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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 10, 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.

CELEBRATING THE RESILIENT SPIRIT OF DAVID WHEAT

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Commander David Wheat, a Vietnam veteran and former prisoner of war from Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District, who is about to celebrate his 80th birthday on December 16.

David grew up in Duluth, Minnesota, and graduated from the University of

Minnesota Duluth before entering the Naval Aviation Officer Candidate School and earning the commission of an ensign. In April 1965, he received his naval flight officer wings and was deployed to Vietnam, flying in an F-4B Phantom as a radar intercept officer.

In October 1965, David was shot down and captured by enemy forces. He spent the next 7 years and 4 months as a prisoner of war in various camps, including the infamous Hanoi Hilton. Despite the cruel torture and inhumane conditions David endured at the hands of his captors, they were never able to rob him of his resilient American spirit.

Following his release from prison, David vowed that he would be happy for the rest of his life. David went on to continue a life of service, reporting to pilot training and earning his naval aviation wings in 1975.

Throughout his career, David flew various types of aircraft and retired after 20 years of honorable service. David also got married and started a family of his own.

In my hometown of Duluth, Minnesota, we are incredibly proud to have a hero like Commander David Wheat living amongst us. David has been an active member of our community, supporting activities and fundraisers for various veterans organizations.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of every Minnesotan, I thank Commander Wheat for his brave service and wish him the happiest of birthdays.

TAKING A STAND AGAINST VIOLENCE

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the heartbreaking trend of violence troubling our Native American communities and recognize the Tribal leaders from my district who are taking a stand on this issue.

Native American women in particular face a disproportionately high risk of violence. According to one study, the murder rate of Native American women is 10 times the national average.

During my 23 years as a law enforcement officer in northern Minnesota, I heard far too many horror stories about trafficked or murdered Native American women. Too often, these cases go unresolved.

These victims and their families deserve action. I was glad to hear that President Donald Trump recently signed an executive order establishing an interagency task force to review unsolved cases. I was especially pleased to see Fond du Lac council member Roger Smith, Fond du Lac chairman Kevin Dupuis, and Mille Lacs band chief Melanie Benjamin standing alongside our President in the Oval Office as he signed this executive order.

I applaud Minnesota's Tribal leaders for standing united against this epidemic of violence, and I remain committed to supporting them in this critical mission.

AND STILL I RISE

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 love for my country at heart.

Mr. Speaker, if I appear to have a pensive persona, it is because I am experiencing a melancholy moment, a melancholy moment because some 2-plus years ago I came to the floor of this House, stood in the well, and called for the impeachment of the President some 2 years ago.

That moment is now at hand, and I do feel a sense of thoughtfulness, pensiveness because, to be very honest, I am saddened about what is about to happen. It is not something that I want to see occur in my country. I love my country. This is not something that I came to Congress to be a part of, but it is about to happen.

The House will vote. The President will be impeached, after which his case

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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will go to the Senate. The Senate will have a trial. If the Senate convicts and removes the President from office, this will bring this ignoble chapter in Presidential history to an end. But if the Senate does not convict, then the President is still subject to impeachment for other acts that are impeachable.

I have always brought my Articles of Impeachment to the floor. I have always had a rationale for my actions. I never said to just impeach the President because he ought to be impeached. I never felt that way. I do not feel that way currently. Impeachment is a serious undertaking, and I always have been serious about my actions.

I do believe that, if the Senate does not convict, other Articles of Impeachment may be considered. Currently, we are considering two Articles of Impeachment—abuse of power and obstruction of Congress—but there is much more to be considered. It is my opinion that we will still have work to do if the Senate does not convict.

To this end, I want to use an example so that people will understand the point I am making. The President himself has said that he could shoot someone on Fifth Avenue—these are the President's words—and he would not lose his base of support. Well, if he does that with malice aforethought and if someone is hurt, regardless as to what happens in the Senate, if the Senate does not convict, the President can be brought before the bar of justice again.

This is the bar of justice for a President who commits impeachable acts. This is the only place where the President can be brought before the bar of justice while he is President—right here. If he does such a thing with malice aforethought, I would bring Articles of Impeachment before this august body for consideration.

My prayer is that the Senate will do its job and not only receive the Articles of Impeachment but also act on them because I believe that the President ought to be convicted and removed from office. I have said before and say now: He is unfit to be President. My prayer is that we will soon end this ignoble chapter in Presidential history.

