonard and the entire Rochester Rockets team and the community to get bumped up, by maybe a student or two, into a higher class and just go ahead and win a State championship there, too.

Congratulations to Coach Leonard. Congratulations to all of Coach Leonard's assistant coaches and to the entire Rockets community on another well-deserved State championship.

CONGRATULATING COACH BRENT WEAKLY

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Coach Brent Weakly and the Central A&M High School football team on their Class 1A State runner-up title. Last week they played a great game with the Lena-Winslow Panthers, but lost in the 1A State championship.

This year was the team's first year since 2001 that the Raiders have made an appearance at the IHSA State championship game, and while they didn't bring home a win, they held their heads high following last Friday's game.

A&M's quarterback, Connor Heaton, threw for 192 yards and two touchdowns. Connor has come a long way since I used to drop my kids off with him at the same babysitter in Taylorville a few short years ago.

□ 1030

Receiver Jacob Paradee had 11 receptions, a tie for most all-time in a Class 1A championship game. His 157 receiving yards broke a 1A record that was set back in 2006.

All said and done, A&M had its best season in 18 years. Coach Weakly said

it best of his team: "Hats off to our kids. They kept competing. . . . I'm really happy and proud of them."

I am happy and proud of them, too. We are proud of the coach, his entire coaching staff, and the entire Central A&M community.

Congrats on a great season.

MARKING ONE YEAR OF RECOVERY FOR
TAYLORVILLE, ILLINOIS

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it has been 1 year since an EF-3 tornado ripped through my hometown of Taylorville, Illinois.

More than 700 structures were damaged and 33 were destroyed that night, but not a single life was lost.

I thank God for looking over Taylorville that night, and I am thankful for the critical decisions made by our former fire chief, Mike Crews, and our current mayor, Bruce Barry. Their actions likely saved countless lives.

It is a night I will never forget, not only because of the destruction I saw when arriving back into my community minutes after the tornado ravaged it, but it is also the damage I saw the next day in daylight.

I am also amazed by the generosity that we saw from so many people outside our community. Hundreds of volunteers came out to assist with the cleanup, and donations poured in from across the State and the Nation to help those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I especially want to thank Ed Legg and those others who make up Missions for Taylorville for coordinating getting these donations out to those families in need.

We gathered this past weekend at the Taylorville VFW Post as a community to remember that night, to thank our first responders and volunteers for their work, and also to remind everybody that many families are still in need of help.

Mr. Speaker, 1 year after this devastating tornado, I again thank all those who continue to help my hometown recover and to pray for the families still in need.

We are all Taylorville Strong.

SUPPORT RED CROSS' HOLIDAY
MAIL FOR HEROES

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Red Cross' annual Holiday Mail for Heroes program.

Each year in early December, the Red Cross hosts this important event that strives to provide our men and women in uniform with the support and encouragement that is particularly important around the holiday season.

We all look forward to gathering with family, friends, and loved ones during this time of year. For our servicemembers, this is a luxury.

These men and women spend many months at a time away from their families. That is difficult no matter what

time of year it is, but around the holidays, their sacrifice is magnified.

Today, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the Rayburn foyer, we can all play a small role in brightening the spirits of those in our military by signing a holiday card.

Mr. Speaker, it is an initiative that I look forward to participating in every year, and I encourage my colleagues and their staff to participate as well.

For more than a decade, the Holiday Mail for Heroes program has worked hard to remind our heroes just how much we appreciate their service and their sacrifice.

Last year around this time, I had the privilege of sponsoring a congressional delegation abroad where we met with our troops and had the pleasure of spending time with them during the week of Thanksgiving. My colleagues and I traveled to Kuwait to serve and to share a meal with soldiers stationed there. It was an honor to meet with so many individuals who have committed their lives to protecting our great Nation.

We can all do our part to support our dedicated servicemen and -women now and throughout the year. A gesture as small as sending a card can brighten the holiday season for those who are deployed.

This holiday season, I encourage each and every one of us to take a moment out of our days to let a soldier know how much we appreciate them.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 34 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at noon.

PRAYER

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

Prior to the great compromise, Benjamin Franklin addressed the Constitutional Convention: "We indeed seem to feel our own want of political wisdom, since we have been running about in search of it. . . . In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us . . . have we now forgotten our powerful friend?"

Lord, You are the powerful friend referred to by Franklin, and we turn again to You to ask that Your wisdom might break through the political discussions of these days.

Bless the Members of the people's House and all of Congress with the insight and foresight to construct a future of security in our Nation's politics, economy, and society. May they, as You, be especially mindful of those who are poor and without power.

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

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KELLER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

U.S. AND BULGARIA FRIENDSHIP

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last week, President Donald Trump warmly welcomed Bulgarian Prime Minister Boyko Borissov to the White House and reaffirmed the strong alliance between our two countries.

Based on this successful meeting, the United States and Bulgaria announced a new strategic partnership framework to deepen our historic bilateral relationship which spans over 100 years.

According to a joint statement to face a growing concern about the security situation in the Black Sea, Bulgaria offered to provide a maritime coordination function at Varna in support of NATO's Tailored Forward Presence Initiative. This is so important and will be a welcome step in the formation of an intelligence hub in the region to counter destructive activity. The two also agreed to work more closely on energy diversification to advance Bulgaria's energy sector, reduce prices for citizens, and allow for Bulgaria to become a true gas hub and key source of regional energy security.

These two measures underscore the important role that Bulgaria continues to play as an ally and a valuable NATO

member. I am grateful that President Trump is prioritizing a relationship with a beloved ally like Bulgaria.

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

RECOGNIZING NAACP ATLANTIC CITY BRANCH

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to express my gratitude for the efforts of the NAACP Atlantic City branch to make south Jersey a place of inclusion, acceptance, and equality.

In the past few years, this organization has worked to improve access to the polls for marginalized voters, to protect maternal and infant health with the Infant Mortality Task Force, and to provide scholarships for the education of our vulnerable youth.

The NAACP of Atlantic City has also focused on tackling hatred in our community by organizing vigils to call out hateful and unacceptable actions against minorities and by addressing the environmental injustice disproportionately suffered by these groups.

This group has worked tirelessly to support minority groups in south Jersey, and our region is safer, healthier, more inclusive, and happier because of it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Atlantic City NAACP for their commitment and service to our community. South Jersey and the State of New Jersey appreciates all the work that they do.

DEMOCRATS ARE TRYING TO TEAR THIS COUNTRY APART

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

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, after weeks of secret depositions, selective leaks, and public hearings, the Democrats trying to tear down this country with their impeachment sham have not proven any of their assertions against President Trump.

Unfortunately for those Americans who expect Members of Congress to work for their benefit, the majority in this Chamber is instead obsessed with overturning the will of the people expressed in the 2016 election. That obsession caused substantive legislation to come to a standstill.

While some Democrat Members of this House have pointed to the number of bills passed as evidence of success, I would like to point out that just because people are busy, it does not mean they are working. While bipartisan bills to address issues like lowering prescription drug prices, better trade deals, and funding our national defense are ready to be voted on, Speaker PELOSI has instead chosen to focus on

partisan messaging that she knows has zero chance of ever becoming law.

Speaker PELOSI's partisan legislating must come to an end, and we must get back to working together in the interest of the American people.

12 DAYS OF SALT

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

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the taxpayers of New Jersey. There are 12 days left in the legislative calendar, and I urge the House to close 2019 by lifting the cap on the State and local tax deduction cap, or SALT.

I will be here on the floor every day this holiday season highlighting the impact of SALT on my constituents and on Americans across the country for the 12 days of SALT.

And on this first day of SALT my constituents have said to me that SALT is the number one concern they have. I meet teachers, firefighters, homeowners, and small business owners who owed thousands more on their taxes this year as a result of the \$10,000 deduction cap.

Capping SALT deductions is an attack on New Jersey residents, businesses, homeowners, and unfairly imposes a marriage penalty on couples filing jointly. It is an attack on States that invest in their communities—investments in roads, libraries, schools, first responders, and teachers.

So I urge my colleagues to pass SALT legislation immediately and to stop double taxing hardworking Americans.

THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC IS A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss H.R. 5249, the Supporting Healthy Outcomes for Mothers and Infants Act. I am proud to cosponsor this bill alongside my colleague, Congressman DAVID TRONE.

The opioid epidemic is a public health crisis. It does not discriminate. Opioid abuse impacts all of our communities, and sadly, expectant mothers and children are particularly vulnerable.

This bill will help address the crisis by properly investing in opportunities for both education and prevention. Equally important, the bill works to destigmatize addiction and rightfully treat it as an illness.

Specifically, the Supporting Healthy Outcomes for Mothers and Infants Act instructs the Health and Human Services Secretary and the Agriculture Secretary to develop evidence-based nutrition education material for WIC-eligible

pregnant women and caregivers to infants impacted by neonatal abstinence syndrome.

It ensures WIC conducts outreach to those who may be eligible for the program or impacted by substance abuse disorder.

Lastly, the bill makes any nutrition education and training materials developed available to State agencies through an online clearinghouse.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support H.R. 5249.

RURAL COMMUNITIES FACE DANGERS FROM ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

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

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, "Right under your nose: A Mexican cartel turned this rural area into a hidden cocaine hub," reads the headline from over the weekend from our newspaper in southern Virginia.

This article goes on to explain how a drug cartel has smuggled super pure meth, cocaine, heroin, fentanyl, and other drugs throughout the southern Virginia countryside.

I have spoken on this floor about the dangers our rural communities face from illicit drug trafficking, and now in my district, Mexican cartels, famous for their extreme violence, are tearing local communities to shreds.

I have taken action. I voted to provide funding that will help CBP agents stop drugs at the border. Securing our border cuts the head off the snake of these violent cartels. I have aided local law enforcement and pushed for drug trafficking designations in my district, and I have worked to fund treatment programs that help those battling addiction.

We need to fight back against drug trafficking and take back the communities we call home.

RECOGNIZING MURRAY POOLE

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Murray Poole, who is retiring after 54 years of covering local sports in the news in towns across coastal Georgia.

The long-time sports editor of The Brunswick News, Mr. Poole was known throughout the Golden Isles as both fair and supportive of all the local players and the teams. Mr. Poole simply never wrote a bad word about anyone.

Mr. Poole interviewed nearly every major sports star who came through the Golden Isles, including Mickey Mantle, Davis Love III, and Adam Wainwright, and made it a point to ask them only feel-good questions.

But more importantly, Mr. Poole gave his undivided attention to local sporting events. Murray would highlight everyone from the high school region championship golf team to the second-string freshman football player.

Mr. Poole's journalism in the Golden Isles is simply irreplaceable.

Mr. Speaker, may Mr. Poole enjoy his retirement. We thank him for his service to our community.

HONORING DR. BARBARA JONES

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Barbara Jones on her retirement from South Arkansas Community College.

Dr. Jones has served as the President of South Arkansas Community College for more than 10 years and has always been dedicated to promoting higher education.

Dr. Jones brought an impressive resume to south Arkansas with a background in health science and educational leadership. She has served on the American Association of Community Colleges Board of Directors as well as several other professional educational organizations.

Prior to Barbara entering the collegiate sphere, she worked as a laboratory scientist for 22 years in both hospitals and medical facilities. Young people in Arkansas are becoming leaders in their schools and communities, and Dr. Jones played a huge role in many of their lives.

Working in higher education can often be a thankless job, but Dr. Jones was a tireless force for over a decade. By encouraging students in both STEM fields and others, Barbara demonstrated commitment to learning skills for a lifelong career.

Dr. Jones will be greatly missed by the students and alumni of South Arkansas Community College.

We wish her and her family all the best as she retires. It is with great pride that I honor Dr. Jones.

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. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 739 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 739

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant

to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2534) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain securities trading and related communications by those who possess material, nonpublic information. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-39 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. (a) At any time on the legislative day of Wednesday, December 11, 2019, it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House a motion to discharge the Committee on Foreign Affairs from further 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, if offered by Representative Gabbard of Hawaii. The motion shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion except 20 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled by Representative Gabbard of Hawaii and an opponent. The question of adoption of the motion may be subject to postponement as though under clause 8 of rule XX.

(b) The provisions of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546) shall not apply during the remainder of the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress to House Concurrent Resolution 77.

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

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gen-

tleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

□ 1215

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee met last night and reported House Resolution 739, providing for consideration of H.R. 2534, the Insider Trading Prohibition Act, under a structured rule, which makes in order two amendments.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services and provides for one motion to recommit. Lastly, the rule makes the motion to discharge H. Con. Res. 77, if offered by Representative GABBARD from Hawaii, in order on December 11 and that the resolution be debatable for 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased we are here today to provide for consideration of H.R. 2534, the Insider Trading Prohibition Act, which will establish a statutory prohibition on insider trading.

For millions of hardworking Americans, investing in the stock market is an important tool to save for retirement, send their kids to college, or save for a downpayment on a home. The foundation of an efficient market is rooted in fairness and transparency, that all investors have access to the same information so they can make reasonable and prudent investment decisions.

Insider trading erodes the foundation of fairness and transparency. When company insiders, or market participants with insider knowledge, use nonpublic information to trade stocks, bonds, or other types of securities, not only do they unfairly gain a financial advantage over families saving for their futures, but the insiders also erode trust in our Nation's financial system. We cannot allow insiders to take advantage of the folks who play by the rules.

Current law on insider trading has been largely developed by the courts based on the antifraud statute in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, yet there is no specific law prohibiting insider trading. This lack of clarity in the law, combined with recent court decisions limiting the ability of the SEC to prosecute insider trading, has opened the door for bad actors to profit at the expense of average investors.

Insider trading is wrong and undermines our economy. It is time for Congress to act and provide a clear legal standard for insider trading.

This bill passed the Financial Services Committee on a voice vote in May, showcasing the importance of finally codifying a prohibition on insider trading. Since the markup, the sponsor of the legislation, Representative JIM HIMES from Connecticut, has negotiated with Ranking Member MCHENRY to address any outstanding issues and incorporate feedback from the SEC.

The text of the bill we are considering today incorporates many of the suggestions from Mr. MCHENRY and other Republicans. Discussions between Mr. HIMES and Mr. MCHENRY, which concluded late yesterday, have resulted in the McHenry amendment, which enjoys the full support of Mr. HIMES and Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS.

I understand adoption of this amendment, which makes further clarifying changes, will bring the support of Ranking Member MCHENRY and many more of my Republican colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. HIMES on his efforts over the years in coming to this bipartisan compromise. This bill will be a big step forward in reinstating trust in our financial system and providing transparency for our markets.

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER), my friend, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

We had to hustle over here today, Mr. Speaker. You were already here, and I appreciate your timely beginning of the House, but this is a different kind of day. Ordinarily, we have more 1 minutes, more folks celebrating high school teachers, local newspaper folks, and local philanthropic efforts, but as you might imagine, there are other things going on on the Hill today.

That is unfortunate because I come down here today not with a heavy heart that I often come with, from a Rules Committee perspective. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee is in charge of deciding whether or not to allow amendments, what to schedule for the floor. As a member of the minority, there are four of us up there on the Rules Committee with nine members in the majority, so we lose a lot. The time for bipartisan partnership happens before a bill gets to the Rules Committee.

Yesterday, what we saw transpire in the Rules Committee, Mr. Speaker, was not at all unprecedented. It is just not as common as I wish it were. That is that the committees of jurisdiction were working all the way up until the eleventh hour to come together on a bipartisan solution so that we wouldn't have to jam something through the Rules Committee.

I see my friend from Connecticut has come down to the floor. Mr. HIMES, representing the majority on the Financial Services Committee, and Mr.

HUIZENGA, representing the minority, talked about the partnership that came together, not to create the perfect bill, not to create the bill that I would have written, and, candidly, not to create the bill that my friend from Colorado would have written, but to have crafted a bill with give-and-take so that instead of spending time on this floor making statements, we are going to spend time on this floor making legislation.

We are going to have an actual opportunity, Mr. Speaker. I don't want to upset anybody's applecart here because so often we do spend more time trying to make a point than make a difference. This is a bill about making a difference today.

Not at all common, there were no Democratic amendments made in order to this bill. The two Republican amendments that were made in order are the perfecting amendments to seal that bipartisan compromise. I think we are going to end up with a big bipartisan vote on the board.

The only thing that gives me a heavy heart today, Mr. Speaker, is that I offered an amendment last night to add suspension authority for the Speaker of the House, Speaker PELOSI, to bring up a bill dealing with the widows and widowers of American servicemen and -women killed in action and the benefits that they are not receiving today. This is also a bipartisan bill. I offered an amendment to make that suspension authority in order. It was rejected on a party-line vote, so I am going to be opposing the rule today because I would like to be able to include those things.

But we did get a motion to recommit that will be made in order today, so I will have an opportunity, if we defeat the previous question, to bring up the NDAA bill, the National Defense Authorization Act, which does contain the widow's tax repeal and gives us an opportunity to do even more things together.

I see my friend from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) on the floor today. He serves on the Financial Services Committee with my friend Mr. LOUDERMILK from Georgia. We have two Georgians who serve on the committee of jurisdiction for this bill.

I always enjoy the Financial Services Committee because, historically, in my 9 years here, it has not been led by shrinking violets on either side of the aisle. There are those milquetoast committees on Capitol Hill, Mr. Speaker, that never make the news. Nobody ever gets a one-liner. Not so with the committee that my friend from Colorado and my friend from Georgia serve on.

But I like watching the vote tally because so often my friend Mr. SCOTT from Georgia and my friend Mr. LOUDERMILK from Georgia end up on the same side of the issue because, sadly, the only Financial Services Committee bills that make the headlines are those that highlight our stri-

dent differences here. But time and time again, the Financial Services Committee has had a record of producing bills that can go to the President's desk. They could go to President Obama's desk for his signature, and they can go to President Trump's desk for his signature.

I hope this turns out to be one of those exercises today, again, not an exercise in making a point but an exercise in making a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my friend from Colorado that his expertise on the Financial Services Committee is valued by all of us on the minority side of the aisle.

It is a special kind of pain being in the minority on the Rules Committee, Mr. Speaker, because minority members have wonderful ideas, and friends on the other side of the aisle are constrained from how many of those ideas they can support, but we always get a word of encouragement from our friend from Colorado.

I know if he were sitting on the minority side, I would be feeling his pain, and he feels ours. He is always a voice for encouragement on that committee. We see that come back from the witnesses who have a chance to serve with the gentleman from Colorado, talking about how much they enjoy that partnership.

That is why I am particularly pleased I was assigned this rule today, because it exemplifies the kind of work that we want out of all of our committees, that we have gotten out of the Financial Services Committee this day and that my friend from Colorado works each and every day to bring forward, sometimes with more success than others, but nonetheless, it is appreciated.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I always enjoy doing these rules with my friend from Georgia. He is very kind in his compliments, and he makes points that are well taken.