I love my country, and I stand here with my love for my country at heart, but equally as important is my love for these babies, for people who are being harmed by what this President has done to our society. It fits perfectly in what Alexander Hamilton called to our attention in Federalist Paper No. 65, for what has happened to our society?

I appreciate the articles that are being brought now, but the harm to our society has not been eradicated. We have an unapologetic President who continues to cause harm to this society in the vein and sense that Alexander Hamilton reminded us would be impeachment.

Mr. Speaker, I love my country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from en-

gaging in personalities toward the President.

RECOGNIZING GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, renowned Alabama educator, artist, and botanist George Washington Carver, like many Americans, overcame numerous obstacles to achieve greatness. Carver's contributions to science and agriculture made a huge impact that is still felt across the globe today.

On January 5, 2020, Alabama will unveil a historic marker honoring Dr. Carver at Decatur's Horizon School.

Carter visited Decatur in 1935. Carver Elementary was named in his honor. During his visit, Carver spoke to an audience of more than 1,000 Decatur residents. In a letter to then-superintendent W.W. Henson after his visit, George Washington Carver wrote: "The Carver School far exceeds my expectations. It is a most beautiful building, and I hope that it will be able in every way to integrate itself into the upbuilding and the development of the splendid possibilities which lie all around you."

Carver was deeply devoted to education. During the Civil War, George Washington Carver was born in Diamond Grove, Missouri. Shamefully, Carver was not allowed to attend public schools near his home because he was an African American. But that did not stop George Washington Carver. He was determined to get an education, so he enrolled at a school 10 miles away in Neosho, Missouri.

In Neosho, Carver was befriended by Mariah Watkins, from whom he rented a room. Mariah Watkins' advice to Carver was simple: "You must learn all you can, then go back into the world and give your learning back to the people." Carver did just that.

Disappointed in the quality of Neosho's school, Carver moved to Kansas and supported himself through a variety of occupations while he furthered his education as he could. After earning his high school diploma, he discovered opportunities for college for Black men in Kansas were nonexistent. So George Washington Carver majored in art at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa, as their only Black student.

Encouraged by his Simpson professors to focus on botany, Carver transferred to Iowa State, where he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in science. Thereafter, in April 1896, Booker T. Washington recruited Carver to Tuskegee Institute's agricultural school in Alabama, where Carver taught and mentored generations of students for the next 47 years.

At Tuskegee, Carver developed revolutionary techniques to improve soils depleted by repeated plantings of cotton. Together with other agricultural

experts, he urged farmers to restore nitrogen to their soils by practicing systematic crop rotation, alternating cotton crops with plantings of sweet potatoes or legumes, such as peanuts, soybeans, and cowpeas.

Once at Tuskegee, Carver trained farmers to rotate and cultivate the new crops successfully. Carver developed and established an agricultural extension program for all of Alabama. Carver founded an industrial research laboratory, where he and assistants worked to popularize the new crops by developing hundreds of applications for them.

In 1916, Carver was made a member of the Royal Society of Arts in England, one of only a handful of Americans at that time to receive this honor. The United Peanut Associations of America invited Carver to speak at their 1920 convention. He discussed "The Possibilities of the Peanut" and exhibited 145 peanut products.

Carver received the 1923 NAACP Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement by an African American.

Before his death in 1943, Carver donated his life savings to establish the Carver Research Foundation at Tuskegee.

Carver was posthumously inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

The George Washington Carver National Monument was the first national monument dedicated to a Black American and the first to a non-President.

George Washington Carver left a lasting legacy on Alabama's schools, and Alabama is proud to have been the home of this renowned scientific leader.

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 15 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. KILMER) at noon.

PRAYER

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

Ever faithful to Your promises, we ask Your presence with Your people, now and forever.

The Sun grows dim and the daylight is measured. In the darkness, phantoms loom. The eye cannot discern as the distance fades. Be for us light.

Help the Members of Congress make clear judgments that will propel us

into a blessed future. Remove any shadowy cloud so that they might follow the patterns of Your inspirations.

O Lord of the ages, ever faithful to Your promises, be with us during these most contentious days, and may all that is done in the people's House 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. THOMPSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania 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.

PROTECTING PATIENTS FROM UNAFFORDABLE DRUG PRICES

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, drug prices in the United States have been rising at rates significantly faster than anywhere else in the world for the past 25 years, according to the Commonwealth Fund.