One, though, that I would take some issue with that he raised was with respect to the widow's tax, the bill that he brought up in committee last night. I would just say that particular bill was incorporated in the National Defense Authorization Act, which this House passed months ago, which, like so many other things, was caught up in a logjam over in the Senate where at least 275 bills, bipartisan bills, are sitting on Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL's desk and have not seen any action being taken.

□ 1230

But we are here today to talk about the Insider Trading Prohibition Act, which really has come a long way. Mr. HIMES from Connecticut has been working on this piece of legislation for some time. And, as Mr. WOODALL said, there has been a lot of collaboration

which has resulted, and, upon the passage of Mr. MCHENRY's amendment, will result in a pretty good bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES) to speak on this rule and his bill.

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding me a little bit of time. I also thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) for acknowledging the bipartisan quality of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in the hope that this body will support the rule. The rule, in particular, obviously, made at least one, possibly two, Republican amendments in order.

I just want to reflect for one moment on what my intention was in the underlying bill.

First of all, this is a fix to a problem that we have had in American financial services law for a very long time, which is that there is no specific statute prohibiting insider trading.

Yes, we have prosecuted insider trading for a very long time using fraud provisions and other provisions of the securities law. As a result of there being no explicit prohibition on insider trading, much of the law that has grown up around this is court-made law.

I know I speak for everyone in this Chamber when I say we are here to make the laws of the land and, hopefully, guard that job jealously.

This is a good fix, but, to me, it was important how it was done. The Senate is controlled by the Republican Party. The House is controlled by the Democratic Party.

It was very important to me to get Republican support for this bill, number one, because I believe that that is the way that we get good, resilient legislation done and, number two, because it afforded me the opportunity to work very closely with people like Ranking Member MCHENRY and my Republican colleagues on the Financial Services Committee in a larger effort to build the trust and to build the relationships that, hopefully, will open the aperture for us doing more of these bipartisan things.

We do two big things around here: We stand by the values that our parties represent, but, at the end of the day, we try to come together to get something done. Honestly, in the years I have been here, we have done way too much of the former and not enough of the latter.

I really am very pleased with the way this bill has turned out. I think it has a shot of becoming law if we can get the Senate to move on it. I am delighted by the bipartisan support it has received.

Mr. Speaker, I would just close by again thanking my Republican colleagues, Mr. PERLMUTTER from Colorado, and hope that this body will support this rule.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with my friend from Connecticut. It has been true that we have spent too much time making policy statements and not enough time making policy. That has been true under leadership of both parties here. Though, the truth is, Mr. Speaker—and because I take great pride in this institution, I want to say it—we do spend more time making policy than we get credit for.

You can't see behind you, Mr. Speaker, but I am looking at the press gallery today, all the folks who are covering us reclaiming our Article I responsibilities today. We are not going to let the courts legislate in this area; we are going to legislate in this area. There is approximately one outlet there covering this today; others are elsewhere.

Again, we worked until the eleventh hour to put something together, a bipartisan compromise between the chairman and ranking member on the Financial Services Committee. The collective national presence to highlight that partnership is, again, one.

I don't know what we can do here to try to let success beget success. So often, these kinds of successes go right underneath the radar screen, and, thus, it makes it harder to accomplish these things. If I could make it clear to America that the tag team of WATERS and MCHENRY can come together to get good things done, that certainly sends a message that there is hope for all of us in this space.

I want to go back to what my friend from Colorado said, though. He is absolutely right about the widow's tax. We did incorporate that bill in the NDAA. It has been sitting in the Senate doing nothing.

I wish we would have passed it as a stand-alone bill. That is a different conversation for a different day.

But it is sitting in the Senate, and there is nothing I can do, Mr. Speaker, to move the Senate along any faster. I can't get their conferees to work any harder.

But what I can do is I can get the House to take up the Senate-passed NDAA, and we can take back the authority in this institution to move the NDAA forward. It is important for the widow's tax, but, Mr. Speaker, it is important for so many other things absolutely essential to the defense of this country.

It has been one of those bills that we have come together in a bipartisan way to be successful on decade after decade after decade, and it is a stain on the success of the House and the Senate this cycle that we have not been able to move that forward in a bipartisan way.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, in the same way that I can't speak to insider trading in that legislation any better than the gentleman from Connecticut does as a member of jurisdiction, I also cannot speak to the NDAA in any better words than my friend from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY), a former member of the Rules Committee, the Conference chairman for the House Republicans here, and an unabashed defender of providing the very best for our men and women in uniform.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY).

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Mr. WOODALL, for yielding. I miss our time together on the Rules Committee. I look forward to a Rules Committee under majority leadership in the near future, and we would like to have Mr. WOODALL back. I thank him for all of his great service to our Nation and to this institution.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, we will amend the rule and begin immediate consideration of the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act. I urge the House to move forward on this measure and give our men and women in uniform the resources they deserve and tools they need to defend all of us.

As matters stand, Mr. Speaker, we are facing a grave situation. Combining the already delayed NDAA with the most recent continuing resolution is bad enough. But further delay on this defense bill, combined with the potential of yet one more continuing resolution, that, Mr. Speaker, is a national security nightmare.

Timely, stable, adequate funding is a prerequisite for a strong military. It is the first step toward ensuring the security of each and every American. That is why, Mr. Speaker, it is vital that we, as a body, fulfill this, our most important constitutional duty, which is to provide for the common defense. If we fail to do so, nothing else we do in this body will matter.

If this Chamber fails to do so, Mr. Speaker, make no mistake, the Democrats will be held to account. The partisan tactics and the baseless impeachment exercises we have seen will be to blame. Speaker PELOSI's leadership has cast a cloud over the defense authorization and appropriations processes in this body.

In July, Mr. Speaker, the House voted on a hyperpartisan defense bill on an unprecedented party-line basis. This legislation was loaded with poison pills, but it did not have to be this way. The Senate passed its bill on a bipartisan basis, carrying on a decades-long tradition.

Then, as if this partisanship on the defense bill wasn't enough, Democrats decided to begin a closed-door impeachment inquiry, an inquiry which has served only to distract and delay the NDAA process further.

Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but the Democrats have hijacked the Intelligence Committee, one of the single most important committees in this body responsible for the security of this Nation. They have hijacked it with an impeachment process that we have now seen as an absolute and clear waste of valuable time, with huge costs to the American people.

Think for a moment about the sacrifices our men and women in uniform are making right now, as I speak. Our troops are hunting down ISIS and al-Qaida terrorists; they are deterring rogue regimes; and they are working with vital allies around the world. They are securing the freedom of millions of Americans.

Ensuring their ability to do so is not a matter for partisan tactics or delay. Protecting our men and women on the front lines should be Congress' first priority. Unfortunately, our men and women in uniform are, once again, being held hostage in order for the Democrats to chase an impeachment fantasy.

The fact is that our adversaries are not pressing pause. China and Russia are developing hypersonic strike weapons, modernizing their nuclear forces, advancing their air and missile defenses, and increasingly making advances in emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence.

These threats will not go away. In fact, the longer our national security is subject to partisan distractions, the harder it will become for America to match and overpower these threats.

When Democrats choose partisanship over providing for our Nation's security, as they have since this Congress was sworn in, they are helping the Chinese, the Russians, rogue regimes, and terrorist groups. The American people will hold the Democrats accountable for their gross neglect of our constitutional obligations.

Mr. Speaker, we must act now to pass a bipartisan NDAA to support our troops and to strengthen our security.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would remind the body that we are here to talk about insider trading prohibition and not specifically the National Defense Authorization Act. But let's talk about some of the differences between the House and the Senate that my colleague from Wyoming would, apparently, just give up.

She doesn't, apparently, care or is recommending that we forget about the widow's tax, which the gentleman from Georgia has really eloquently discussed the need for it. But, obviously, that is something that is in the House-passed bill and not in the Senate bill.

Secondly, in the House-passed bill, there is parental leave for members of our military. That certainly is not part of the Senate bill.

There is a whole section on upgrading and improving military housing for

those who serve our Nation and protect us; and I know there is a specific provision in there to assist nuclear weapons workers who have become sick or ill due to all the toxicity and radiation that they suffered during, particularly, the Cold War period and, since then, in dealing with our nuclear weapons arsenal.

I would suggest to the gentlewoman from Wyoming that she is just wrong on wanting to give up, recede, and let the Senate control all of this. Those priorities are serious priorities for the men and women of our military, for our nuclear weapons workers, and for widows. I appreciate her comments.

We certainly want to see the National Defense Authorization Act passed as quickly as possible, but it, like so many other things, has gotten stuck in the Republican majority Senate: 275 bills, minimum, bipartisan in nature, sitting on Senate Majority MITCH MCCONNELL's desk, no action having been taken.

I would say that there is a lot of bipartisan legislation that certainly can be passed today if the Senate majority leader would actually take some action instead of just sitting there doing nothing.

But coming back to this particular piece of legislation, this is a good bill; it is done in collaboration between Democrats and Republicans; and it needs to be passed. I would urge that we need to proceed with this process, move forward, get this rule passed, so we can get on with this particular piece of legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I was walking down the hall one day between the Capitol and the Budget Committee room, and I was walking with the now-chairman of the Budget Committee, Mr. YARMUTH from Kentucky. We were arguing because he is a committed budgeteer and I am a committed budgeteer. We were arguing about process and how it was that we were going to deliver the results that our constituents are demanding and that the Nation expects.

We were about halfway down that tunnel, past all that brilliant artwork that high schoolers send in, when we realized that we were saying exactly the same thing. I was just saying it in Republican terms; he was saying it in Democrat terms. We had been arguing then for about 5 minutes on what should have been bringing us together.

We end up in that space a lot here. Because my friend from Colorado does work so hard to reach out and be collaborative, I want to make sure that he didn't misunderstand my friend from Wyoming.

□ 1245

I could hear the frustration in her voice. My friend did not have the pleasure of serving with her on the Rules Committee, but when national security

issues came up, she has been living this commitment as a member of the committee. When we do a continuing resolution, for my friend and me it is about an extra 2 weeks to solve disagreements. For her it is 2 weeks of lost ability to plan for national security.

When we get things done by December 31 and a deadline, we think of this as a great success. For her, it is an entire quarter that we couldn't plan for new threats and new challenges that are confronting the U.S. intelligence and defense establishment.

It is not just personal, it is truly life and death in a national security way.

If we defeat the previous question, what the gentlewoman from Wyoming was proposing is that we take up the Senate bill and amend it with all of those ideas that our conferees have already gotten together on.

Now, my friend is correct. The Senate has some challenges. I would argue it is a challenge that nobody has 60 votes over there, and so whether Republicans are leading the Senate or Democrats are leading the Senate, there is still no ability to move things past the filibuster threshold. But we can take up that bill, because I would say it is Democrats in the Senate holding it up. My friend from Colorado might say it is Republicans in the Senate holding it up. But we all agree that it is critically important that we get it done. So I don't want to slow down the insider trading bill, Mr. Speaker, and that is not what I am suggesting.

What I am suggesting is: If we defeat the previous question, we have already got section 1 and section 2 of the rule that covers the insider trading bill. Let's add a section 3 to the rule. In the same way the insider trading bill reclaims Article I responsibility from Article III courts, section 3 is going to reclaim from the Senate the House prerogative to move forward on legislation. We will bring up the Senate bill, we will add in all of the amendments that the Democratic chairman of the Armed Services Committee and the Republican ranking member want to include, and then we will move that bill forward.

Mr. Speaker, the insider trading bill is important, and we are going to get that done together. National security is even more important.

Again, while it is not the subject of national news coverage, this is something we have gotten done in a bipartisan collaborative way no matter who runs the U.S. House, no matter who runs the U.S. Senate, and no matter who sits in the White House for almost 60 years. Every single year bills fail, bills succeed, Presidents come, and Presidents go. We have gotten this done because it is important to 330 million Americans.

Keep section 1 of the rule and keep section 2 of the rule. Let's move forward on the bipartisan product of the Financial Services Committee. Let's add section 3. Let's defeat the previous question, let's reclaim from the Senate

the NDAA papers, let's move forward with a House amendment, and let's send the Senate a bill that they can pass tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I don't see any other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any other speakers as well, so I will close. I assume that was my friend's closing.

Mr. WOODALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERLMUTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I have got my Mars 2033 bumper sticker here if we are prepared to talk about other collaborative things moving forward, but I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, along with Mr. WOODALL, I want to thank my colleagues for joining me here today to speak on the rule and the Insider Trading Prohibition Act.

The Insider Trading Prohibition Act has been a long time coming. Since passage of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the SEC has relied on its anti-fraud statute and mounting case law without an explicit statute prohibiting insider trading. This legislation provides the clarity our regulators need in order to do their job and ensure the fundamental foundation of fairness and transparency in our financial system. We owe it to our constituents to ensure that their savings in the stock market are on an equal footing with all investors.

My friend from Georgia and I have spent a lot of time talking about bipartisanship today and how we can work together across party lines to tackle the tough issues facing our constituents. That is what the House has been doing this year under the Democratic majority. We have passed over 275 bipartisan bills that are sitting on the Senate majority leader's desk awaiting action in the Senate. These 275 bills represent progress that the Democratic majority is delivering for the people to strengthen the health, economic security, and well-being of every family in every community in America.

The House has passed bipartisan and commonsense gun violence prevention bills, we have strengthened background checks, we have passed reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, and we have passed dozens of bipartisan bills to care for our Nation's veterans. We want to see those particular pieces of legislation move from the Senate to the White House and be passed into law for all Americans.

I hope the Insider Trading Prohibition Act doesn't get caught up in this graveyard over in the Senate and is instead taken up quickly by the Senate along with all these other important bipartisan bills our colleagues have worked together to pass this year.

I appreciate the bipartisan nature of Mr. HIMES and Mr. MCHENRY in coming

together with this particular piece of legislation.

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

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

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 739

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 3. The House being in possession of the official papers, the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on S. 1790 shall be, and they are hereby, discharged. It shall then be in order without intervention of any point of order for the chair of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, to move that the House recede from its amendment and agree to an amendment to the Senate bill (S. 1790). The motion shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except for one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

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

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

PALLONE-THUNE TELEPHONE
ROBOCALL ABUSE CRIMINAL EN-
FORCEMENT AND DETERRENCE
ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 151) to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 151

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 “Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act” or the “Pallone-Thune TRACED Act”.

SEC. 2. COMMISSION DEFINED.

In this Act, the term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

SEC. 3. FORFEITURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

“(4) CIVIL FORFEITURE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person that is determined by the Commission, in accordance with paragraph (3) or (4) of section 503(b), to have violated this subsection shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty pursuant to section 503(b)(1). Paragraph (5) of section 503(b) shall not apply in the case of a violation of this subsection. A forfeiture penalty under this subparagraph shall be in addition to any other penalty provided for by this Act. The amount of the forfeiture penalty determined under this subparagraph shall be determined in accordance with subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 503(b)(2).

“(B) VIOLATION WITH INTENT.—Any person that is determined by the Commission, in accordance with paragraph (3) or (4) of section 503(b), to have violated this subsection with the intent to cause such violation shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty pursuant to section 503(b)(1). Paragraph (5) of section 503(b) shall not apply in the case of a violation of this subsection. A forfeiture penalty under this subparagraph shall be in addition to any other penalty provided for by this Act. The amount of the forfeiture penalty determined under this subparagraph shall be equal to an amount determined in accordance with subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 503(b)(2) plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$10,000.

“(C) RECOVERY.—Any forfeiture penalty determined under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be recoverable under section 504(a).

“(D) PROCEDURE.—No forfeiture liability shall be determined under subparagraph (A) or (B) against any person unless such person receives the notice required by section 503(b)(3) or section 503(b)(4).

“(E) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (6) of section 503(b), no forfeiture penalty shall be determined or imposed against any person—

“(i) under subparagraph (A) if the violation charged occurred more than 1 year prior to the date of issuance of the required notice or notice of apparent liability; or

“(ii) under subparagraph (B) if the violation charged occurred more than 4 years prior to the date of issuance of the required notice or notice of apparent liability.

“(F) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the Commission may not determine or impose a forfeiture penalty on a person under both subparagraphs (A) and (B) based on the same conduct.”;

(2) in subsection (e)(5)(A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by adding at the end the following: “Paragraph (5) of section 503(b) shall not apply in the case of a violation of this subsection.”; and

(B) in clause (iv)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “2-YEAR” and inserting “4-YEAR”; and

(ii) by striking “2 years” and inserting “4 years”; and

(3) by striking subsection (h) and inserting the following:

“(h) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ROBOCALLS AND TRANSMISSION OF MISLEADING

OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.—

“(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Commission, after consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, shall submit to Congress a report regarding enforcement by the Commission of subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) during the preceding calendar year.

“(2) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) The number of complaints received by the Commission during each of the preceding 5 calendar years, for each of the following categories:

“(i) Complaints alleging that a consumer received a call in violation of subsection (b) or (c).

“(ii) Complaints alleging that a consumer received a call in violation of the standards prescribed under subsection (d).

“(iii) Complaints alleging that a consumer received a call in connection with which misleading or inaccurate caller identification information was transmitted in violation of subsection (e).

“(B) The number of citations issued by the Commission pursuant to section 503(b) during the preceding calendar year to enforce subsection (d), and details of each such citation.

“(C) The number of notices of apparent liability issued by the Commission pursuant to section 503(b) during the preceding calendar year to enforce subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), and details of each such notice including any proposed forfeiture amount.

“(D) The number of final orders imposing forfeiture penalties issued pursuant to section 503(b) during the preceding calendar year to enforce such subsections, and details of each such order including the forfeiture imposed.

“(E) The amount of forfeiture penalties or criminal fines collected, during the preceding calendar year, by the Commission or the Attorney General for violations of such subsections, and details of each case in which such a forfeiture penalty or criminal fine was collected.

“(F) Proposals for reducing the number of calls made in violation of such subsections.

“(G) An analysis of the contribution by providers of interconnected VoIP service and non-interconnected VoIP service that discount high-volume, unlawful, short-duration calls to the total number of calls made in violation of such subsections, and recommendations on how to address such contribution in order to decrease the total number of calls made in violation of such subsections.

“(3) NO ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall prepare the report required by paragraph (1) without requiring the provision of additional information from providers of telecommunications service or voice service (as defined in section 4(a) of the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act).”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall not affect any action or proceeding commenced before and pending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.—The Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement the amendments made by this section not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. CALL AUTHENTICATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) STIR/SHAKEN AUTHENTICATION FRAMEWORK.—The term “STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework” means the secure telephone identity revisited and signature-based

handling of asserted information using tokens standards proposed by the information and communications technology industry.