Investments by the Federal Government and research form the foundation of advances in new treatments and cures. The Federal Government does all the costly basic research; the pharmaceutical industry does all the profitable distribution and marketing.

Now, the Federal Government should use its considerable leverage to negotiate fair drug prices so the American people can truly benefit from their taxpayer investments. I am pleased to see the House moving forward this week with H.R. 3 that will do just that.

We must create leverage whenever we can. Despite promises from President Trump last year that drugmakers would announce massive voluntary price decreases on their products, patients continue to face enormous year-over-year drug price increases on the drugs they need. In the first half of 2018, for every drug that saw a price decrease, 96 drugs saw a price increase.

We also know that drug price hikes are almost never connected to any evi-

dence of innovation and improved benefit.

Why do drug companies raise the price of existing drugs? Because they can.

It is imperative that we protect patients from unaffordable drug prices and unjustified price increases on those drugs.

HIGHLIGHTING CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF USMCA

(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, yesterday I was pleased to join 158 of my colleagues in sending a letter to Speaker PELOSI highlighting the critical importance of the USMCA trade agreement.

It has been nearly 400 days since President Trump signed the agreement with our two closest trading partners, and at long last, it seems a vote may finally be in our near future. With less than 2 weeks left in the legislative calendar, a vote is long overdue.

Farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and everyone in between will benefit from the passing of USMCA. USMCA will help increase market opportunities, keeping trade free and fair, and the projected impact on our Nation's agricultural industry is staggering.

Under this new, revamped agreement, U.S. agriculture exports are expected to increase by more than \$2 billion, annually, leading to an estimated 325,000 additional jobs here at home. That is good news, not just for our local rural communities, but for each and every American.

USMCA will help bring U.S. trade policy into the 21st century. Each day that passes without a vote is leaving money and opportunity on the table.

SMALL BUSINESS GRANT PROGRAM

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, in 2017, the Gulf region experienced one of the greatest catastrophic floods and hurricanes in our history: Mr. Speaker, 51 trillion gallons of water. Neighborhoods that have never flooded, flooded. People in desperate conditions, reservoirs breaking, dams breaking.

And I knew that we had to rescue them. I introduced the first Hurricane Harvey legislation: \$174 billion.

But, Mr. Speaker, there was a group that I did not want to forget because I know that they are entrepreneurs, and that is why I established the small business grant program, modeled after 9/11, that now has come into fruition with \$100 million. I will go home and announce this to my local community.

The grants are grants and not loans—unique. They are not like the SBA. They are grants. We fought for that

from the Federal Government all the way down to the State government.

I am asking my constituents to meet me in Houston at 2 p.m. for a grand announcement in order for the small businesses still impacted by Hurricane Harvey to get grant relief, money that is not a loan, and I am fighting for those loans to be small enough to help all of our small entrepreneurs.

IMPEACHMENT SHAM

(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, this week Speaker PELOSI and House Democrats are continuing their 3-year-old quest to overturn the 2016 election and tear down President Donald Trump.

Recently, Speaker PELOSI said the current impeachment farce is not rushed because it has been going on for 2½ years. That seems to me to be admission of what we have known for a long time: that the Democrats do not care how or why they impeach the President, so long as they do so.

This impeachment sham is a result of a quest that began the moment President Trump descended the escalator at Trump Tower in 2015 to announce that he was running for President.

It is also the result of career bureaucrats, some in the intelligence community, and House Democrats trying to prevent or stop President Trump from taking power out of their hands and returning it to the people.

Just this week we have seen evidence that the FBI has been weaponized against the Presidential candidate; Chairman SCHIFF abusing his power by releasing phone records of Members of Congress and reporters, and his refusal to defend a one-sided report crafted by him and his staff.

Again, enough is enough. Let's stop this sham and get back to the work of the American people.

LOWERING DRUG COSTS NOW

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 3, the Elijah Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act.

Across America, seniors and families are struggling to afford the prescription drugs they need to stay healthy.

One of my constituents from the rural part of my district, Christie Baldock from Yerington, Nevada, was receiving tele-healthcare through her Senior Care Plus coverage before her health plan cut its rural coverage. Until she enrolls in another coverage, she will have to pay out of pocket for her prescriptions. Her insulin alone will be \$500 each month.

Under H.R. 3, some commonly used insulins can cost as little as \$400 per

year. For Christie and for the 30.3 million Americans who live with diabetes, we must pass H.R. 3 and lower drug costs now.