(2) **VOICE SERVICE.**—The term “voice service”—

(A) means any service that is interconnected with the public switched telephone network and that furnishes voice communications to an end user using resources from the North American Numbering Plan or any successor to the North American Numbering Plan adopted by the Commission under section 251(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)(1)); and

(B) includes—

(i) transmissions from a telephone facsimile machine, computer, or other device to a telephone facsimile machine; and

(ii) without limitation, any service that enables real-time, two-way voice communications, including any service that requires internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment (commonly known as “CPE”) and permits out-bound calling, whether or not the service is one-way or two-way voice over internet protocol.

(b) **AUTHENTICATION FRAMEWORKS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), and in accordance with paragraph (6), not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall—

(A) require a provider of voice service to implement the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework in the internet protocol networks of the provider of voice service; and

(B) require a provider of voice service to take reasonable measures to implement an effective call authentication framework in the non-internet protocol networks of the provider of voice service.

(2) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Commission shall not take the action described in paragraph (1) with respect to a provider of voice service if the Commission determines, not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, that such provider of voice service—

(A) in internet protocol networks—

(i) has adopted the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework for calls on the internet protocol networks of the provider of voice service;

(ii) has agreed voluntarily to participate with other providers of voice service in the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework;

(iii) has begun to implement the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework; and

(iv) will be capable of fully implementing the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) in non-internet protocol networks—

(i) has taken reasonable measures to implement an effective call authentication framework; and

(ii) will be capable of fully implementing an effective call authentication framework not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) **IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the determination required under paragraph (2), which shall include—

(A) an analysis of the extent to which providers of voice service have implemented the call authentication frameworks described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), including whether the availability of necessary equipment and equipment upgrades has impacted such implementation; and

(B) an assessment of the efficacy of the call authentication frameworks described in sub-

paragraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) in addressing all aspects of call authentication.

(4) **REVIEW AND REVISION OR REPLACEMENT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, the Commission, after public notice and an opportunity for comment, shall—

(A) assess the efficacy of the technologies used for call authentication frameworks implemented under this section;

(B) based on the assessment under subparagraph (A), revise or replace the call authentication frameworks under this section if the Commission determines it is in the public interest to do so; and

(C) submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the findings of the assessment under subparagraph (A) and on any actions to revise or replace the call authentication frameworks under subparagraph (B).

(5) **EXTENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE.**—

(A) **BURDENS AND BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the Commission—

(i) shall assess any burdens or barriers to the implementation required by paragraph (1), including—

(I) for providers of voice service to the extent the networks of such providers use time-division multiplexing;

(II) for small providers of voice service and those in rural areas; and

(III) the inability to purchase or upgrade equipment to support the call authentication frameworks under this section, or lack of availability of such equipment; and

(ii) in connection with an assessment under clause (i), may, upon a public finding of undue hardship, delay required compliance with the 18-month time period described in paragraph (1), for a reasonable period of time, for a provider or class of providers of voice service, or type of voice calls, as necessary for that provider or class of providers or type of calls to participate in the implementation in order to address the identified burdens and barriers.

(B) **DELAY OF COMPLIANCE REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN NON-INTERNET PROTOCOL NETWORKS.**—Subject to subparagraphs (C) through (F), for any provider or class of providers of voice service, or type of voice calls, only to the extent that such a provider or class of providers of voice service, or type of voice calls, materially relies on a non-internet protocol network for the provision of such service or calls, the Commission shall grant a delay of required compliance under subparagraph (A)(ii) until a call authentication protocol has been developed for calls delivered over non-internet protocol networks and is reasonably available.

(C) **ROBOCALL MITIGATION PROGRAM.**—

(i) **PROGRAM REQUIRED.**—During the time of a delay of compliance granted under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Commission shall require, pursuant to the authority of the Commission, that any provider subject to such delay shall implement an appropriate robocall mitigation program to prevent unlawful robocalls from originating on the network of the provider.

(ii) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—If the consortium registered under section 13(d) identifies a provider of voice service that is subject to a delay of compliance granted under subparagraph (A)(ii) as repeatedly originating large-scale unlawful robocall campaigns, the Commission shall require such provider to take action to ensure that such provider does not continue to originate such calls.

(iii) **MINIMIZATION OF BURDEN.**—The Commission shall make reasonable efforts to minimize the burden of any robocall mitigation required pursuant to clause (ii), which may include prescribing certain specific robocall mitigation practices for providers of voice service that have repeatedly originated large-scale unlawful robocall campaigns.

(D) **FULL PARTICIPATION.**—The Commission shall take reasonable measures to address any issues in an assessment under subparagraph (A)(i) and enable as promptly as reasonable full participation of all classes of providers of voice service and types of voice calls to receive the highest level of trust. Such measures shall include, without limitation, as appropriate, limiting or terminating a delay of compliance granted to a provider under subparagraph (B) if the Commission determines in such assessment that the provider is not making reasonable efforts to develop the call authentication protocol described in such subparagraph.

(E) **ALTERNATIVE METHODOLOGIES.**—The Commission shall identify, in consultation with small providers of voice service and those in rural areas, alternative effective methodologies to protect customers from unauthenticated calls during any delay of compliance granted under subparagraph (A)(ii).

(F) **REVISION OF DELAY OF COMPLIANCE.**—Not less frequently than annually after the first delay of compliance is granted under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Commission—

(i) shall consider revising or extending any delay of compliance granted under subparagraph (A)(ii);

(ii) may revise such delay of compliance; and

(iii) shall issue a public notice with regard to whether such delay of compliance remains necessary, including—

(I) why such delay of compliance remains necessary; and

(II) when the Commission expects to achieve the goal of full participation as described in subparagraph (D).

(6) **NO ADDITIONAL COST TO CONSUMERS OR SMALL BUSINESS CUSTOMERS.**—The Commission shall prohibit providers of voice service from adding any additional line item charges to consumer or small business customer subscribers for the effective call authentication technology required under paragraph (1).

(7) **ACCURATE IDENTIFICATION.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue best practices that providers of voice service may use as part of the implementation of effective call authentication frameworks under paragraph (1) to take steps to ensure the calling party is accurately identified.

(C) **SAFE HARBOR AND OTHER REGULATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Consistent with the regulations prescribed under subsection (j) of section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227), as added by section 10, the Commission shall, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate rules—

(A) establishing when a provider of voice service may block a voice call based, in whole or in part, on information provided by the call authentication frameworks under subsection (b), with no additional line item charge;

(B) establishing a safe harbor for a provider of voice service from liability for unintended or inadvertent blocking of calls or for the unintended or inadvertent misidentification of the level of trust for individual calls based, in whole or in part, on information provided by the call authentication frameworks under subsection (b);

(C) establishing a process to permit a calling party adversely affected by the information provided by the call authentication frameworks under subsection (b) to verify the authenticity of the calling party's calls; and

(D) ensuring that calls originating from a provider of voice service in an area where the provider is subject to a delay of compliance with the time period described in subsection (b)(1) are not unreasonably blocked because the calls are not able to be authenticated.

(2) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In establishing the safe harbor under paragraph (1), consistent with the regulations prescribed under subsection (j) of section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227), as added by section 10, the Commission shall consider limiting the liability of a provider of voice service based on the extent to which the provider of voice service—

(A) blocks or identifies calls based, in whole or in part, on the information provided by the call authentication frameworks under subsection (b);

(B) implemented procedures based, in whole or in part, on the information provided by the call authentication frameworks under subsection (b); and

(C) used reasonable care, including making all reasonable efforts to avoid blocking emergency public safety calls.

(d) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall preclude the Commission from initiating a rulemaking pursuant to its existing statutory authority.

SEC. 5. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, shall convene an interagency working group to study Government prosecution of violations of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)).

(b) **DUTIES.**—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the interagency working group shall—

(1) determine whether, and if so how, any Federal laws, including regulations, policies, and practices, or budgetary or jurisdictional constraints inhibit the prosecution of such violations;

(2) identify existing and potential Federal policies and programs that encourage and improve coordination among Federal departments and agencies and States, and between States, in the prevention and prosecution of such violations;

(3) identify existing and potential international policies and programs that encourage and improve coordination between countries in the prevention and prosecution of such violations; and

(4) consider—

(A) the benefit and potential sources of additional resources for the Federal prevention and prosecution of criminal violations of that section;

(B) whether to establish memoranda of understanding regarding the prevention and prosecution of such violations between—

(i) the States;

(ii) the States and the Federal Government; and

(iii) the Federal Government and a foreign government;

(C) whether to establish a process to allow States to request Federal subpoenas from the Commission;

(D) whether extending civil enforcement authority to the States would assist in the successful prevention and prosecution of such violations;

(E) whether increased forfeiture and imprisonment penalties are appropriate, such as extending imprisonment for such a violation to a term longer than 2 years;

(F) whether regulation of any entity that enters into a business arrangement with a

common carrier regulated under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) for the specific purpose of carrying, routing, or transmitting a call that constitutes such a violation would assist in the successful prevention and prosecution of such violations; and

(G) the extent to which, if any, Department of Justice policies to pursue the prosecution of violations causing economic harm, physical danger, or erosion of an inhabitant's peace of mind and sense of security inhibit the prevention or prosecution of such violations.

(c) **MEMBERS.**—The interagency working group shall be composed of such representatives of Federal departments and agencies as the Attorney General considers appropriate, such as—

(1) the Department of Commerce;

(2) the Department of State;

(3) the Department of Homeland Security;

(4) the Commission;

(5) the Federal Trade Commission; and

(6) the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

(d) **NON-FEDERAL STAKEHOLDERS.**—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the interagency working group shall consult with such non-Federal stakeholders as the Attorney General determines have the relevant expertise, including the National Association of Attorneys General.

(e) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the interagency working group shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the findings of the study under subsection (a), including—

(1) any recommendations regarding the prevention and prosecution of such violations; and

(2) a description of what progress, if any, relevant Federal departments and agencies have made in implementing the recommendations under paragraph (1).

SEC. 6. ACCESS TO NUMBER RESOURCES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **EXAMINATION OF FCC POLICIES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall commence a proceeding to determine how Commission policies regarding access to number resources, including number resources for toll-free and non-toll-free telephone numbers, could be modified, including by establishing registration and compliance obligations, and requirements that providers of voice service given access to number resources take sufficient steps to know the identity of the customers of such providers, to help reduce access to numbers by potential perpetrators of violations of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)).

(2) **REGULATIONS.**—If the Commission determines under paragraph (1) that modifying the policies described in that paragraph could help achieve the goal described in that paragraph, the Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement those policy modifications.

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—Any person who knowingly, through an employee, agent, officer, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsoever, is a party to obtaining number resources, including number resources for toll-free and non-toll-free telephone numbers, from a common carrier regulated under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), in violation of a regulation prescribed under subsection (a), shall, notwithstanding section 503(b)(5) of the Communica-

tions Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 503(b)(5)), be subject to a forfeiture penalty under section 503(b) of that Act (47 U.S.C. 503(b)). A forfeiture penalty under this subsection shall be in addition to any other penalty provided for by law.

SEC. 7. PROTECTIONS FROM SPOOFED CALLS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and consistent with the call authentication frameworks under section 4, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking to help protect a subscriber from receiving unwanted calls or text messages from a caller using an unauthenticated number.

(b) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In promulgating rules under subsection (a), the Commission shall consider—

(1) the Government Accountability Office report on combating the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information required by section 503(c) of division P of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141);

(2) the best means of ensuring that a subscriber or provider has the ability to block calls from a caller using an unauthenticated North American Numbering Plan number;

(3) the impact on the privacy of a subscriber from unauthenticated calls;

(4) the effectiveness in verifying the accuracy of caller identification information; and

(5) the availability and cost of providing protection from the unwanted calls or text messages described in subsection (a).

SEC. 8. CONSUMER PROTECTIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 227(b)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (G)(ii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) shall ensure that any exemption under subparagraph (B) or (C) contains requirements for calls made in reliance on the exemption with respect to—

“(i) the classes of parties that may make such calls;

“(ii) the classes of parties that may be called; and

“(iii) the number of such calls that a calling party may make to a particular called party.”.

(b) **DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.**—In the case of any exemption issued under subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 227(b)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)(2)) before the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall, not later than 1 year after such date of enactment, prescribe such regulations, or amend such existing regulations, as necessary to ensure that such exemption contains each requirement described in subparagraph (I) of such section, as added by subsection (a). To the extent such an exemption contains such a requirement before such date of enactment, nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to require the Commission to prescribe or amend regulations relating to such requirement.

SEC. 9. REPORT ON REASSIGNED NUMBER DATABASE.

(a) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress, and make publicly available on the website of the Commission, a report on the status of the efforts of the Commission pursuant to the Second Report and Order in the matter of Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls (CG Docket No. 17-59; FCC 18-177; adopted on December 12, 2018).

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall describe the efforts of the Commission, as described in such Second Report and Order, to ensure—

(1) the establishment of a database of telephone numbers that have been disconnected, in order to provide a person making calls subject to section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)) with comprehensive and timely information to enable such person to avoid making calls without the prior express consent of the called party because the number called has been reassigned;

(2) that a person who wishes to use any safe harbor provided pursuant to such Second Report and Order with respect to making calls must demonstrate that, before making the call, the person appropriately checked the most recent update of the database and the database reported that the number had not been disconnected; and

(3) that if the person makes the demonstration described in paragraph (2), the person will be shielded from liability under section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)) should the database return an inaccurate result.

SEC. 10. STOP ROBOCALLS.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING REGARDING ROBOCALL AND SPOOFING VIOLATIONS.—Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) INFORMATION SHARING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall prescribe regulations to establish a process that streamlines the ways in which a private entity may voluntarily share with the Commission information relating to—

“(A) a call made or a text message sent in violation of subsection (b); or

“(B) a call or text message for which misleading or inaccurate caller identification information was caused to be transmitted in violation of subsection (e).

“(2) TEXT MESSAGE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘text message’ has the meaning given such term in subsection (e)(8).”

(b) ROBOCALL BLOCKING SERVICE.—Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) ROBOCALL BLOCKING SERVICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall take a final agency action to ensure the robocall blocking services provided on an opt-out or opt-in basis pursuant to the Declaratory Ruling of the Commission in the matter of Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls (CG Docket No. 17–59; FCC 19–51; adopted on June 6, 2019)—

“(A) are provided with transparency and effective redress options for both—

“(i) consumers; and

“(ii) callers; and

“(B) are provided with no additional line item charge to consumers and no additional charge to callers for resolving complaints related to erroneously blocked calls; and

“(C) make all reasonable efforts to avoid blocking emergency public safety calls.

“(2) TEXT MESSAGE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘text message’ has the meaning given such term in subsection (e)(8).”

(c) STUDY ON INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN VOIP SERVICE PROVIDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall conduct a study regarding whether to require a provider of covered VoIP service to—

(A) provide to the Commission contact information for such provider and keep such information current; and

(B) retain records relating to each call transmitted over the covered VoIP service of such provider that are sufficient to trace such call back to the source of such call.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(3) COVERED VOIP SERVICE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “covered VoIP service” means a service that—

(A) is an interconnected VoIP service (as defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153)); or

(B) would be an interconnected VoIP service (as so defined) except that the service permits users to terminate calls to the public switched telephone network but does not permit users to receive calls that originate on the public switched telephone network.

(d) TRANSITIONAL RULE REGARDING DEFINITION OF TEXT MESSAGE.—Paragraph (2) of subsection (i) of section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227), as added by subsection (a) of this section, and paragraph (2) of subsection (j) of such section 227, as added by subsection (b) of this section, shall apply before the effective date of the amendment made to subsection (e)(8) of such section 227 by subparagraph (C) of section 503(a)(2) of division P of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) as if such amendment was already in effect.

SEC. 11. PROVISION OF EVIDENCE OF CERTAIN ROBOCALL VIOLATIONS TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Chief of the Enforcement Bureau of the Commission obtains evidence that suggests a willful, knowing, and repeated robocall violation with an intent to defraud, cause harm, or wrongfully obtain anything of value, the Chief of the Enforcement Bureau shall provide such evidence to the Attorney General.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall publish on its website and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that—

(1) states the number of instances during the preceding year in which the Chief of the Enforcement Bureau provided the evidence described in subsection (a) to the Attorney General; and

(2) contains a general summary of the types of robocall violations to which such evidence relates.

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the ability of the Commission or the Chief of the Enforcement Bureau under other law—

(1) to refer a matter to the Attorney General; or

(2) to pursue or continue pursuit of an enforcement action in a matter with respect to which the Chief of the Enforcement Bureau provided the evidence described in subsection (a) to the Attorney General.

(d) ROBOCALL VIOLATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “robocall violation” means a violation of subsection (b) or (e) of section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227).

SEC. 12. PROTECTION FROM ONE-RING SCAMS.

(a) INITIATION OF PROCEEDING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a proceeding to protect called parties from one-ring scams.

(b) MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED.—As part of the proceeding required by subsection (a),

the Commission shall consider how the Commission can—

(1) work with Federal and State law enforcement agencies to address one-ring scams;

(2) work with the governments of foreign countries to address one-ring scams;

(3) in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, better educate consumers about how to avoid one-ring scams;

(4) incentivize voice service providers to stop calls made to perpetrate one-ring scams from being received by called parties, including consideration of adding identified one-ring scam type numbers to the Commission's existing list of permissible categories for carrier-initiated blocking;

(5) work with entities that provide call-blocking services to address one-ring scams; and

(6) establish obligations on international gateway providers that are the first point of entry for these calls into the United States, including potential requirements that such providers verify with the foreign originator the nature or purpose of calls before initiating service.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall publish on its website and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the status of the proceeding required by subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ONE-RING SCAM.—The term “one-ring scam” means a scam in which a caller makes a call and allows the call to ring the called party for a short duration, in order to prompt the called party to return the call, thereby subjecting the called party to charges.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).

(3) VOICE SERVICE.—The term “voice service” has the meaning given such term in section 227(e)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(8)). This paragraph shall apply before the effective date of the amendment made to such section by subparagraph (C) of section 503(a)(2) of division P of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) as if such amendment was already in effect.

SEC. 13. ANNUAL ROBOCALL REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall make publicly available on the website of the Commission, and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, a report on the status of private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls by the registered consortium and the participation of voice service providers in such efforts.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at minimum, the following:

(1) A description of private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls by the registered consortium and the actions taken by the registered consortium to coordinate with the Commission.

(2) A list of voice service providers identified by the registered consortium that participated in private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls through the registered consortium.

(3) A list of each voice service provider that received a request from the registered consortium to participate in private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected

unlawful robocalls and refused to participate, as identified by the registered consortium.

(4) The reason, if any, each voice service provider identified by the registered consortium provided for not participating in private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls.

(5) A description of how the Commission may use the information provided to the Commission by voice service providers or the registered consortium that have participated in private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls in the enforcement efforts by the Commission.

(c) **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—Not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall issue a notice to the public seeking additional information from voice service providers and the registered consortium of private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls necessary for the report by the Commission required under subsection (a).

(d) **REGISTRATION OF CONSORTIUM OF PRIVATE-LED EFFORTS TO TRACE BACK THE ORIGIN OF SUSPECTED UNLAWFUL ROBOCALLS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue rules to establish a registration process for the registration of a single consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls. The consortium shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Be a neutral third party competent to manage the private-led effort to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls in the judgement of the Commission.

(B) Maintain a set of written best practices about the management of such efforts and regarding providers of voice services' participation in private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls.

(C) Consistent with section 222(d)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222(d)(2)), any private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls conducted by the third party focus on "fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful" traffic.

(D) File a notice with the Commission that the consortium intends to conduct private-led efforts to trace back in advance of such registration.

(2) **ANNUAL NOTICE BY THE COMMISSION SEEKING REGISTRATIONS.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall issue a notice to the public seeking the registration described in paragraph (1).

(e) **LIST OF VOICE SERVICE PROVIDERS.**—The Commission may publish a list of voice service providers and take appropriate enforcement action based on information obtained from the consortium about voice service providers that refuse to participate in private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls, and other information the Commission may collect about voice service providers that are found to originate or transmit substantial amounts of unlawful robocalls.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **PRIVATE-LED EFFORT TO TRACE BACK.**—The term "private-led effort to trace back" means an effort made by the registered consortium of voice service providers to establish a methodology for determining the origin of a suspected unlawful robocall.

(2) **REGISTERED CONSORTIUM.**—The term "registered consortium" means the consortium registered under subsection (d).

(3) **SUSPECTED UNLAWFUL ROBOCALL.**—The term "suspected unlawful robocall" means a call that the Commission or a voice service provider reasonably believes was made in violation of subsection (b) or (e) of section

227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227).

(4) **VOICE SERVICE.**—The term "voice service"—

(A) means any service that is interconnected with the public switched telephone network and that furnishes voice communications to an end user using resources from the North American Numbering Plan or any successor to the North American Numbering Plan adopted by the Commission under section 251(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)(1)); and

(B) includes—

(i) transmissions from a telephone facsimile machine, computer, or other device to a telephone facsimile machine; and

(ii) without limitation, any service that enables real-time, two-way voice communications, including any service that requires internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment (commonly known as "CPE") and permits out-bound calling, whether or not the service is one-way or two-way voice over internet protocol.

SEC. 14. HOSPITAL ROBOCALL PROTECTION GROUP.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall establish an advisory committee to be known as the "Hospital Robocall Protection Group".

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Group shall be composed only of the following members:

(1) An equal number of representatives from each of the following:

(A) Voice service providers that serve hospitals.

(B) Companies that focus on mitigating unlawful robocalls.

(C) Consumer advocacy organizations.

(D) Providers of one-way voice over internet protocol services described in subsection (e)(3)(B)(ii).

(E) Hospitals.

(F) State government officials focused on combating unlawful robocalls.

(2) One representative of the Commission.

(3) One representative of the Federal Trade Commission.

(c) **ISSUANCE OF BEST PRACTICES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Group is established under subsection (a), the Group shall issue best practices regarding the following:

(1) How voice service providers can better combat unlawful robocalls made to hospitals.

(2) How hospitals can better protect themselves from such calls, including by using unlawful robocall mitigation techniques.

(3) How the Federal Government and State governments can help combat such calls.

(d) **PROCEEDING BY FCC.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the best practices are issued by the Group under subsection (c), the Commission shall conclude a proceeding to assess the extent to which the voluntary adoption of such best practices can be facilitated to protect hospitals and other institutions.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **GROUP.**—The term "Group" means the Hospital Robocall Protection Group established under subsection (a).

(2) **STATE.**—The term "State" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).

(3) **VOICE SERVICE.**—The term "voice service"—

(A) means any service that is interconnected with the public switched telephone network and that furnishes voice communications to an end user using resources from the North American Numbering Plan or any successor to the North American Numbering Plan adopted by the Commission

under section 251(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)(1)); and

(B) includes—

(i) transmissions from a telephone facsimile machine, computer, or other device to a telephone facsimile machine; and

(ii) without limitation, any service that enables real-time, two-way voice communications, including any service that requires internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment (commonly known as "CPE") and permits out-bound calling, whether or not the service is one-way or two-way voice over internet protocol.

SEC. 15. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE.

If any provision of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. **PALLONE**) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. **WALDEN**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. **PALLONE**. 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 S. 151.

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

There was no objection.

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

Today the House will take strong, bipartisan action to protect consumers from illegal robocalls. Talk to anyone, Mr. Speaker, and you will hear just how annoyed people are by those calls; and no wonder—according to Robokiller, a whopping 5.6 billion robocalls were made to Americans in November alone. According to YouMail, more than 200 million calls have been made to the 732 area code in my congressional district this year. That is pretty outrageous.

Today the House is giving Americans back control of their phones.

This legislation is important because unlawful robocalls are not only a nuisance, they are also undermining our entire phone system and consumers' safety as a result. Too often Americans simply will not pick up their phones out of fear that a robocall is on the other end of the line.

These calls are not just annoying, in a lot of instances they are scams targeted at consumers. Unfortunately, these scams are becoming more sophisticated every day. At a hearing earlier this year, we learned that the Moffitt Cancer Center received 6,600 scam calls in just 1 month, specifically designed to appear as calls coming from within the hospital. That is dangerous for patient safety and confidentiality.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard similar stories of scammers disguised as the IRS looking to collect a debt or scammers disguised as local governments or police departments, and

scammers disguised as loved ones in trouble looking for help. These are just a few of the examples.

All of these scams are different, and there won't be a single silver bullet to fix them all, but the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act attacks the problem from multiple angles.

First, we are targeting fraudsters and scammers who are violating the law. This will be done by using innovative technologies to cut these calls off. Our bill requires carriers to implement a nationwide caller authentication system and to make call blocking software accessible to consumers for free. This is critical.

A nationwide caller authentication system that will help ensure consumers can trust the caller-ID on their phone again is obviously important. Call blocking is another thing that we do in the bill. Call blocking will stop the phone from ringing when scammers are dialing our phones. These are two critical steps—the authentication and blocking—that will give consumers control of their phones again.

When it comes to blocking, the TRACED Act also ensures that there is transparency and consistency so that the calls people want are getting through.

Second, Mr. Speaker, this bill will ensure that law enforcement and the Federal Communications Commission have the tools, information, and incentives to go after robocallers who break the law. We need to make sure criminal penalties are brought by the Department of Justice to deter future robocallers from getting into the business.

Third, this will help us go after the dodgy carriers who allow these unlawful calls to enter our networks in the first place.

These are some of the main provisions of this bipartisan bill, but there are others that will be discussed by my colleagues during our 20 minutes on my side today.

Finally, I want to thank our ranking member, Mr. WALDEN, Communications and Technology Subcommittee Chairman DOYLE, and subcommittee Ranking Member LATTA for their leadership and for their determination in getting this final bill to the House floor today.

I also want to thank our partners in the Senate, Senators THUNE and MARKEY, for their commitment to this issue and for working with us on this final bipartisan, bicameral product.

The TRACED Act takes critical steps to give consumers control of their phones again. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation today, and I hope that it will be signed into law before the end of the year.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 151, the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act. As you heard, it is a great step forward this Congress will take to help curb illegal robocalls.

I want to thank Chairman PALLONE, Chairman DOYLE, and my colleague, Mr. LATTA, for their great bipartisan work on this; and, of course, our colleagues in the Senate again.

Last year RAY BAUM'S Act passed unanimously out of this Chamber with bipartisan support, and that included provisions that targeted fraudulent robocalls and spoofing from overseas. Those provisions are in law and are being used today.

Today the TRACED Act builds on that bipartisan success by better enabling consumers, carriers, law enforcement, and the Federal Communications Commission to target these scammers. While this Chamber has not made a lot of progress this year on legislating, I am pleased to see bipartisan legislation before us today that addresses a challenge that affects nearly every American, and that is illegal robocalls.

Last month alone, Mr. Speaker, in my district in the area code of 541 we got 14.1 million robocalls, just last month; and that is just in one part of Oregon. We know last year it was something in the order of over 50 billion illegal robocalls that came into America. I got one today already, and I imagine speaking here I will get five more. I will get targeted or something. It is time to put consumers back in charge of their phones, and that is exactly what this legislation does.

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It allows carriers and consumers to use new, innovative call-blocking and call-authentication tools. We can strike the right balance between allowing important calls to get through while making sure illegal robocalls are blocked, all at no additional cost to the consumer.

This means when you receive a call from an unfamiliar number with a familiar area code, you should be confident that there is a legitimate reason for that call. That means your pharmacist can still automatically call you to say prescriptions are ready for pickup if you signed up for those notifications. That means vulnerable populations can be better protected from scams trying to steal their hard-earned savings. We have all read those stories.

When these illegal robocallers get caught, we need to ensure they are prosecuted. This legislation takes steps to improve our traceback efforts and provides the Department of Justice additional tools they need to go after bad actors.

We all get these calls. I got one about a year or so ago, Mr. Speaker, and it was out of Greece. I don't know anybody in Greece. It was a 02 something or other area code. I let it go to voicemail, and by golly, they left a message. A day later, I listened to it. It was the Vice President of the United States aboard Air Force Two trying to reach me. Sometimes you should answer those calls.

With this legislation, hopefully, we will know with certainty you can an-

swer a call like that, and it will be somebody that is trying to reach you for real.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), the chairman of our Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, who worked very hard on this legislation.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today, the House will vote on the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act. This legislation resulted from diligent bicameral negotiations over many months, and I am glad that we have come to this agreement.

This bill addresses a problem that we all have firsthand experience with: persistent, annoying, nonstop robocalls. Americans received nearly 48 billion robocalls last year, a 60 percent increase from the year before. That number is expected to increase to 60 billion this year.

My hometown of Pittsburgh has already received 387 million robocalls this year. That is up from 189 million in 2017. On average, everyone in America received 15 robocalls in the month of November alone.

This legislation before the House is bipartisan and bicameral, and I believe it will help seriously reduce the onslaught of illegal robocalls Americans face. The bill before the House today is the result of bipartisan negotiations, which included industry and public interest stakeholders.

The original House bill was reported unanimously out of the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, which I chair, as well as out of our full Committee on Energy and Commerce. It was approved by the full House with overwhelming support.

I am also pleased that the language from the STOP Robocalls Act, which Ranking Member LATTA and I introduced, was included in this bill. These provisions allow phone carriers to enable robocall blocking services by default on phone lines automatically. While these technologies have been available on an opt-in basis, too many seniors and, frankly, too many people in general just don't know about these services or how to sign up for them.

Allowing these services to be enabled by default allows all consumers to benefit from these technologies without having to go through an onerous sign-up process, especially seniors and those most vulnerable to scam calls. These provisions also include requirements that new opt-out robocall blocking services do not result in new consumer fees.

Finally, this bill requires all carriers to adopt call authentication technology that would enable people to be certain that the number they see on their caller ID is really the number that it is coming from. All too often, folks get calls that look like they are coming from down the street when they are really coming from scammers half a world away.

The legislation came about through the hard work of the majority staff and the minority staff of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. In particular, I thank Jerry Leverich, Phil Murphy, Dan Miller, AJ Brown, Parul Desai, and Alex Hoehn-Saric on the majority staff, and Kate O'Connor, Evan Viau, and Rachel Rathore on the minority staff for their hard work and diligence to get this bill to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. This is another example of the House passing bipartisan legislation, sending over 200 such bills this session to the Senate. Hopefully, our colleagues in the Senate will act on this bill and give the relief that our constituents deserve from these unwanted robocalls.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), the top Republican on the Communications and Technology Subcommittee and a real leader in this effort.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the Republican leader of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bipartisan legislation to combat illegal robocalls. With an estimated 48 billion robocalls each year, it is time for Congress to take swift action against illegal robocalls and give Americans the security of knowing their incoming calls are legitimate.

That is why we introduced the bipartisan STOP Robocalls Act, which is included in the legislation before us today. Our bill would give phone companies and the Federal Communications Commission the tools they need to fight back against illegal robocalls. Private companies will be able to block fraudulent calls before they get to your phones, all with consumer control and no additional line-item charges.

Our provision also provides and improves information-sharing to enhance the FCC's ability to track and stop illegal robocall spoofing operations. As technology continues to evolve, so do the tactics that bad actors use to spoof numbers illegally to make fraudulent robocalls. We must allow these companies and the FCC to keep pace.

While we are all tired of annoying and illegal robocall scams, there are also legitimate users of autodialing technologies that must be preserved. The bill before us today rightly recognizes those important proconsumer messages. From school closures to bank fraud alerts, there are voice and text messages that consumers want, and those should not be blocked.

This is strong bipartisan legislation, and I am pleased to have worked with Chairman PALLONE, Republican leader WALDEN, and subcommittee Chairman DOYLE on this bill to improve consumer trust in our phone system.

I urge all of our colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE for his leadership in preventing the continued spread of illegal robocalls.

Mr. Speaker, these unlawful operations are deceiving and defrauding unsuspecting citizens, with little recourse. Congress must do its part to bring these perpetrators to justice, and the bill before us today does just that.

I am pleased that my bill, H.R. 3434, is included in the bill we have today. I thank Chairman PALLONE for fighting to keep the language in my bill in the underlying legislation during negotiations.

My bill recognizes industry efforts to address illegal calls by directing the FCC to publish an annual report on best practices in tracing back illegal calls to their origins. It promotes provider accountability by allowing carriers to block calls from providers who do not fully participate in private-led efforts to trace suspected illegal callers.

Every day, Mr. Speaker, consumers fall victim to scams initiated by fraudulent calls. I believe that the TRACED Act is a practical and comprehensive solution that will aid us in ending these illegal calls for good.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), the top Republican on the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 151, the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act.

So far this year, Kentuckians have received 500 million robocalls. That is over 100 calls per person this year. Robocalls are the number one issue I hear about when I am home.

Scammers have found creative ways to trick people into thinking their calls are legitimate. These calls have wreaked havoc for private citizens, hospitals, small businesses, and everyone in between.

One Kentucky woman told me she gets three to four calls a day. She always answers for fear that there might be a family emergency, only to be greeted by a spam call, disrupting her work at a factory.

I was proud to cosponsor the original House bill, the Stopping Bad Robocalls Act, and I am proud to support the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act, which would put an end to these frustrating calls. I commend my fellow colleagues on the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and in the Senate for developing this bipartisan, bicameral solution to stop bad robocalls.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to be here, and I recommend all of my colleagues support this.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the TRACED Act.

This is a long-overdue effort by Congress to crack down on out-of-control abuse of robocall marketers. These are annoying and inconvenient calls, but they also have real-life impacts.

Kathryn Ottinger is an 84-year-old Vermonter from Shelburne. She and her husband receive at least three or four robocalls a day, at all hours of the day. Kathryn's husband is hard of hearing, so he doesn't hear the phone ring, which requires her to race to answer the calls constantly, even though it is really difficult for her to get up. She always answers the calls because they could be important. It might be a son or a daughter.

Unfortunately, it is usually a marketer or a scam call. Kathryn sums it up perfectly when she says: "I am very upset about these calls. I want the calls to stop."

She speaks for all of our constituents. She is not alone.

In 2018, there were 47 billion robocalls made in the United States. Vermonters receive nearly 4 million robocalls a month. In 2016, scams involving robocalls cost 22 million Americans a total of \$9.5 billion.

I am hopeful this bill today will stop these harassing phone calls. The bill will give the FCC the authority and tools it needs. It will allow consumers to revoke consent they had previously given. It will require calls to have verified caller ID information associated with the call before the call can be put through.

These are important steps that will reduce and, hopefully, stop these robocallers, and I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON).

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I want to paint a picture of why I support this bill. Last Sunday night, many retired NFL football fans were watching my Houston Texans throttle the Patriots from New England.

Let's say the phone rings at halftime. A fan walks up to answer his phone. The caller ID says it is from the Social Security agency, the Social Security office, the Social Security Administration.

He picks up the phone, and there is a slight pause. A voice comes on and tells him that his benefits have been canceled. To restore them, he has to give these people he doesn't know his number. And, "Oh, by the way, we can fix this right now with your credit card."

For years, people in Texas and all across the country have dealt with criminal phone calls. I am pleased to say that today is the day we pass a bill to help these Texans and Americans fight back.

It is great to see a bipartisan piece of legislation that I worked on with Representative MCEACHIN, the Locking Up

Illegal Robocallers Act, included in this package. It empowers the Justice Department to go after criminals who prey upon senior citizens, veterans, and all Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Let's ring in a new era in the Congress, dial back robocalls, hang up on criminals, and give them one call a week from jail.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE), who is the vice chair of our committee.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act and to address the intrusive reality of robocalls.

The jig is up for con artists who have time and time again deceived the American people into answering fraudulent calls that put our constituents on the hook for outrageous charges on their phone bills.

I am so proud to have my bill, H.R. 3264, the Ending One-Ring Scams Act of 2019, included in the underlying bill to ensure that the American people are protected from this harmful scam culture.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE and Senator THUNE for their work on the TRACED Act and for holding these bad actors accountable for their deceptive tactics.

□ 1315

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON), who brings an incredible amount of background and technology to the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation that will benefit all Americans by addressing the nuisance of robocalls.

Unwanted and annoying robocalls are increasing at an alarming rate. Some estimate that U.S. consumers received nearly 4 billion robocalls per month in 2018. This needs to end.

This legislation would require service providers to adopt call authentication technologies and would establish additional protections for consumers receiving unwarranted and sometimes fraudulent robocalls. It would also require the FCC to work with other Federal agencies on improving deterrence and criminal prosecution of robocall scams.

I am also pleased that the legislation includes legislation that I sponsored with my colleague, Representative BUTTERFIELD, which requires the FCC to publish an annual report on the private-led efforts to trace the origin of unlawful robocalls, an important step in stopping these bad actors from reaching consumers.

It is time for Congress to act and prevent these illegal and unwanted robocalls, and I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN), a member of our committee.

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member WALDEN for bringing us together on this bipartisan bill.