ADDRESSING PFAS CONTAMINATION AND ITS DEVASTATING EFFECTS

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

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, in September, I was named to the National Defense Authorization Act conference committee, which is tasked with reconciling differences between the House and Senate-passed defense authorization bills.

In this role, I believe I would have the chance to advocate for provisions for PFAS contamination and its devastating effects, which include thyroid disease, autoimmune disorders, and cancer. The contaminant has wreaked havoc in my district, from Hoosick Falls to Petersburg.

Unfortunately, leaders in both parties ultimately opted to hijack negotiations at the eleventh hour behind closed doors and in a disturbingly undemocratic fashion. In the end, nearly every PFAS provision was stripped from the agreement.

While I am pleased that my bipartisan legislation requiring PFAS chemicals to be listed on the EPA's Toxic Release Inventory was ultimately included, I am, nonetheless, deeply frustrated by an incredibly flawed process completely void of transparency.

For this reason, I decided not to sign the final conference report. I expected more from this process, and I am quite certain the American people expect more from this body.

ENSURING MEDICATION IS ACCESSIBLE

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation faces an alarming crisis: The cost of prescription drugs continues to rise, placing a dangerous burden on American families, especially our older citizens. That is why, this week, the House is taking action to lower the cost of lifesaving medication individuals need to survive by passing H.R. 3, the Elijah Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act.

I am especially proud this landmark legislation will include a provision I authored with my colleagues, Congressman ROSE and Congressman VEASEY, to help reduce Medicare part D costs for low-income seniors.

H.R. 3 will finally allow Medicare to negotiate drug costs, and our provision will ensure the cost savings go right back to supporting Medicare recipients by expanding access to programs that lower out-of-pocket expenses for vulnerable adults and individuals with disabilities.

We must continue working to improve our healthcare system, and this marks an important step forward in ensuring medication is accessible and affordable for everyday Americans.

REMEMBERING CARLOS GREGORIO HERNANDEZ VASQUEZ

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

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, his name was Carlos Gregorio Hernandez Vasquez. He was 16. He was sick with the flu, so sick with the flu that he passed out. He was being detained by U.S. Border Patrol. He laid on the floor of his cell for hours without a single person coming to help him. He spent hours, until he died, on the floor alone.

When CBP detained him, they were responsible for his well-being. We were responsible for his well-being, and we failed him.

Some say we must create a deterrent from children fleeing their home country. I ask, Mr. President, is this deterrent enough for you?

Our country was founded on the principle that human rights are universal rights. It is at the very core of our Constitution, our democracy, and it is why this democratic experiment endures. Without it, we are nothing.

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, on the fifth day of SALT, my constituents have said to me that the SALT cap has hit the values of their homes and forced them to even sometimes sell their property.

A constituent recently shared that, when he bought his home, his father-in-law patted him on the back and told him he had done a great job, but last year he had to sell that home where he had raised his three children because he could no longer afford it.

Not only did my constituent have to move, but he had to sell his home for less than it was worth. He drew a direct link to the 2017 tax bill's SALT deduction cap.

This constituent is not alone. A Moody's economist found that the SALT cap has taken a trillion-dollar hit to home values. And nowhere is that felt more than in my district.

Mr. Speaker, Essex County is the most impacted county in the entire country, with an average 11.3 percent drop in home values. But counties in Texas, New York, Illinois, and Connecticut all rank in the top 30.

Homeownership is the pillar of the American Dream. The Federal Government should not be putting up barriers to owning a home. We need to get rid of this SALT cap and stop punishing homeowners.

□ 1215

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 729, TRIBAL COASTAL RESILIENCY ACT

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 748 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 748

Resolved, That 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. 729) to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize grants to Indian Tribes to further achievement of Tribal coastal zone objectives, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-40 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.

SEC. 2. (a) 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 and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered 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.

(c) All points of order against the further amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Natural Resources or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their designees, 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.

SEC. 4. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be

considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), my friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORELLE. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 748, providing for consideration of H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act, under a structured rule.

This rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The rule makes in order 29 amendments and provides en bloc authority.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act brings together ten meaningful and bipartisan bills that have comprehensive and necessary benefits for the American people, and I am proud to add my voice in support of this much needed legislation.

Increased climate instability is an undeniable reality. All around us, we see spikes in severe weather patterns, rising sea levels, and destroyed ecosystems.

As natural disasters increase in frequency and devastation, our communities pay the price through destroyed infrastructure, economic instability, and even loss of life.