I rise today to speak in support of the TRACED Act. There is nothing more frustrating than receiving robocall after robocall to our landlines and cell phones. I receive countless robocalls every week, often from a phone number that seems to be just down the road.

Even worse, many of these calls are scams designed to prey on our seniors and vulnerable populations that may be more susceptible to this kind of fraud.

This year I have held 26 town halls across Arizona's First District. Time and time again, I have heard from citizens about scam and spoof calls they have encountered, putting their private information and their hard-earned dollars at risk.

I cosponsored the TRACED Act to crack down on scammers and bad robocalls by creating real penalties for violators and requiring voice service providers to develop call authentication techniques.

This is an issue on which we can all agree. I urge my colleagues to come together to pass this commonsense legislation that will benefit so many.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES), another great Texan who needs to speak on this matter.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to be here with the honorable Speaker pro tempore from Texas as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for S. 151, the TRACED Act. This legislation is a culmination of strong bipartisan work by the Energy and Commerce Committee in the House and our Senate counterparts.

We all hear complaints from constituents about the scourge of robocalls, and I am glad we are answering the American people with decisive action.

This bipartisan bill gives consumers tools to prevent robocalls at no additional cost. It also provides law enforcement and the FCC with authority to go after bad actors.

I am also pleased that S. 151 includes language from an amendment that I offered in committee that raises fines to \$10,000 per violation, which will further deter illegal operators from entering into this abusive behavior.

Alongside advances from last year's RAY BAUM'S Act and efforts at the FCC, we are in a better position to restore confidence in our communication services once again. This is the type of work that the House of Representatives ought to be engaged in for the American people.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRIST), the former Governor.

Mr. CRIST. Mr. Speaker, the American people are fed up with spam robocalls.

Today, we are bringing to bear the full weight of the Federal Government

to go after those calls. We have an obligation to do what is right for the people.

The TRACED Act utilizes all known weapons in the arsenal, from cooperation, to investigation, including enforcement.

I am especially proud that the TRACED Act includes my bill, the Spam Calls Tax Force Act, which will bring together agencies, the private sector, and consumer advocates to shut down spam robocalls. All hands on deck is necessary here.

I thank Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member WALDEN for their leadership, and I also thank my partners on the Spam Calls Task Force: the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT), and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO).

I am filled with optimism that the work of the people goes on: Members of both parties coming together, setting differences aside to work on commonsense solutions to real problems.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the TRACED Act.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of S. 151, the TRACED Act.

In 2018 alone, phone numbers with 517 and 734 area codes in my district received over 223 million robocalls. I know. I received a bunch of them.

Not only are these calls bothersome and unwelcome, but they often lead to scams that prey on the most vulnerable. One such scam is the one-ring scam, which attempts to trick consumers into paying huge fees for return phone calls.

S. 151 includes important legislation that I worked to have included which will end the harmful practice of one-ring scams.

Mr. Speaker, robocalls are not only a nuisance; they pose a threat to individuals' privacy and security. S. 151, the TRACED Act, will help put a stop to these harmful practices by empowering phone carriers to implement call authentication technologies so consumers can trust their caller ID with no additional cost.

It will also expand and streamline the FCC's enforcement authority to take strong and quick action when it tracks down robocallers and levy fines against those bad actors.

In the end, Mr. Speaker, this legislation will put a stop to these predatory actors behind harmful robocalls and put consumers back in charge of their phones.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA).

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the opportunity to speak in strong support of the TRACED Act.

The bipartisan provision I co-led with Representatives CLARKE, VAN DREW,

BILIRAKIS, FOXX, and WALBERG to address one-ring scams will make the finances of vulnerable Americans—especially seniors—more secure and the lives of all people in Orange County and across the country a little more peaceful.

We can all agree that it is time to provide Americans with a greater sense of security when it comes to our phones. We shouldn't have to worry about unsolicited robocalls, and the vast array of tactics bad actors are using to target our pocketbooks and our privacy.

This bicameral and bipartisan bill is a big step forward in combating robocalls, and I am thankful for the bipartisan group of legislators who reached across the aisle to protect Americans' bank accounts and their sanity. I urge strong support of this bill.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the great State of Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), the top Republican on the Digital Commerce and Consumer Protection Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate our leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee yielding, and I stand in strong support of the TRACED Act to crack down on robocalls.

I have heard from hundreds of people in eastern Washington about this. For example, an office manager in Colfax logged more than 318 robocalls at her small business, and she told me, "That is 318 times I have picked up the phone to hear a robot talking to me. I dropped what I was doing to run to the phone for one of these obnoxious calls, or I put a real client on hold to answer an empty call. Anything Congress can do to stop this shameful practice would be a relief."

So, Mr. Speaker, I agree. People need relief, and they have asked Congress to take action. So I look forward to supporting this bill and sending it to President Trump's desk with strong bipartisan support.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM), my colleague, whose legislation has been included in this bill.

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

I rise today in strong support of the TRACED Act, a bipartisan effort to crack down on the scourge of predatory robocalls.

Over the past year, I have heard from my neighbors in Burlington and Ocean Counties about their frustrations from constant robocalls. In fact, more than 400 neighbors from Beachwood to Bordentown and Toms River to Tabernacle contacted our office to complain.

That is exactly why I dug into the issue and teamed up with four Republicans and two Democrats to offer H.R. 3325, the Locking Up Robocallers Act of 2019, which would strengthen enforce-

ment of current laws aimed at ending the scourge of predatory robocalls.

I am glad our bill was incorporated into this legislation, because these calls aren't just annoyances; they are used by scam artists to target people in our community.

According to the FCC, they receive over 200,000 complaints a year from residents receiving predatory robocalls. An estimated 26.3 billion robocalls were made to mobile phones, and more than 47 billion were made in total to phones in the U.S. in 2018.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill and taking a real step to end predatory robocalls.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), the only pharmacist in the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 151, the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act. The Energy and Commerce Committee has prioritized combating the scourge of robocalls for quite some time now.

In May, the Senate passed their robocalls legislation, and in July, the House nearly unanimously passed the Stopping Bad Robocalls Act.

Last year, Americans saw nearly 50 billion robocalls. Those robocalls come morning, night, and noon, often interrupting important life events. This year, we are on track to see a high number of robocalls again. Unfortunately, nearly everyone in the United States has been on the receiving end of dozens and dozens of robocalls.

It is time we finally take action to empower telecom providers to help put a stop to this and to hold those responsible accountable for these actions. That is why this bill, which builds upon the bipartisan work of the Energy and Commerce Committee, is so important.

I want to thank my colleagues in the Energy and Commerce Committee for working with our friends in the Senate to get this completed.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to support this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW), another colleague whose legislation is also included in the TRACED Act.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE for yielding time and for all of his work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for the TRACED Act, a good anti-robocall bill that is badly needed given the robocall epidemic facing our United States of America.

Robocall scams are at an all-time high, and they are getting worse. Data shows that New Jersey residents reported the most robocall complaints of any State in the Nation last year.

Robocalls not only impede our quality of life as family dinners and impor-

tant work meetings get interrupted, but they also effectuate scams, scams that take advantage of vulnerable populations such as our senior citizens, who need to be protected.

This bipartisan legislation is a critical step toward ending the scourge of robocalls. I am pleased to see portions of my own robocall bill, the Stopping Bad Robocalls Act, incorporated in the TRACED Act. While there is more to be done, without a doubt, I am proud to be a part of this important effort to help protect consumers, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey has 4½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oregon has 9 minutes remaining.

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

□ 1330

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE).

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bill. Robocalls are not only a nuisance, they are a threat to honest, hardworking Montanans. Illegal robocalls seek to exploit them and steal their personal, private information and their money.

Montanans hate robocalls. It is time to put an end to the stories I hear too often from Montanans about illegal robocalls.

Today, we are taking a huge step forward, providing relief from robocalls with the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act. It gives consumers tools to block illegal robocalls at no cost. It also holds illegal robocallers accountable for their scams, including higher fines and more prison time. This bill includes language from my bipartisan bill that helps identify and prosecute illegal robocall companies.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this bill and providing the American people with needed relief from robocalls.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF).

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Oregon. I want to thank Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member WALDEN for their hard work on this important bipartisan issue.

Robocall scams leave anyone with a cell phone vulnerable to fraud. Today it is time for Congress to act. The TRACED Act expands the authority for the Federal Government to punish these folks and will help verify legitimate calls.

I want to thank everyone who worked to bring this bill to the floor

for a vote, and I urge all my colleagues to show their support.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, for too long, unwanted callers have circumvented the law in order to deliberately mislead Americans through robocalls and spoofing. In fact, this is the number one issue at every townhall that I hold in my district.

Unfortunately, the number of robocall scams are ever increasing. Robocalls should not be a part of our everyday lives, and we must take action to stop it.

This malicious practice has led to fraud and theft, exploiting vulnerable consumers, including our Nation's seniors. That is why I was a proud cosponsor of H.R. 3375, the Stopping Bad Robocalls Act, which passed the House in July.

The House and Senate took parts of this bill and were able to come together and agree on the TRACED Act. This bill allows the Federal Communications Commission to seek financial penalties against those making calls with misleading caller identification information. Most importantly, this legislation allows robocalls to be blocked transparently at no extra cost to Americans.

We must stop this practice once and for all by identifying and taking action against these violators. I urge my colleagues to overwhelmingly support this bill.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER).

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

Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of this legislation, I rise in strong support and encourage its swift passage.

By some estimates, nearly 48 billion robocalls were made in the U.S. in 2018, which is a 57 percent increase over 2017.

This antirobocall bill provides the FCC new authorities to impose substantial fines on violators—up to \$20,000 per violation, and possibly higher in some cases. It requires phone companies to verify callers and help block robocalls at no extra charge.

Mr. Speaker, make no mistake: This legislation is a big step forward. But given the rapidly changing technology, combined with the fact that many of these calls come from overseas, we can't let up, and more will need to be done.

Thankfully, this bill requires a number of reports to Congress over the coming months that will allow us to start to crack down on these perpetrators even harder.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the work we have done, bicameral and bipartisan. I thank those involved.

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

Again, I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for working together to get this done. Our constituents deserve this. We deserve this.

Over 50 billion illegal robocalls—we are not talking about the kinds you sign up for to give you notices when your prescriptions are ready for something else; we are talking about illegal scammers, often state-backed enterprises overseas, coming into our wallets, coming into our bank accounts, coming into our homes, coming into our offices, and coming into our cell phones.

Now, let's be clear: While this legislation will make a difference, the scammers are going to try and do an end around whatever technology the carriers use to try and block these calls, authenticate these calls, stop these calls; so we have, in this legislation, additional requirements for reporting back to Congress on other steps that need to be taken, especially when it comes to our healthcare system and our hospitals. That will be something the committee needs to continue to look at.

But I think building a better bridge between the Department of Justice and the Federal Communications Commission so they can go after the bad actors and really nail them is a good thing in this bill, and extending out to 4 years the statute of limitations is a good thing so bad actors don't get to run the clock and get away with their crimes.

This is good legislation; it will make a difference; and we will continue to fight this fight.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I, too, want to thank our terrific staff, some of whom, by the way, have worked on this long enough they have gone on to other pursuits, including Robin Colwell and Tim Kurth, who is still with us but in a different role than when he started on this, Kristine Hackman, Kate O'Connor, Evan Viau, Rachel Rathore.

And on the majority side, Alex and Jerry and AJ and Dan and Parul and Phil, a thank-you for their great work on this, as well. We really appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage our colleagues to vote for this bill. Let's get it to President Trump's desk. He will sign it, and we are going to help our consumers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Americans are receiving more unwanted and illegal robocalls than ever before. The rising tide of illegal robocalls has quickly turned from a nuisance to a real threat on the way we all view and use our telephones.

Consumers need more control and transparency over who is calling them. The laws that prohibit unwanted calls and the Do Not Call Registry no longer effectively protect consumers from unwanted or illegal calls because it is

easier than ever to become a robocaller. These calls all undermine the public's trust in our phone system.

If we don't fix this problem, it will only get worse. The TRACED Act is the best way Congress can address the deluge of spam and spam robocalls.

Consumer groups and industry widely support the legislation, including Consumer Reports, AARP, the National Consumer Law Center, US Telecom, and more.

Basically, what we have in this bill are commonsense, meaningful solutions that will put consumers back in control of their phones and will help restore trust in our phone system.

Now, in closing, I just want to thank all of the Members and staff who were able to work together to produce this great legislation, and there are a lot; obviously, our ranking member, Mr. WALDEN, the subcommittee ranking member, Mr. LATTA, as well as Mr. DOYLE.

But I also want to thank our staff and other Members who contributed their legislation to the TRACED Act. So, Members such as Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KIM, Mrs. BROOKS, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. KUSTOFF introduced the Locking Up Robocallers Act, which was added to this legislation in section 11.

Ms. CLARKE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. WALBERG introduced the Ending One-Ring Scams Act, which was added to this legislation in section 12.

Mr. CRIST introduced his Spam Calls Task Force Act, which was added to the bill in section 5.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. GIANFORTE introduced the Tracing Back and Catching Unlawful Robocallers Act, which was added to this bill in section 13.

And Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. BURGESS introduced their Protecting Patients and Doctors from Unlawful Robocalls Act, which was added to the bill in section 14.

Mr. FLORES and Mr. MCNERNEY offered their amendment to increase the financial penalties for illegal robocallers, which was added to section 3.

And, of course, Mr. DOYLE and Mr. LATTA introduced their STOP Robocalls Act in section 10.

Finally, I would like to thank all the staff on both sides of the aisle who worked on this bill, in particular, Jerry Leverich over here, Alex Hoehn-Saric behind me, Dan Miller behind me, AJ Brown, and Parul Desai on the majority staff; Tim Kurth, Kate O'Connor, Evan Viau, Robin Colwell on the minority staff; as well as Phil Murphy on Subcommittee Chairman DOYLE's staff and Rachel Rathore on Subcommittee Ranking Member LATTA's staff.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 151, the Pallone-Thune TRACED Act.

Robocalls are an epidemic and anyone with a phone knows this. I hear from my constituents daily about robocalls, and I know all of

my colleagues do as well. Just last month Americans received a near record of 5.5 billion robocalls. I'm subjected to this harassment and so are my colleagues.

These calls are highly annoying, but they are also used to scam and swindle people. Last year, an estimated 43 million Americans were scammed out of \$10.5 billion.

The American people are demanding that Congress take action to combat this national nuisance and today the House will deliver a victory for them. I'm proud that this bipartisan, bicameral agreement will put a real dent in our robocall problem.

We know that no one bill can completely solve such a complex problem, and it's why the FCC and Congress must remain vigilant to ensure statutory and regulatory protections are sufficient to protect consumers.

This legislation will bring relief to millions of Americans, so let's pass it and get it signed into law pronto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 151, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. PALLONE. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 739;

Adoption of House Resolution 739, if ordered; and

Adoption of the motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 151.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 739) providing for consider-

ation 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 193, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 645]

YEAS—226

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

Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)

Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—193

Abraham	Gosar	Nunes
Aderholt	Granger	Olson
Allen	Graves (GA)	Palazzo
Amash	Graves (LA)	Palmer
Amodei	Graves (MO)	Pence
Armstrong	Green (TN)	Perry
Arrington	Griffith	Posey
Babin	Grothman	Reed
Bacon	Guest	Reschenthaler
Baird	Guthrie	Rice (SC)
Balderson	Hagedorn	Riggleman
Banks	Harris	Roby
Barr	Hartzler	Rodgers (WA)
Bergman	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Biggs	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bilirakis	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Bishop (NC)	Higgins (LA)	Rooney (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Hill (AR)	Rose, John W.
Bost	Holding	Rouzer
Brady	Hollingsworth	Roy
Brooks (AL)	Hudson	Rutherford
Brooks (IN)	Huizenga	Scalise
Buchanan	Hunter	Schweikert
Buck	Hurd (TX)	Scott, Austin
Bucshon	Johnson (LA)	Sensenbrenner
Budd	Johnson (OH)	Shimkus
Burchett	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Burgess	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Byrne	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NJ)
Calvert	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Carter (GA)	Katko	Spano
Chabot	Keller	Staubert
Cheney	Kelly (MS)	Stefanik
Cline	Kelly (PA)	Steil
Cloud	King (IA)	Steube
Cole	King (NY)	Kinzinger
Collins (GA)	Kustoff (TN)	Stivers
Comer	LaHood	Taylor
Conaway	LaMalfa	Thompson (PA)
Cook	Lamborn	Thornberry
Crawford	Latta	Timmons
Crenshaw	Lesko	Tipton
Curtis	Long	Turner
Davidson (OH)	Loudermilk	Upton
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Wagner
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Walberg
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Walden
Duncan	Marshall	Walker
Dunn	Massie	Walorski
Emmer	Mast	Waltz
Estes	McCarthy	Watkins
Ferguson	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	McHenry	Wenstrup
Flores	McKinley	Westerman
Fortenberry	Meadows	Williams
Fox (NC)	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	Miller	Wittman
Gaetz	Mitchell	Womack
Gallagher	Moolenaar	Woodall
Gianforte	Mooney (WV)	Wright
Gibbs	Mullin	Yoho
Gohmert	Murphy (NC)	Zeldin
Gonzalez (OH)	Norman	
Gooden		

NOT VOTING—11

Carter (TX)	Gabbard	Serrano
Cartwright	McGovern	Smith (NE)
Cunningham	Newhouse	Young
Dingell	Ratcliffe	

□ 1406

Messrs. AMASH, CALVERT, and BILIRAKIS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

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

Stated against:

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 645.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 196, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 646]

YEAS—225

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

NAYS—196

Abraham	Amash	Arrington
Aderholt	Amodei	Babin
Allen	Armstrong	Bacon

Baird	Grothman	Pence
Balderson	Guest	Perry
Banks	Guthrie	Posey
Barr	Hagedorn	Ratcliffe
Bergman	Harris	Reed
Biggs	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Bilirakis	Hern, Kevin	Rice (SC)
Bishop (NC)	Herrera Beutler	Riggleman
Bishop (UT)	Hice (GA)	Roby
Bost	Higgins (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Brady	Hill (AR)	Roe, David P.
Brooks (AL)	Holding	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hollingsworth	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hudson	Rooney (FL)
Buck	Huizenga	Rose, John W.
Bucshon	Hunter	Rouzer
Budd	Hurd (TX)	Roy
Burchett	Johnson (LA)	Rutherford
Burgess	Johnson (OH)	Scalise
Byrne	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Calvert	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Carter (GA)	Joyce (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Joyce (PA)	Shimkus
Cheney	Katko	Simpson
Cline	Keller	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Collins (GA)	King (IA)	Comer
Pocan	King (NY)	Smucker
Conaway	Kinzing	Spano
Cook	Kustoff (TN)	Staubler
Crawford	LaHood	Stefanik
Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Steil
Curtis	Lamborn	Steube
Davidson (OH)	Latta	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Lesko	Stivers
DesJarlais	Long	Taylor
Diaz-Balart	Loudermilk	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	Lucas	Thornberry
Dunn	Luetkemeyer	Timmons
Emmer	Marchant	Tipton
Estes	Marshall	Turner
Ferguson	Massie	Upton
Fitzpatrick	Mast	Wagner
Fleischmann	McCarthy	Walberg
Flores	McCaul	Walden
Fortenberry	McClintock	Walker
Fox (NC)	McHenry	Walorski
Fulcher	McKinley	Watkins
Gaetz	Meadows	Weber (TX)
Gallagher	Meuser	Webster (FL)
Gianforte	Miller	Wenstrup
Gibbs	Mitchell	Westerman
Gohmert	Mooleenaar	Williams
Gonzalez (OH)	Mooney (WV)	Wilson (SC)
Gooden	Mullin	Wittman
Gosar	Murphy (NC)	Womack
Granger	Newhouse	Woodall
Graves (GA)	Norman	Wright
Graves (LA)	Nunes	Yoho
Graves (MO)	Olson	Young
Green (TN)	Palazzo	Zeldin
Griffith	Palmer	

NOT VOTING—9

Carter (TX)	Dingell	McNerney
Cartwright	Gabbard	Serrano
Cunningham	McGovern	Waltz

□ 1414

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 646.

PALLONE-THUNE TELEPHONE ROBOCALL ABUSE CRIMINAL EN- FORCEMENT AND DETERRENCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 151) to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes, as

amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) 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 417, nays 3, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 647]

YEAS—417

Abraham	Crenshaw	Hice (GA)
Adams	Crist	Higgins (LA)
Aderholt	Crow	Higgins (NY)
Aguilar	Cuellar	Hill (AR)
Allen	Curtis	Himes
Allred	Davids (KS)	Holding
Amodei	Davidson (OH)	Hollingsworth
Armstrong	Davis (CA)	Horn, Kendra S.
Arrington	Davis, Danny K.	Horsford
Axne	Davis, Rodney	Houlihan
Babin	Dean	Hoyer
Bacon	DeFazio	Hudson
Baird	DeLauro	Huffman
Balderson	DelBene	Huizenga
Banks	Delgado	Hunter
Barr	Demings	Hurd (TX)
Barragán	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee
Bass	DesJarlais	Jayapal
Beatty	Deutch	Jeffries
Bergman	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Beyer	Doggett	Johnson (LA)
Bilirakis	Doyle, Michael	Johnson (OH)
Bishop (GA)	F.	Johnson (SD)
Bishop (NC)	Duncan	Johnson (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Dunn	Jordan
Blumenauer	Emmer	Joyce (OH)
Blunt Rochester	Engel	Joyce (PA)
Bonamici	Escobar	Kaptur
Bost	Eshoo	Katko
Boyle, Brendan	Espallat	Keating
F.	Estes	Keller
Brady	Evans	Kelly (IL)
Brindisi	Ferguson	Kelly (MS)
Brooks (AL)	Finkenauer	Kelly (PA)
Brooks (IN)	Fitzpatrick	Kennedy
Brown (MD)	Fleischmann	Khanna
Brownley (CA)	Fletcher	Kildee
Buchanan	Flores	Kilmer
Buck	Fortenberry	Kim
Bucshon	Foster	Kind
Budd	Fox (NC)	King (IA)
Burchett	Frankel	King (NY)
Burgess	Fudge	Kinzing
Bustos	Fulcher	Kirkpatrick
Butterfield	Gaetz	Krishnamoorthi
Byrne	Gallagher	Kuster (NH)
Calvert	Gallego	Kustoff (TN)
Carbajal	Garamendi	LaHood
Cárdenas	Garcia (IL)	LaMalfa
Carson (IN)	Garcia (TX)	Lamb
Carter (GA)	Gianforte	Lamborn
Case	Gibbs	Langevin
Casten (IL)	Gohmert	Larsen (WA)
Castor (FL)	Golden	Larson (CT)
Castro (TX)	Gomez	Latta
Chabot	Gonzalez (OH)	Lawrence
Cheney	Gonzalez (TX)	Lawson (FL)
Chu, Judy	Gooden	Lee (CA)
Cicilline	Gosar	Lee (NV)
Cisneros	Gottheimer	Lesko
Clark (MA)	Granger	Levin (CA)
Clarke (NY)	Graves (GA)	Levin (MI)
Clay	Graves (LA)	Lewis
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	Lieu, Ted
Cline	Green (TN)	Lipinski
Cloud	Green, Al (TX)	Loeb sack
Clyburn	Griffith	Lofgren
Cohen	Grijalva	Long
Cole	Grothman	Loudermilk
Collins (GA)	Guest	Lowenthal
Comer	Guthrie	Lowey
Conaway	Haaland	Lucas
Connolly	Hagedorn	Luetkemeyer
Cook	Harder (CA)	Lujan
Cooper	Harris	Luria
Correa	Hartzler	Lynch
Costa	Hastings	Malinowski
Courtney	Hayes	Maloney,
Cox (CA)	Heck	Carolyn B.
Craig	Hern, Kevin	Maloney, Sean
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	Marchant

Marshall	Raskin	Steube
Mast	Ratcliffe	Stevens
Matsui	Reed	Stewart
McAdams	Reschenthaler	Stivers
McBath	Rice (NY)	Suozzi
McCarthy	Rice (SC)	Swalwell (CA)
McCauley	Richmond	Takano
McClintock	Riggleman	Taylor
McCollum	Roby	Thompson (CA)
McEachin	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (MS)
McHenry	Roe, David P.	Thompson (PA)
McKinley	Rogers (AL)	Thornberry
McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Timmons
Meadows	Rooney (FL)	Tipton
Meeks	Rose (NY)	Titus
Meng	Rose, John W.	Tlaib
Meuser	Rouda	Tonko
Miller	Rouzer	Torres (CA)
Mitchell	Roy	Torres Small
Moolenaar	Roybal-Allard	(NM)
Mooney (WV)	Ruiz	Trahan
Moore	Ruppersberger	Trone
Morelle	Rush	Turner
Moulton	Rutherford	Underwood
Mucarsel-Powell	Ryan	Upton
Mullin	Sánchez	Van Drew
Murphy (FL)	Sarbanes	Vargas
Murphy (NC)	Scalise	Veasey
Nadler	Scanlon	Vela
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Velázquez
Neal	Schiff	Visclosky
Neguse	Schneider	Wagner
Newhouse	Schrader	Walberg
Norcross	Schrier	Walden
Norman	Schweikert	Walker
Nunes	Scott (VA)	Walorski
O'Halleran	Scott, Austin	Wasserman
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott, David	Schultz
Olson	Sensenbrenner	Waters
Omar	Sewell (AL)	Watkins
Palazzo	Shalala	Watson Coleman
Pallone	Sherman	Weber (TX)
Palmer	Sherrill	Webster (FL)
Panetta	Shimkus	Welch
Pappas	Simpson	Wenstrup
Pascarella	Sires	Westerman
Payne	Slotkin	Wexton
Pence	Smith (MO)	Wild
Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	Williams
Perry	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (FL)
Peters	Smith (WA)	Wilson (SC)
Peterson	Smucker	Wittman
Phillips	Soto	Womack
Pingree	Spanberger	Woodall
Pocan	Spano	Wright
Porter	Speier	Yarmuth
Posey	Stanton	Yoho
Pressley	Staubert	Young
Price (NC)	Stefanik	Zeldin
Quigley	Steil	

NAYS—3

Amash	Biggs	Massie
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NOT VOTING—10

Bera	DeGette	Serrano
Carter (TX)	Dingell	Waltz
Cartwright	Gabbard	
Cunningham	McGovern	

□ 1422

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.

Stated for:

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I missed the following vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 647.

HONORING DEACON JAMES ANDREW WYNN, SR.

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

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of a dear family friend, Deacon James Andrew Wynn, Sr. Born on August 6, 1922,

James Wynn lived a long, loving, and productive life. This past Saturday, he transitioned from labor to reward.

Deacon Wynn, a lifelong resident of Gold Point, North Carolina, loved his family, loved his community, and loved his God. In 1943, he met the love of his life, Naomi Lynch, commencing a marriage that lasted for 59 long years.

James was a skilled farmer and carpenter and was well-known throughout the community.

James and Naomi were parents to eight wonderful children. They took great pride in their children's education and accomplishments, and they have accomplished much.

The children are: Angela; Joan; Judge James Wynn, who is a long-serving judge on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; Reginald Wynn; Dr. Anita Wynn; and Dr. Arnie Wynn. From that lineage are 17 grandchildren, 17 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

May Deacon James Andrew Wynn, Sr. rest in peace.

YAKIMA ROTARY 100TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, "Service Above Self," that is the motto of the more than 33,000 Rotary clubs and 1.2 million Rotarians worldwide who provide service to others, promote integrity, and advance world understanding, goodwill, and peace.

Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor 100 years of the Yakima Rotary Club. From the early days in 1919, when the Yakima Rotary Club helped to install street signs within the city limits of Yakima to help guide the way for residents and visitors alike, to the \$22 million YMCA and Yakima Rotary Aquatic Center that just opened last month, Yakima Rotarians "always say yes."

Be it from supporting children's health, literacy, and hunger to promoting our parks and public spaces and awarding thousands of dollars of academic scholarships every year, their volunteerism, fellowship, and deep love for our community has made a deep and lasting impact on the greater Yakima Valley.

Congratulations on 100 years of "Service Above Self," Yakima Rotarians, and enjoy what I have no doubt will be the greatest party ever.

VOTING RIGHTS

(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 support the passage of the Voting Rights Advancement Act, H.R. 4.

This crucial legislation would give more power to the historic Voting

Rights Act of 1965. That law protected the right to vote for all Americans, particularly Americans of color. It gave a strong voice to the voiceless. And when those Americans spoke, they created a more diverse Congress. Clearly, we are all better for it.

But, slowly, certain State governments have tried to hinder the voting rights of minorities. They call it something else, but that is what they want to do. That is why we need this bill to become law.

We need the government to provide oversight if States are guilty of too many voting rights violations. We need to protect the right to vote for all Americans because, for too many of us, the power of the vote is the only power we have.

□ 1430

MISUSE OF POSITIONS OF TRUST

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight H.R. 3816, the No Pensions for Pedophiles Act, which I introduced in July.

This bill would require the forfeiture of Federal pensions for individuals convicted of Federal crimes related to the sexual abuse of children.

I was deeply disturbed to read news reports earlier this year surrounding the conviction of Stanley Patrick Weber, a doctor at Indian Health Service hospitals, who misused his position of trust and responsibility to prey on vulnerable children. Inexplicably, he is set to continue receiving his Federal pension during his 18-year prison sentence, which could be as high as \$1.8 million. He is also awaiting trial in a second similar case.

I do not believe that taxpayers should be forced to fund the pensions of Federal employees who have been convicted of crimes related to the sexual abuse of innocent children, and the No Pensions for Pedophiles Act would ensure that this practice ends.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO REVEREND CLAY EVANS

(Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Reverend Dr. Clay Evans who passed a few days ago and is known worldwide as a religious leader and gospel singer.

There is nobody in the Chicagoland area who has not experienced Reverend Clay Evans. He was actively involved in the political and social life of the city. He was noted for many things, and one of those that he is noted for is having been the person who ordained the Reverend Jesse Louis Jackson.

Madam Speaker, he will be sorely missed, and we express condolences to his family.

CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC
CAUCUS

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, as the whip of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I am pleased to lead this monthly Special Order hour. This afternoon's topic comes at a critical time for our Nation and for the communities we represent who are all concerned with the state of healthcare and harmful actions of the Trump administration.

There is no more personal an issue than one's health, and as such, this should be top on the minds of Members of Congress.

It was the late Martin Luther King, Jr. who said in 1966 that of all the forms of inequality, injustice in healthcare is perhaps the most shocking and inhumane.

Healthcare is a priority of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and we want to use today's opportunity to discuss the state of Latino health in the United States of America. The Affordable Care Act was landmark legislation that extended healthcare coverage to more than 20 million Americans either through Medicaid expansion or tax credits to purchase quality and comprehensive healthcare insurance products.

In the Latino community, at least 4 million Latino adults and 600,000 Latino children have gained health insurance coverage thanks to the ACA. And we cannot forget that the ACA extended health insurance coverage for children through age 26. Especially for children and young adolescents, the uninsured rate for Latino children has decreased considerably, from 11.5 percent to around 7.5 percent.

The gains in health insurance coverage for these children and preventive healthcare and reduction in the severity of chronic conditions is a testament to the good and constructive health policy that Democrats are committed to. However, the Trump administration has sought to undermine the ACA and the benefits it brings to the Latino community.

Earlier this year in a bipartisan vote, the U.S. House of Representatives felt compelled to rebuke the Trump administration for its promotion of the skinny junk plans that offer no guarantee of essential health benefits. That is no

guarantee for mental health treatment; no guarantee for preventive healthcare, which lowers the overall cost of healthcare; and no guarantee for prescription drug coverage.

According to the data collected from the Kaiser Family Foundation, from 2013 to 2017, people of color had higher uninsured rates than non-Hispanic Whites prior to 2014. And it was only after the Affordable Care Act came into effect that Latinos had larger gains in health insurance coverage from 2013 to 2016 than non-Hispanic Whites. But our work is not done. It is truly not done.

Every day we are working to curb the destructive actions of this administration to harm the gains that we have made in the healthcare arena and well-being of the Latino community overall, and we continue working to close the health equity gaps that the ACA did not address.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Latino Americans are twice as likely to have type 2 diabetes than White Americans. In the United States, adults over their lifetime have a 40 percent chance of developing type 2 diabetes, but the Latino adult has a rate of 50 percent higher. Given that, coverage of and the overall cost of insulin—a necessary treatment for managing diabetes—is a priority for the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Since the start of this 116th Congress, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus has invited the CEOs of insulin manufacturers and pharmacy benefit managers to meet with us and explain how and why insulin remains unaffordable for so many Americans. We met with the largest pharmacy benefit managers in this country who collectively comprise 78 percent of the market and cover 180 million individuals with health insurance: CVS Health, Express Scripts, and OptumRx of UnitedHealth Group. In our discussions we were, quite frankly, met with much resistance by all parties in the prescription drug supply chain and pharmacy benefits business.

It is infuriating for patients at the local pharmacy counter; and trust me, it is infuriating to me and my colleagues in the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

In addition to benefits managers, the CHC met with the CEOs of the top three insulin manufacturers who produce 90 percent of the global insulin supply and 100 percent of the supply for diabetic patients in the United States of America. They are Sanofi, Novo Nordisk, and Eli Lilly and Company.

It may seem impossible, but Dr. Frederick Banting who discovered and cultivated insulin as a treatment for diabetes, sold the patent for his remarkable drug for only \$1 to the University of Toronto.

Madam Speaker, he sold this important patent that has saved the lives of millions of people just for \$1 to the University of Toronto, yet the price of insulin both with insurance and without it has risen astronomically to the

point where diabetic patients must make the decision between purchasing lifesaving insulin versus paying their rent, finding childcare for their families, or getting an education.

We asked them why this is, and, in short, they simply did not have a good answer.

So we are concerned, Madam Speaker, that the patent for insulin which was sold by Dr. Frederick Banting to the University of Toronto for \$1 has now been placed in a position that is inaccessible to patients across America who will subsequently die without having that treatment.

But we are committed to shedding a light on this obscured process and making sure that patients receive the therapies they need at the price they can afford. This is our promise. This is our commitment.

We, as the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and greater Democratic Caucus, are committed to fighting for healthcare that lies in stark contrast to this White House administration. That is why we have passed legislation to strengthen the ACA, not to weaken it, not to obliterate it, but to strengthen it, and it is why we will consider landmark legislation later this month to help lower the cost of prescription drugs.

Now, before I conclude, Madam Speaker, I want to lay out some important events taking place as we speak, because they will have an unimaginably detrimental impact on the state of health in the Latino community.

The Trump Department of Justice and Attorney General William Barr abandoned their obligation to defend our current healthcare system and the Affordable Care Act. The State of Texas is seeking to invalidate the ACA and unravel the law that has benefited constituents across America represented in this, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, and this Department of Justice is willing to let this happen undeterred.

This administration told the Texas district court that it was opting to not defend existing regulations such as protections for preexisting conditions. Imagine that, Madam Speaker, not protecting preexisting conditions, meaning that those who suffer from diabetes and those who suffer from hypertension and cardiovascular problems who have preexisting conditions will not be protected and will be out in the cold.

This administration is turning its back on over 130 million Americans, including 17 million children and adolescents with preexisting conditions. With no plan or idea of what to do going forward, they are willing to harm the lives of millions of Americans. This is purely irresponsible, and it is reprehensible.

Neither the Congressional Hispanic Caucus nor Democrats will allow this to happen unchecked. We will continue to work hard to make sure healthcare continues to be made more affordable and more equally accessible for all

Americans, especially people whom we represent.

Madam Speaker, I am so grateful for this opportunity. I will now conclude, Madam Speaker. I would like to thank my colleagues who could not be here today or are here today.

And I would like to reiterate that we will defend the Affordable Care Act and make sure that Latinos across America are not further harmed by this administration or partisan politics.

We are committed to lowering the cost of prescription drugs and making sure that insulin remains available and affordable to all communities across America and particularly communities of color that are disproportionately affected by diabetes. And we will raise hell every time that we find another instance of capricious price inflation or market consolidation or an obvious attempt to shift the blame.

With that, Madam Speaker, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus will not cease in our advocacy for the healthcare and the well-being of our communities that we represent here in the Congress and across our country.

This is a crucial time in America where the Affordable Care Act, as presented by the past administration, not only provided access to healthcare for people with preexisting conditions and not only did it allow our children up to the age of 26 to be part of our health plan, but it also provided funding for Medicaid and Medicare. It also provided funding for mental health services, an arena that has, for far too long, been left aside with not having the appropriate funding that it needs, and for people suffering from opioid addiction.

□ 1445

These are the services that were provided by the ACA. This administration has moved forward to dismantle it and to put people's lives in jeopardy.

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

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRED HAMPTON AND MARK CLARK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join with Representative BOBBY RUSH, who reserved the time to talk about an event that occurred 50 years ago when I guess BOBBY was pretty much still a teenager and I was a young adult.