Coastal communities in particular are experiencing intense climate impacts, including severe weather events, sea level rise, chronic flooding, coastal erosion, and changing oceanic conditions.

Coastal communities and economies need to adapt for climate change.

My own district knows all too well the devastation that flood waters can cause, as many of my neighbors are still rebuilding from the severe flooding that we experienced in 2017 and again just this past spring.

Within 100 miles of shoreline that fronts directly on Lake Ontario or nearby bays, rivers, and streams, my district is directly impacted by lake fluctuations, and we are experiencing unprecedented flood waters that erode beaches, devastate family homes, and cripple lakeside businesses.

As a Member of this Congress, I know I am not alone in worrying about whether my constituents are adequately prepared for the next natural disaster, which is not a matter of if, but when.

So many of us in this body, in fact most of us, have communities that are struggling to deal with climate impacts. Whether it is wildfires, flooding, hurricanes, droughts, red tide in our oceans, harmful blue-green algae in our lakes, the list seems to never end, but one thing is clear: the situation is not going to get better on its own. We need to act now.

H.R. 729 is an opportunity to help our constituents prepare and adapt to our climate crisis. This coastal resiliency legislative package not only tells the American people that we care about preserving coastal communities and natural habitat, but proves we are willing to take the necessary actions to protect coastal ecosystems and local economies.

The bill also sets in place mechanisms to improve ocean monitoring and research and provides necessary tools and resources for coastal communities to protect themselves from climate impacts.

It is critical that we support proactive initiatives to prepare for and respond to our climate crisis, and this legislation takes those necessary steps.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to speak in support of this significant piece of legislation, and I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this week, Democrats have scheduled a series of bills on the House floor in the name of combating climate change that are actually re-treads of the programs that are already authorized and actions that are already being taken by the Federal Government.

H.R. 729 is clear proof that the Democrats have no agency and have no priorities other than to impeach the President of the United States.

Most of the bills included in this package duplicate existing authority that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife already have. Most authorizations of appropriations in the bill package are, therefore, unnecessary and are higher than current levels being spent.

NOAA, the agency that would be responsible for carrying out most of this legislation, stated in testimony that it can do and is doing most all of these functions under current law.

This package also creates a precedent of having a city, Washington, D.C., and a non-coastal one at that, as participating in the Coastal Zone Management Act. There is a real threat that

this would give D.C. veto power over Federal actions affecting its coastal zone once it develops an approved coastal zone management program.

The loan guarantee program under the Working Waterfront program, section 104, is problematic, because the American taxpayer will be on the hook for any default.

The National Sea Grant program is popular amongst coastal members, but the bill makes mandatory a fellowship program that provides free graduate students to congressional offices at taxpayer expense.

Mr. Speaker, I have concerns about the bills included in this package. For example, this land package addresses changes to the Coastal Zone Management Act. The act signed by President Nixon into law in 1972 provides Federal funds to States to develop plans to preserve, protect, and develop the resources of our Nation's coastal zones.

This bill that we are debating today contains text from H.R. 2185, which would allow Washington, D.C., to receive Federal funding to develop and implement a coastal zone management plan of their own.

This is an odd way to appropriate Federal funds, as the District of Columbia does not have a coast. Rather, Washington, D.C., borders the Potomac River, which eventually feeds into the Chesapeake Bay, which merges into the Atlantic Ocean.

The inclusion of Washington, D.C., in the Coastal Zone Management Act would no doubt reduce the funding for existing participants. It also raises the question of whether States that contain rivers that lead into the ocean, such as Arkansas with the Mississippi River or my home State of Arizona with the Colorado River, should get Federal funding to create a coastal management plan.

This is a dangerous precedent to create and a poor use of precious resources.

This package also authorizes funds to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to perform tasks that they already do. For example, this package contains text from H.R. 2189, which would authorize NOAA to conduct the Digital Coast program. This program supplies coastal communities and researchers with up-to-date mapping information to address coastal issues, such as storm preparation, flood management, ecosystem restoration, and coastal development.

It should be noted that NOAA has already been conducting this program under the line item of Ocean and Coastal Management and Services since 2007. In other words, this bill would require Federal agencies to carry out duties that they have already been doing.

Like I said earlier, this is really not a great use of the public's time on the House floor.