The event took place in our city, the city of the big shoulders, the city of Chicago, the city that sits on a lake founded by an African American, Jean Baptiste Point du Sable. An event took place where the Chicago police, led by an assistant State's attorney, invaded the province of a group of young leaders known to be members of the Black Panther Party. They raided the group

while they were inside asleep. They shot up the building and killed two of the leaders.

One was a young gentleman, 21 years old, Fred Hampton, articulate, graduated from high school with honors, head of the youth NAACP, but a member of the Black Panther Party. Another young fellow was an outstanding American, the son of ministers and churchgoing people. The apartment was raided, and these two individuals were killed, assassinated.

It is my understanding that one of the reasons that Congressman BOBBY RUSH is alive today—he was supposed to have been there but had gone home to his apartment rather than spending the night where the Panthers were. As a result, he was spared.

Obviously, there was a hue and cry, and there were years of activity and litigation.

Madam Speaker, it is good to see that BOBBY has arrived. I just said that fate is such that he is here today, as opposed to being where Fred Hampton and Mark Clark are, wherever that is, because as fate would have it, he went someplace else.

Of course, as fate would also have it, I can't help but note that I spoke with one of Father George Clements' sons the other day, who I understand helped to kind of conceal and hide him out while the police were looking for him. Fortunately, fate intervened.

The activity caused a big hue and cry from the community. As a result of that, people began to look differently at what was known as law enforcement misconduct, police brutality. Sometimes law enforcement individuals take matters into their own hands, not worrying about what judges might do or judges might say, or courts of law, but would sometimes become executioners.

As a result of that, the African American community, of Chicago especially, changed its approach to politics. While there was a big Democratic voting bloc, they decided—we decided, because I was voting age. BOBBY may not have been, but I was voting age. We elected a Republican, Bernard Carey, to be the State's attorney for Cook County.

That also led to, ultimately, the changes that elected Harold Washington, the first Black mayor of Chicago, which evolved, ultimately, into the election of Barack Obama as President of the United States of America, because that is where his beginning was. That was the base.

I just happen to have represented the Hampton family in the congressional district that I represent. Until recently, not a year went by that I didn't spend some time with the Hampton family, that is, with Fred's mother, his father, and his brother, Bill, who carried on the work. As a result of that, that work is still going on.

I know that, on Sunday, in the community where I live, there is going to be a demonstration or an acknowledg-

ment. I wouldn't call it a demonstration. A group of people is going to go to the location where Fred and Mark were killed, and they are simply going to pay tribute.

I pay tribute now, and I pay tribute to my colleague U.S. Representative BOBBY RUSH because it was BOBBY who initiated this Special Order. Madam Speaker, because of the Congressman, I am here.

It has been a pleasure to know that our paths have been crossing one way or another for more than 50 years because I sat in the funeral home that night after Fred and Mark had been assassinated. My brother happened to be a friend of Trey Rayner, and we sat kind of keeping vigil.

My other good friend Frank Lipscomb and I, we were both young schoolteachers. We went over to the house that afternoon after we left school and peered and peeked and walked through. We were, quite frankly, afraid but wanted to see with our own eyes, and so we did see.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and thank him for initiating this Special Order.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, it goes without saying that the love and respect that I have for my colleague from the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, my good friend Congressman DANNY K. DAVIS, a man who is such an inspiration to us all, a man who is steadfast in all that is good as it relates to what an elected official and public servant should look like, should be like, should walk like, and, hopefully, if they are giving it, should talk like, speak like. If we all could have the voice of Congressman DAVIS, we would be much better off. But if we can't have his voice, maybe we can aspire to the heart that Congressman DAVIS possesses.

Madam Speaker, I am here this afternoon, as I have been many years now, speaking from the well of this Congress in this institution that is the envy of all governments throughout the world.

I am here for one purpose today and one purpose only, and that is to commemorate the life of a young man who was killed on this very day, December 4, in 1969. His murder was not an accident. His murder was planned by the highest levels of law enforcement in our Nation.

Madam Speaker, the Federal Bureau of Investigation collaborated on, conspired on, and coordinated the assassination of Frank Hampton and Mark Clark. Fred's and Mark's assassinations, if not the only, were two of a few instances of proven political assassination by police forces or law enforcement agencies of this country.

I say that because toxicologists' reports concluded after the autopsy on the body of Fred Hampton that he had the barbiturate Seconal in his body. He had been drugged with Seconal. They said he had enough Seconal in his body to immobilize an elephant.

They came into that apartment, Madam Speaker, on a cold December morning at 4:30 a.m. Nobody was moving on the streets. They came into the West Side community camouflaged in Commonwealth Edison trucks.

□ 1500

They came into that community with machine guns, with a definite purpose of killing Fred Hampton and anybody else who was in that apartment.

They came using public utility trucks, not marked police cars, but trucks that would not look out of place at that hour in the morning.

They knocked on the door when they got to that apartment. Half the police officers went to the front door. Half went to the rear door.

They knocked on the door, and Mark Clark, who was in the apartment, asked, "Who is it?" at 4:30 in the morning. He got a response from one of the police officers, who answered by saying, "Tommy." When he said, "Tommy," he came in shooting.

When they heard the first round of gunfire at the front door, the other half of the raiding team, the assassination team, came in through the rear door, shooting also.

There were 12 people in that apartment, including the pregnant wife of Fred Hampton, who was asleep in the bed with him. He had been drugged. She didn't know that he was drugged.

He came home late that evening, had a meal. Fred loved Kool-Aid. His Kool-Aid was laced with the aforementioned Seconal.

They came in shooting from the front of that apartment and the back, the rear of that apartment.

Someone, a Panther on the inside by the name of Louis Truelock, shouted out: Stop shooting. Stop shooting. There is a pregnant woman in here.

The shooting stopped. A patrolman by the name of Daniel Groth went into that apartment where Fred had been shot, blood all over the mattress. They heard two other shots of gunfire from a handgun. Groth came out and said: "He is good and dead now."

This was a political hit by the FBI, by the Chicago Police Department, by the Cook County State's attorney.

Why did they kill Fred? Why was this 21-year-old young man such a threat that the law enforcement agencies of this entire Nation would conspire to murder him and drug him? Because Fred Hampton was a young man who had remarkable, extraordinary gifts.

He was a charismatic individual. He could speak and was considered a great orator for his time and for his age. He could move masses through his charisma and through the strength of his conviction and ideas and through his courage.

Fred Hampton, at age 21, was a leader of men and women. Adults followed him. But more than anything else, Fred Hampton was a man who everybody knew said what he meant and meant what he said.

There was a conspiracy, an assassination, a political assassination because the FBI, Edward Hanrahan, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, and the Chicago Police Department knew that Fred had been convicted of armed robbery. They said he had held up a Good Humor ice cream truck and took \$71 of ice cream on a hot August day and had given the ice cream sandwiches, ice cream bars, and Dreamsicles away to the children in the community because it was so hot.

That is what he was convicted of. He was sentenced to 5 years in prison for stealing, according to them, \$71 worth of ice cream.

He had been out on appeal, and his appeal had been denied. The FBI, State's attorneys, Edward Hanrahan, and the Chicago Police Department knew that on December 13, some 9 days later, Fred was going to report back to the Illinois Department of Corrections to finish off his sentence. They knew that Fred would not be on the streets.

Why did they kill him? Because of his courage, his charisma, his commitment. Fred was committed, not just to Black people, and he was committed to Black people, but to all poor people.

Fred used to say that you cannot kill racism with racism. You kill racism with racial solidarity.

Madam Speaker, on this day, the 50th anniversary of the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, I remember so well so many things that Fred said, and one thing that he said really stands out to me on this very day. He used to say: "You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill a revolution."

Madam Speaker, that ought to mean something to this body because no matter where we are today, this body, this United States of America, was founded on the premise of a revolution.

Fred was right. Revolution continues even to this day. Fred's blood still is producing fruit. Congressman DAVIS mentioned it. Look at the people who were inspired by Fred and his ultimate sacrifice:

Harold Washington, elected the first African American mayor of the city of Chicago, in direct response to the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark and the wounding of seven other Panthers;

Carol Moseley Braun, the first female African American U.S. Senator in the history of this Nation;

And the mayors from Baltimore to Seattle to New York and other places inspired by Harold Washington's election, which was inspired and which was founded on the blood of Fred Hampton.

All these things would not have existed had Fred not given his life for the cause of freedom, justice, and equality.

Yes, Madam Speaker, even the 44th President of the United States, Barack Obama, Fred Hampton's life was given so that Barack Obama could come from Chicago, from the State of Illinois, and become a U.S. Senator and then the President of the United States.

Even now, young protest groups, Black Lives Matter and others, were founded on the premise of and came into existence because of the blood of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

Madam Speaker, I am here today because he was my friend. He was my colleague. I remember December the 4th, 1969. I couldn't sleep last night because my mind kept going back to 1969, the calls that I got, waiting in the basement of an apartment, listening to news radio, trying to figure out what really was going on, what was happening.

I identified Fred's body in the morgue that very morning, later that morning. I remember going to the morgue and identifying Fred's body. I identified his body.

They came to my apartment the very next morning. I was supposed to have been in the same apartment with Fred on December 4. The very next morning, at 5 a.m., they came to my apartment looking for me. I had gone underground.

If I hadn't been in that apartment with my wife and my children, if we hadn't been in that apartment, I wouldn't be here today, speaking in the well of this Congress.

"You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill a revolution."

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative RUSH so much.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have left.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first, I would like to thank Congressman BOBBY RUSH for leading this effort in the memory of the late beloved Fred Hampton.

Madam Speaker, fifty years ago, the people of Illinois and the world lost a devoted public servant with the untimely brutal murder of Fred Hampton. A man whose reputation followed him. I knew of Fred Hampton during my time as a community worker with the Black Panther Party in Oakland, California. Fred's fight for freedom and justice were known throughout the country including in my district. Fred took the Black Panther's Party motto to heart—he fought to end widespread poverty, increase economic and educational opportunities, and ensure peace and justice for all.

Promoting the idea of "All Power to the People", and unwilling to wait for the political leaders of the time to address the needs of the African American community, the Panthers—and Fred—took action themselves to force change and bring about liberation from all forms of human exploitation and oppression.

Above all, Fred was deeply dedicated to the Black Panther Party's Free Breakfast Program, which gave thousands of children the necessary nutrition to focus and excel before their school day. He understood the importance of meeting the needs in the community while fighting for a fair chance to overcome structural and oppressive barriers.

Years ago, I was lucky enough to also work on the Party's Free Breakfast Program in Oakland, California. And as many of my colleagues know, it was the success of the program that pressed the Federal government to

increase funding for free breakfast for public school children.

Madam Speaker, above all—Fred was a leader and worked to form a, a more peaceful world. His unparalleled leadership as former Chair of the Illinois Black Panther Party and as a warrior for peace and justice will always be his legacy.

The legacy of Fred Hampton shall never die, and may he continue to rest in peace.

□ 1515

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FRED HAMPTON

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

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, I want to first thank Congressmen RUSH and DAVIS for allowing us to be here to honor the legacy of Fred Hampton.

Fifty years ago today, a 21-year-old American revolutionary was murdered in his own home by 14 Chicago police officers who were found to be colluding with the FBI as part of the COINTELPRO initiative.

Scholars now widely believe that the Hampton death was under the FBI's initiative. This initiative was a series of covert and often illegal projects aimed at surveilling, infiltrating, and disrupting civil rights organizations, feminist organizations, peace activists, the environmentalist movement, and native groups.

Common tactics used by COINTELPRO were perjury, witness intimidation, and withholding evidence to falsely imprison and assassinate leaders of the Panther Party. Among those on the list was the young Fred Hampton.

Fred actively fought against the corruption and injustice Black and Brown people were being subjected to on a daily basis. He sought to build a multicultural movement, the Rainbow Coalition, seeking to end the violence among street gangs.

Let us teach our children and the new generation of his legacy and fight against racial inequalities, police violence, and mass incarceration.

Yes, the same problems Black and Brown men and women face today still continue as they did back then. Today, our criminal justice system and the failed war on drugs continue to disproportionately impact communities of color, and it is time we join together to fight continuously for a more just society.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

CHINA'S 100-YEAR PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHIO) for 30 minutes.

Mr. YOHIO. Madam Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to address the House on a very important topic. I am doing part three in a series of Special Orders on China. This includes the Chinese Communist Party complex, which is comprised of Xi Jinping, their emperor or ruler; the PLA, the People's Liberation Army; and the Chinese Communist Party and members of its politburo, their ruling class.

China has an amazing history that spans thousands of years. Its culture has stayed, for the most part, intact until the 19th century. There have been multiple rulers and emperors recorded in the history books, and, at one point, China and most of Eurasia were under the control of Genghis Khan and the Mongolian Empire.

China went from a major economic power in the 18th century to a nation addicted to opium and entered their century of shame.

China is entering another century of shame, and it is too sad because China should be applauded for the success they have had, to go from where they were in the 1960s to where they are today; yet it was done at the expense of coercion, corruption, a squashing of human rights, and just not being nice neighbors in the world.

The purpose of this Special Order is to bring awareness to Members of Congress and the American people and other Western-style democracies around the world to the true intent of China and what China is doing.

Today, China has become the second largest economy in the world, and they will soon eclipse the United States of America. In order to understand where China is going, one needs to know where modern-day China started.

Mao Zedong, in 1949, was a Communist Army fighter, and he became the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and set out a 100-year plan. He had a vision for China. Unfortunately, their vision was to be the ruler of the modern world.

That 100 years is 2049. They are 70 years into that plan, and they have worked it very astutely; and, like I said, they should be applauded. Yet it was done at the expense of other countries.

As we know today, in the 21st century, with an over \$300 billion trade deficit with the United States of America, that China has gained a lot of their gains in technology, in science, and in economics by the theft of intellectual property.

Just the other day, my son was trying to download a movie. It was a brand-new movie. It had all Chinese captions in it, and it was a pirated movie that is brand new. And China has already—people from China have already black-marketed it.

What they have done is they have become so astute at the black market and stealing intellectual property that it has cost this country, alone, over \$600 billion, annually.

We have had workshops up here, through the Department of Homeland Security, where they show bearings from different companies that are American companies that have gone to China, where China has copied the product identically. It is not the same quality, but it looks identical. They copied the product name, the logo, the packaging, and they are selling it cheaper than the manufacturers can produce it here.

So what they are doing is they are ruining an American manufacturer. They are selling their cheap products here that break down, and it ruins the reputation of that company, and they eventually go out.

I can't tell you how many times I have had people come into our office, and I had the privilege of being the chairman of the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee last Congress. We had businesses come from all over the world. A lot of them have gone to China, and they tell us: Our game plan in China is to go there and to plan on making our profits in 5 years and get out because, by then, the Chinese businesspeople and the Chinese Government have copied our products and we are competing against our own product.

This is something that we have created an initiative in our office, and we hope it becomes a foreign policy, and it is Manufacture the ABC model. That is, Manufacture Anywhere But China. Because, again, China—when you hear what I have to say here, China is taking that money to take over the world as far as militarily and economically.

We are going through a major tectonic shift in world power we haven't seen since World War II. This is something that we have heard from our generals, we have heard from our business people, and it is happening right in front of us.

And yet every time we buy something from China, it is benefiting the Chinese Communist Government.

There is a real clear distinction that I want to make, or definition: There is not a separation between a Chinese business and the Communist Party; it is all one and the same. Members of the Chinese Communist Party have to be—by mandate, have to be—on their board of directors.

When we have an American company that goes over there, they have to have members of the Chinese Communist Party embedded on their board. When we have an American company that goes over there, we have to give up—our companies give up about 51 percent of our companies so that the Chinese Government has the controlling interest.

In addition, they have to give up intellectual property to have the right. It boggles my mind that an American

company will give up intellectual property.

I ask them: Why are you willing to do this?

They say: Well, they have got such a huge market. They have got 1.3 billion people.

I just want to shake them by the shoulders and say: Don't you understand that they are taking your information, they are taking your intellectual property, and they are competing with it and using it against you? But, more importantly, don't focus on the 1.3 billion people in China. Look at the rest of the world, because there are 6.4 billion people outside of China. That is where your market is, and that is where I would encourage you to manufacture, anywhere but China, so that we are not empowering that nation.

They have a philosophy that states there cannot be two suns in the sky at the same time, implying one must be removed. This has been repeated over and over again in the last 100 years. They are 70 years into their 100-year plan.

Xi Jinping, their leader, has an initiative called Made in China 2025, where all things produced and consumed around the globe come from China, and they have done a great job.

I wish we could applaud their success, but not when it comes at the expense of us or other countries around the world.

To kind of lay out, again, where China is going, Xi Jinping stated in 2017 that the era of China has arrived. No longer will China be made to swallow its interests around the world. It is time for China to take the world's center stage.

Again, it is a reference that there cannot be two major competing powers in the world at the same time. One has to be removed. And Xi Jinping says this very succinctly in 2017.

So let's look at the facts. Let's look at what China has done to Tibet.

You know, Tibet was a very peaceful culture. It still is for the people who are still around. But the Chinese Government, under Deng Xiaoping, infiltrated the Tibetan region with Han Chinese, which are the predominant Chinese sect or personality or sector of China, and they have overruled the Tibetan area and driven the Tibetans out.

Not only that, they have addicted a lot of the Tibetan monks to heroin, and so they are repeating what happened in the heroin wars of China.

In the South China Sea, China has encroached on sovereign nations around the area. They have got these fictitious nine-dash lines that they adhere to that are their historical sailing routes from ancient times. They claim all that area; since they sailed it in the past, it is theirs.

It is a ridiculous notion. In fact, the Philippines sued them at the Court of Arbitration in The Hague. China lost the lawsuit, but they ignored the ruling, and so they took over islands.

They have made islands. They have damaged the coral reefs in that area

where they have made islands—or land masses, because I refuse to call them islands since that gives credibility—and then they have militarized them.

When Xi Jinping was here in 2015 with President Obama, he lied to our President and the people around the world and said that he had no intention of militarizing those land masses that they dredged from the bottom of the ocean. Yet, today, they are militarized, and they have done this over and over again.

Again, they are making deepwater ports in areas that are encroaching and getting closer to the United States mainland. And they are doing this, again, to reinforce their goal of being the sole superpower in the world. Why else would they be investing all this money in the five brand-new aircraft carriers that are going to be the state of the art?

This is something we see over and over again.

And they have encroached on the sovereignty of nations, of the ASEAN nations—the Philippines is part of that, Vietnam, Brunei—to the point where they are encroaching on their exclusive economic zones and forcing these countries to yield up their natural resources so that China can benefit from them.

China has developed what we call the Belt Road Initiative, or the One Belt, One Road we hear a lot about. I have heard it referred to as the One Belt, One Road, and it goes one way; and it goes to enhance China, not the countries where they do economic development.