Another example of this package directing Federal agencies to perform tasks that they have already been doing can be seen in the text that is

drawn from H.R. 3541. This legislation would establish a coastal climate change adaption preparedness and response program to assist States in developing plans to minimize negative consequences of climate change and implementation of those plans. NOAA, through the Coastal Zone Management Act, already funds State programs relating to climate change and has already been providing assistance to States that H.R. 3541 wants the agency to do.

H.R. 2189 and H.R. 3541 are just two of many examples in this bill that duplicate existing authority that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration already has under the Coastal Zone Management Act.

Further, the cost of this land package to the American taxpayer is immense. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, the cumulative cost of this package would cost as much as \$1.4 billion more than what is already being spent over the authorized periods.

Even worse, these bills have the potential for an additional cost of \$292 million outside of the bill's authorized windows if certain conditions are met.

With over \$22 trillion in debt, we should not be moving bills that are duplicative, repetitive, and unnecessarily expensive.

□ 1230

We need to be responsible with the hardworking taxpayers' money.

Why can't we discuss land packages that have more bipartisan support and do not cost a fortune to the taxpayer?

Back in February 2019, we all voted on S. 47, the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The bill received overwhelming support from Republicans and Democrats in both Chambers and was signed into law by President Trump. This bipartisan legislation permanently reauthorized the Land and Water Conservation Fund and protected hunting and fishing rights while also reforming various aspects of the Federal lands governance system.

The CBO estimated that S. 47 would decrease direct Federal spending by \$9 million over a 10-year period. I believe that effectively balancing conservation practices, resource development, and recreation, along with saving taxpayer dollars, is very important.

This land package that we are currently debating today does not even come close to the success that this House had experienced with S. 47.

Ultimately, this package highlights the real opportunity cost of impeachment. The Democrats have rallied and promised real, sweeping policies to address what they call the climate crisis. However, they have been so consumed with attacking our President and with impeachment that they have nothing to show for it.

This bill is nothing more than an attempt by the majority to portray themselves as doing something, any-

thing, for the American people, when, in fact, this bill underscores the truth: They have and are doing nothing.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague and friend. We serve on the Rules Committee together, and I always appreciate hearing her thoughts. But I do want to make a couple of points that I think bear being said.

This is not a duplicative effort, and the need does exist. For instance, while NOAA may have the flexibility to create a program like the working waterfronts program, they are not currently supporting working waterfronts in the way that the bill envisions and continue to propose the elimination of coastal zone management grants.

The amount of need for coastal zone management grants far exceeds the amount made available for grants each year, so this bill would direct NOAA to create a grant program and a loan program to support working waterfront activities and would also authorize extra funding to make that happen.

Also, I wanted to make a point as it relates to the District of Columbia, which sits at the confluence of the Potomac and the Anacostia Rivers and lies mostly in the coastal plain. It is also bordered by the coastal States of Virginia and Maryland, whose adjoining waterways are included in their States' coastal zones. The shorelines of Arlington and Alexandria, Virginia, and Prince George's County, Maryland, are included in their States' coastal zones programs.

To clarify, the Virginia side of the Potomac is eligible, while the District of Columbia side is not. Inclusion of the District of Columbia would simply connect this gap and subject it to submission and approval of the coastal zone management plan. Coastal floods do not recognize State borders, and the District of Columbia is at risk of continued and increasing flooding.

Since 1950, NOAA reports a 343 percent increase in nuisance flooding in the District of Columbia, and a single 100-year flood event could cost over \$1.2 billion in damages, including damages to Federal property.

I also want to note that in addition to consolidating 10 bipartisan bills, the legislation also includes a range of bipartisan amendments. I am proud that my own amendment will be included. It ensures 5 percent of funds for the working waterfronts grant program will be used for technical assistance, and this will help States and local governments with early-stage resources, planning assistance, and additional expertise.

Additionally, I would like to highlight two other amendments led by my friend and colleague Representative JOHN KATKO, who represents Syracuse, New York, just to the east of my district. Both of those amendments I am pleased to cosponsor.

These amendments make meaningful improvements that will advance research on harmful algal bloom development and open opportunities to assess the impact of water level regulating practices on the Great Lakes.

These amendments further demonstrate the bipartisan work that went into this legislative package, and I thank my colleagues on the other side who contributed to this bill.

Policy is always better when we work together, and I look forward to ensuring our constituents get access to the key provisions included in this bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to my friend Mr. MORELLE, Washington, D.C., does not have a beach on the ocean. Virginia does.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to consider H. Res. 750, which expresses the sense of the House that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect and promote individual choice and health insurance for the American people and prevent any Medicare for All proposal that would outlaw private health insurance plans, such as employer-based coverage and Medicare Advantage plans.

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 Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I hear from my constituents regularly—and I have a lot of senior citizens—that they are afraid of a Medicare for All approach.

They understand that a one-size-fits-all, government-run healthcare system will not work. That is because whether it is called a single-payer system or a socialist system, Medicare for All constitutes a complete government takeover of healthcare in America.

Medicare for All will end, eliminate, private health insurance plans. It will eliminate the current Medicare. It will eliminate all Medicare Advantage plans like my mother is on, and replace it, instead, with a one-size-fits-all, government-controlled healthcare plan. Just like ObamaCare, even if you like your plan, you will not be able to keep it.

Passage of Medicare for All would push over 150 million Americans off their health insurance plans and into government health insurance plans.

Further, while no version of Medicare for All has yet received a budget score, Senator BERNIE SANDERS' version of Medicare for All did receive estimated scores from two outside groups.

In 2016, the Urban Institute calculated that Senator SANDERS' healthcare proposals would increase Federal funding by a whopping \$32.6

trillion over 10 years. Separately, in June 2018, the Mercatus Center estimated that Medicare for All would increase Federal spending by \$32 trillion over 10 years.

Our national debt is a national security crisis, and we must work together to combat it, not increase costs.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my good friend.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 750 expresses the sense of Congress that individual choice in health insurance should be protected. Almost 160 million Americans under 65 years of age are enrolled in employer-sponsored health insurance, and another 14 million Americans under 65 have purchased their own private health insurance.

Additionally, an increasing number of Americans are taking advantage of the robust choices in Medicare Advantage plans. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the number of individuals with employer-sponsored insurance has increased by 3 million since President Trump took office, largely an effect of our great economy.

Right now, the Energy and Commerce Committee is holding a hearing on one-size-fits-all healthcare. Being discussed are nine bills that serve to lay the groundwork toward socialized medicine in the United States.

I fear that if House Democrats declare this their north star, as they did in the hearing today, it abandons the health insurance options that Americans have said are working for them.

Medicare for All would eliminate private insurance, eliminate employer-sponsored health insurance, eliminate Medicaid, and eliminate the Children's Health Insurance Program, upon which many Americans depend. I am concerned about the consequences for existing Medicare beneficiaries, as this policy would more rapidly deplete the Medicare trust fund, which is already slated to be insolvent in 2026.

The practical effect of that is no doctor, no hospital, could be reimbursed by Medicare under law once that trust fund is exhausted.

Our Nation's seniors depend on the existence of Medicare for their health needs in retirement. More than 70 percent of Americans are satisfied with their employer-sponsored health insurance. It provides robust protections for all individuals, and since 1996, it has provided protections for preexisting conditions.

This is why it is so important that we protect individuals' employer-sponsored insurance for the majority of Americans who would like to keep it. According to one study by America's health insurance plans, consumers prefer greater market competition rather than greater government involvement.

Medicare for All is a complete government takeover of the healthcare industry. This same study found that consumer satisfaction is driven by comprehensive coverage, affordability, and choice. A one-size-fits-all health

program results in no choice for Americans.

Consumers value discounts for good health, flexible spending accounts, and health savings account programs that would all but disappear in a Medicare for All world.

The New York Times reported rural hospitals are saying that they would virtually close overnight, while others have said they would try to offset the steep cuts by laying off hundreds of thousands of workers and abandoning lower paying services, such as services for mental health.

Other countries with socialized medicine have seen increased wait times. In Canada, the wait time for a specialist consultation is over 9 weeks. Americans deserve to have better access to healthcare than the long waiting lists and lower quality care found in other nations.

Single-payer healthcare would be another failed attempt at a one-size-fits-all approach to healthcare. Single-payer is not one size fits all. It is one size fits no one. It is critical that this Congress maintain access to healthcare choices and build upon what is working in our healthcare system.

I urge my fellow Members to vote "no" on the previous question so that we can support H. Res. 750.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and to move on to a vote on the rule.

Even if the previous question was defeated, the amendment would not be able to move as the gentlewoman suggests. The amendment is not germane to the bill on natural resources.

Obviously, this is an attempt to obscure what we are attempting to do, which is, we can either help coastal communities plan and prosper for a resilient future, or we can continue to delay and pay.