We have seen so many examples around the world where China has taken development money to build infrastructure projects, where they give out bad loans.

It kind of reminds me of the robber barons of the 1800s in this country, where they go in and give out these high-interest loans with bad terms. The country can't pay it back. They are a poorer country. And then China winds up taking over strategic land masses.

Probably the best poster child example of that is what happened in Sri Lanka, where they went in there. They lent them money. Sri Lanka couldn't pay it back. China foreclosed on that loan, took over their deepwater seaports.

And again, this is their strategy, to take over deepwater seaports so that they can control the shipping lanes.

And then they took over 15,000 acres of land in addition to that for 99 years, to the point where the Sri Lankans have got to go back and renegotiate this deal.

□ 1530

We are seeing them do this in South America. We are seeing them do this in Africa, in Central America, and it is going all over the world. And, again, you have to go back to what the original intent is: To be the sole superpower in the world.

China has pushed very strategically to corner the markets on rare Earth metals. Virtually today, the United States of America and other countries—I know for the United States of America, we get 90 percent of our rare Earth metals directly from China. The other 10 percent come from countries that get it from China.

And we have seen China use the rare Earth metals market demand that they have to coerce nations like Japan to allow them to go into Japanese territorial waters to fish, and Japan had no other choice. They have threatened to do that to the United States of America. This is something that is not acceptable for our national security.

I sit on the agricultural committee, too, and what I found out is that China controls 100 percent of the vitamins and minerals that go into our livestock feed. This, again, is a national security interest.

China today controls 85 to 90 percent of what we call the APIs, that is the active pharmaceutical ingredients that go into all of our medicines around the world. And the bad thing about that is that they have the controlling interest of the pharmaceutical ingredients, the active portion of that, which is bad enough, but what they do is they have changed the formulation of the original drugmaker and manufacturer by using different reagents and solvents, so it changes the active ingredients.

So what we have found out is that the product is tainted, it is not as effective. And we found cases where there is a high risk of cancer from using these products. And, unfortunately, some of these products are anti-cancer drugs that are, in turn, causing cancer to the rate of one in 6,000.

Again, this is something that we need to understand: Every time we buy a product and it comes from China, we are reinforcing this, and we are growing their economy stronger and their military stronger.

We can look at their other economic threats that they have done. Back in 2013 and 2014 South Korea was changing presidents. South Korea was being taunted by North Korea, and they continually have been, about being attacked. And so they took one of our THAAD systems, which is a terminal high altitude area defense mechanism, and China retaliated, not against North Korea that was making all the threatening gestures, but they retaliated against South Korea. And the reason they do this is because South Korea is a western-style democracy, which would threaten China.

So the way they retaliated against South Korea is they went after their largest department chain called Lotte Department Stores. They virtually shut them down in mainland China. They went after Hyundai. Hyundai sales dropped precipitously. They revoked tourism visas going to South Korea. So, instead of going after North Korea for these provocative gestures,

they go after South Korea for their own defense. And then the agreement we had after the Korean conflict was that we would provide them defensive mechanisms.

And so, we see the same thing going on in Hong Kong today. The thing I have learned, and the thing that is very evident is, China cannot exist around a western-style democracy where freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of thought is expressed, because in China the highest power in the Chinese Communist Party is the party. And it is their doctrine. So you can't have people that are free thinking, and it is very self-evident when you see what is going on in Hong Kong today.

We are approaching 7 months of protests in Hong Kong, where you have over 25 percent of the population protesting because what China did is through their chief executive officer, Carrie Lam—who is a puppet of Beijing—she introduced an extradition bill.

And when Hong Kong was turned over from Great Britain back to China in 1997, there was a 50-year period of time where Hong Kong was supposed to be a self-ruled autonomous region with an independent judiciary system.

Twenty-two years into it, Xi Jinping, the emperor of China, has said that as far as he is concerned that deal is null and void. And so they went ahead and put in this extradition bill, which breaks their judicial system, and it caused the protests.

And we have seen this over and over again, the way China did this with the Tibetans. They did it in Tiananmen Square, where they had a mass massacre of people that were standing up for democracy and freedom back in the 1980s. And here we are, we are seeing it happen again, and China is not backing off on the suppression of human rights.

We got visited by the students of Hong Kong that were in the protests. They came to our office. These are true freedom fighters in the modern 21st century. These students were standing up, and these were the ones that were burning the Chinese flag, and they were the ones waving the American flag because of what that represents around the world.

And our American flag is bigger than a Presidency, it is bigger than a Republican party or a Democratic party. It is an ideal that people around the world look at as a model of what they want to accomplish. And it is great to know that this body passed the Hong Kong Democracy Act this week, and it is a strong signal to put sanctions on the people of China who have said to the people of Hong Kong that no form of punishment can be too strict or strong for the protestors, that they must be brought into line.

And then we can look at the Xinjiang province where it is mostly a Chinese Muslim province. There is approximately 10 million Uighurs that live in that area. The Uighurs are Chinese

Muslims. They come from different areas, Kyrgyzstan and all that region of western China. And they practice their Muslim faith. But China, again, can't be threatened by anything that is outside the Chinese Communist Party doctrine.

And so what they have done is they have built modern day concentration camps where over a million, the estimates are one to two million, Uighurs are placed into these reeducation camps. And I have met with the students and the children of people that have been interned in these camps, and they were CPAs, their parents, they were doctors, they were pharmacists, they were lawyers, and they were professional people. But the Chinese Government says these people needed to be retrained so that they could have adequate jobs to provide for their families.

I remember the words of Dwight Eisenhower when he went into Nazi Germany and he saw the concentration camps, and he said, "Never again." And if we, as a civil society of free-thinking people around the world, are allowing this to happen, shame on us. And we are allowing this to happen, again, every time we buy a product that is made in China. The Uighurs that go to these reeducation camps, they are using them as slave labor. It is well documented.

The other thing I found interesting in our Foreign Affairs Committee is we had a hearing on this, and they were telling us about the crematoriums they have. Now, crematoriums are obviously there to cremate people after they are dead.

But my question is: Why is it in their advertisement, they are asking for armed people that are well at fighting to guard these crematoriums? If you are going to cremate dead people, why do you need armed guards at the crematoriums? Unless they are not dead?

And, again, we have seen this happen in history. And this is going on today. And it is something that the American people need to wake up to. I know Members of this body are waking up to it. But it is people around the world that need to wake up to this and shun China until China changes their behavior. We can't make them do it, but we can change our habits and buy elsewhere and have people produce products everywhere else.

We were proud to pass in the last Congress the BUILD Act, which develops the United States International Development Finance Corporation. This is something that we can offer to countries as a way to do development finance in other countries. We can partner up with countries that have a development finance corporation like Japan, the U.K., Australia, Great Britain, and we can do major infrastructure projects.

The difference between us doing that and China is we are going to do it for the development and the betterment of that country, understanding that if we

help them build an economic base through infrastructure, they will develop an economy, and through that economy we will develop more trade and so then that country benefits, not China.

We have seen China go into Cambodia, bring in Chinese workers, Chinese material, build casinos. They build Chinese restaurants, Chinese hotels that are run, controlled, and worked by Chinese nationals, not the people of Cambodia. So there again, it is an example of how China comes in and does these projects for the benefit of China, not for the benefit of the local economy.

I was down in South America, and I was talking to one of the Members of Congress down there whose brother happened to be a mayor of one of the small towns. The Chinese embassy had given that mayor two fire trucks. Now, the Congressman was going to have a meeting with the country of Taiwan, and the Chinese embassy found out about it. And they didn't call the Congressman in Chile, they called the mayor, his brother, and said, If your brother takes that meeting with Taiwan, you will not get any more favors from us. And this is just one of their ways of underhandedness and coercion that they do to force people to do what they want.

In China today they have the largest collection of CCTV cameras, which are the closed-circuit television cameras that monitor their citizens. So today in China they have what they call the good citizen score. They monitor people, and if you don't do something properly, like you jaywalk or you went through a red light or you threw something on the ground, it is scored. You don't know what your score is, but you will find out if you want to go to a restaurant, they may prevent you from going in there. If you want to travel, they will prevent you from traveling. But you won't find out until you show up. And this is a way to control their people because, again, the thing they fear most is free thought.

In China what we do know is Xi Jinping came from a family that was an elite family. His father was one of the leaders of the Communist Party. But he wanted Xi Jinping to understand the rural life, so in his teenage years they sent him out to a rural area where he had to live in a cage and dwell in a cage in a village. He did that, so today he can relate to people that are out in the rural areas.

When he became powerful and moved up in the political process, and this is around 2012, 2013, what he did is he started to eliminate anybody that was a potential threat to him. So they either did forced retirement, and in the five biggest cities in China today the people that were ruling, those mayors either had forced retirement or they disappeared, or they are in prison. He has replaced them with pretty much henchmen of his that will follow his orders. They are doing this in their own

country. They are doing this in Hong Kong. They are doing it in Tibet. And they are going to do it in other parts of the world. We have seen them doing this with the Uighurs in the Xinjiang province.

My hope today is that people will hear this. And this message will get out to where when people buy a product, they have a choice. It might be a little bit cheaper, but every time you buy that product, you are buying a product that is feeding an economic engine and a military whose sole purpose is to be the dominant power in the world and to make us secondary or worse.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2030

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER) at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

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 4, 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 4, 2019, at 4:06 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 760.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4, VOTING RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2019, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.RES. 326, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT THROUGH A NEGOTIATED TWO-STATE SOLUTION

Mr. HASTINGS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-322) on the resolution (H.

Res. 741) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4) to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to revise the criteria for determining which States and political subdivisions are subject to section 4 of the Act, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 326) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-state solution, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. 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, Thursday, December 5, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3158. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-SC-19-0056; SC19-993-1 FR] received December 2, 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.

3159. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Almonds Grown in California; Revisions to the Accepted User Program Requirements and New Information Collection [Doc. No.: AMS-SC-18-0099; SC19-981-1 FR] received December 2, 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.

3160. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — DFAS Privacy Act Program [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0054] (RIN: 0790-AK70) 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 Armed Services.

3161. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel for Regulatory Service, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final regulations — Title I-Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged; Education of Migratory Children [ED-2018-OESE-0079] (RIN: 1810-AB49) 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 Education and Labor.

3162. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's interim final regulations — Total and Permanent Disability Discharge of Loans Under Title IV of the Higher Education Act [Docket ID: ED-2019-FSA-0115] (RIN: 1840-AD48) 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 Education and Labor.

3163. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of General Counsel, 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 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 Education and Labor.

3164. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's Fiscal Year 2019 Agency Financial 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 Energy and Commerce.

3165. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Administration's Fiscal Year 2017 annual report to Congress for the Office of Combination Products, pursuant to the Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act of 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3166. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Iowa; Revisions to Regional Haze Plan and Visibility Requirements in Infrastructure State Implementation Plans for the 2006 PM2.5, 2012 PM2.5, 2010 NO2, 2010 SO2, 2008 Ozone, and 2015 Ozone NAAQS [EPA-R07-OAR-2019-0468; FRL-10001-89-Region 7] 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 Energy and Commerce.

3167. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to California State Implementation Plan; Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District; Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2018-0713; FRL-10001-66-Region 9] 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 Energy and Commerce.

3168. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs under the Clean Air Act [EPA-HQ-OEM-2015-0725; FRL-10002-69-OLEM] (RIN: 2050-AG95) 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 Energy and Commerce.

3169. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to serious human rights abuse and corruption that was declared in Executive Order 13818 of December 20, 2017, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3170. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 19-0P, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3171. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury,

transmitting the Department's final rule — Venezuela Sanctions Regulations 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 Foreign Affairs.

3172. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, and Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's FY 2019 Annual Report, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1308; Public Law 93-406, Sec. 4008 (as amended by Public Law 107-280, Sec. 412); (120 Stat. 936); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3173. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 23-174, "Sexual Assault Victims' Rights Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3174. A letter from the Acting Architect of the Capitol, Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the Architect of the Capitol Office of Inspector General semiannual report to Congress for the period April 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3175. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's FY 2019 Agency Financial 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.

3176. A letter from the Acting Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for FY 2019, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3516 note; Public Law 112-217, Sec. 2(c); (126 Stat. 1591) and 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.

3177. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress, covering the period ending September 30, 2019, pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3178. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2019 Agency Financial 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.

3179. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of a final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2020-02; Introduction [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.

3180. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's Performance and Accountability Report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, 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.

3181. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the System's FY 2019 Performance and Accountability Report, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 3809(g); June 24, 1948, ch. 625, title I, Sec. 10 (as amended by (Public Law 102-190, Sec. 1091); (105 Stat. 1486); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3182. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's FY 2019 Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period April 1, 2019 through, September 30, 2019, 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.

3183. A letter from the Acting Chief Executive and Administrative Officer, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's FY 2019 Agency Financial 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.

3184. A letter from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's Office of the Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress, covering the period April 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019, pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3185. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report titled "Fiscal Year 2018 Report to Congress on Contract Funding of Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Awards", pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 450j-1(c); Public Law 93-638, Sec. 106(c) (as added by Public Law 106-260, Sec. 9(2)); (114 Stat. 733); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3186. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Per diem allowances (Rev. Proc. 2019-48) received December 2, 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. RASKIN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 741. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4) to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to revise the criteria for determining which States and political subdivisions are subject to section 4 of the Act, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 326) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-state solution (Rept. 116-322). Referred to the House Calendar.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 10, December 4, 2019 by Mr. DEFAZIO on H.R. 2382

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. ADAMS:

H.R. 5294. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to establish a postsecondary education loan borrower bill of rights and to require certain creditors to obtain private loan certifications from institutions of high-

er education, to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to issue rules to establish standards for reporting information related to student loans to consumer reporting agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. MEADOWS:

H.R. 5295. A bill to consolidate activities of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality into the National Institutes of Health as the National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ALLRED (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. STEL):

H.R. 5296. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an election to advance future child tax credits in the year of birth or adoption; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 5297. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a full annuity supplement for certain air traffic controllers; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 5298. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to States and localities to provide the right to counsel in civil actions related to eviction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELGADO (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. ZELDIN):

H.R. 5299. A bill to provide for the issuance of a Lyme Disease Research Semipostal Stamp; 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. POSTER:

H.R. 5300. A bill to amend the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to preserve the independent funding the Office of Financial Research, to establish minimum staffing levels for the Financial Stability Oversight Council, to establish minimum funding levels for such staff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma (for himself and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 5301. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to permit certain individuals complying with State law to possess firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCNERNEY (for himself, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. SWALWELL of California):

H.R. 5302. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize certain recycled water projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KHANNA,

Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 5303. A bill to establish a moratorium on oil and gas leasing on public land on the Central Coast of California; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself and Mr. GIANFORTE):

H.R. 5304. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require health plan oversight of pharmacy benefit manager services, and for other purposes; 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. ADAMS:

H.R. 5294.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 5295.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 states “The Congress shall have Power To ... make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers . . . in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof”

By Mr. ALLRED:

H.R. 5296.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power given to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 5297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. DELGADO:

H.R. 5299.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 5300.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma:

H.R. 5301.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18—Necessary Clause

18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execu-

tion 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. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 5302.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 5303.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 5304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 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. 20: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 41: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 117: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 141: Mr. CARTER of Texas and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 286: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 307: Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 409: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 534: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 587: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BACON, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 616: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 656: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 784: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 895: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 912: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 927: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 945: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1002: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1042: Mr. POSEY, Mr. KIND, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1043: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1055: Mr. CASTRO of Texas and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 1125: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 1128: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1139: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 1155: Mr. RICHMOND.

H.R. 1161: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1329: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1346: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 1364: Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1407: Mr. COSTA and Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 1434: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 1537: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1591: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1629: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1688: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1700: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 1785: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 1786: Ms. PLASKETT and Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 1807: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 1824: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1840: Mr. HOLDING and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1854: Mr. BYRNE.

H.R. 1872: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 1873: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 1903: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1975: Mr. STIVERS and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1992: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 2013: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 2062: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 2073: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2086: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2117: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2179: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 2204: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 2213: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2218: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 2256: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2321: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 2349: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 2399: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2404: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 2415: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 2435: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2471: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 2478: Ms. PLASKETT, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 2482: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 2501: Mr. TRONE and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 2603: Mr. YOHIO.

H.R. 2734: Mrs. HAYES and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 2748: Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 2767: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 2771: Mr. COOK.

H.R. 2775: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 2785: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 2788: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 2812: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 2867: Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 2985: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 3038: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 3043: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 3073: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 3077: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. COMER.

H.R. 3138: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 3182: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 3328: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 3331: Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 3332: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 3350: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 3378: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 3414: Ms. DEAN and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3463: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 3495: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HURD of Texas, and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 3584: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3598: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 3637: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 3654: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 3663: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 3749: Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 3760: Mr. RICHMOND and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 3771: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 3783: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 3794: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 3879: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 3906: Ms. NORTON and Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 3925: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 3937: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 3961: Mr. KILMER and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 3964: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3971: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 3975: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 4056: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 4092: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 4132: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 4138: Mr. FULCHER, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 4148: Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. PINGREE, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 4194: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 4227: Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 4229: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 4232: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 4265: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 4268: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 4304: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 4326: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 4371: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 4404: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 4426: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HIMES, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 4482: Mr. HUIZENGA and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 4508: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 4512: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 4542: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 4681: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. COMER.

H.R. 4736: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 4764: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 4817: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 4818: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 4820: Mr. POCAN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 4838: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 4857: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 4864: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 4881: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 4890: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 4892: Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 4899: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 4900: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 4914: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 4919: Mr. BRINDISI and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 4932: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 4941: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 4945: Mr. BRINDISI and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 4957: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 4980: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 4982: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4990: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 5018: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 5046: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 5048: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 5052: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 5056: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 5091: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 5096: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 5097: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 5127: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 5136: Mr. MCADAMS.

H.R. 5142: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 5149: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 5169: Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 5175: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 5189: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 5195: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 5200: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 5243: Mrs. DINGELL and Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 5253: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 5260: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 5267: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 5269: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 5271: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 5289: Mr. HUDSON.

H. Con. Res. 43: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H. Res. 69: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H. Res. 219: Ms. STEFANIK.

H. Res. 374: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. PAYNE.

H. Res. 446: Mr. HUIZENGA.

H. Res. 452: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H. Res. 493: Mr. ALLEN.

H. Res. 527: Mr. MEEKS.

H. Res. 531: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H. Res. 640: Mr. ALLEN.

H. Res. 641: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H. Res. 675: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H. Res. 714: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H. Res. 732: Ms. NORTON and Mr. MEEKS.

H. Res. 734: Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. STIVERS.

H. Res. 738: Mr. LANGEVIN.