Forty-two percent of Americans live in coastal communities. Working waterfronts employ more than 2 million people. Great Lakes fisheries alone support more than 75,000 jobs, and healthy fish habitats support a recreational fishing industry that provides more than 800,000 jobs to American citizens.

Coastal communities around the country are experiencing intense climate impacts, including severe weather events, sea level rise, chronic flooding, coastal erosion, and changing ocean conditions.

Coastal communities and economies need to adapt for climate change, and H.R. 729 will help communities do just that.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers. However, I do want to say that I believe that the amendment, if the previous question is defeated, is germane because it applies to the rule and not to the bill itself.

In closing, I want to emphasize to my friends across the aisle that we should be bringing legislation to this floor that showcases how we can work together. However, this package ultimately highlights the real opportunity cost of impeachment.

The Democrats have rallied for months now and promised real, sweeping policies to address what they call the climate crisis. However, they have been so consumed with attacking our President and impeachment that they have nothing to show for it. In an attempt to satisfy their base that they are doing something about climate change, they are, instead, in this package, just repeating things already being done, but it is at a higher cost.

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

□ 1245

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

Mr. Speaker, the next devastating flood or natural disaster is not if, but when, and we have a choice to make here today: We can either help our communities prepare and prosper for years to come or continue to drag our feet and face the dire consequences.

We owe it to ourselves, to our constituents, and to future generations to get this right, and I, personally, want to be on the right side of history when we look back on this climate crisis. The work we are doing here is not duplicative or onerous; it is smart, meaningful, and bipartisan, and I look forward to its passage.

I would like to thank all my colleagues for their support of H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.

I especially would like to thank Chairman GRIJALVA for his leadership and the commitment of his committee on this effort.

I applaud and thank the sponsor, Mr. KILMER, for his leadership on this important legislation and Chairman MCGOVERN for his work to move this legislation to the floor.

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

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 748

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 5. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 750) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that individual choice in health insurance should be protected. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of House Resolution 750.

Mr. MORELLE. 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 yeas appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

TELEVISION VIEWER PROTECTION ACT OF 2019

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5035) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to extend expiring provisions relating to the retransmission of signals of television broadcast stations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5035

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 “Television Viewer Protection Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.

Section 325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 325(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking “December 31, 2019” and inserting “the expiration date, if any, described in section 119(h) of title 17, United States Code”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(C), by striking “until January 1, 2020,” each place it appears.

SEC. 3. SATISFACTION OF GOOD FAITH NEGOTIATION REQUIREMENT BY MULTICHANNEL VIDEO PROGRAMMING DISTRIBUTORS.

(a) SATISFACTION OF GOOD FAITH NEGOTIATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 325(b)(3)(C) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 325(b)(3)(C)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iv), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Television Viewer Protection Act of 2019, specify that—

“(I) a multichannel video programming distributor may satisfy its obligation to negotiate in good faith under clause (iii) with respect to a negotiation for retransmission consent under

this section with a large station group by designating a qualified MVPD buying group to negotiate on its behalf, so long as the qualified MVPD buying group itself negotiates in good faith in accordance with such clause;

“(II) it is a violation of the obligation to negotiate in good faith under clause (iii) for the qualified MVPD buying group to disclose the prices, terms, or conditions of an ongoing negotiation or the final terms of a negotiation to a member of the qualified MVPD buying group that is not intending, or is unlikely, to enter into the final terms negotiated by the qualified MVPD buying group; and

“(III) a large station group has an obligation to negotiate in good faith under clause (ii) with respect to a negotiation for retransmission consent under this section with a qualified MVPD buying group.”

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 325(b)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 325(b)(7)) is amended—

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

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) ‘qualified MVPD buying group’ means an entity that, with respect to a negotiation with a large station group for retransmission consent under this section—

“(i) negotiates on behalf of two or more multichannel video programming distributors—

“(I) none of which is a multichannel video programming distributor that serves more than 500,000 subscribers nationally; and

“(II) that do not collectively serve more than 25 percent of all households served by a multichannel video programming distributor in any single local market in which the applicable large station group operates; and

“(ii) negotiates agreements for such retransmission consent—

“(I) that contain standardized contract provisions, including billing structures and technical quality standards, for each multichannel video programming distributor on behalf of which the entity negotiates; and

“(II) under which the entity assumes liability to remit to the applicable large station group all fees received from the multichannel video programming distributors on behalf of which the entity negotiates;

“(D) ‘large station group’ means a group of television broadcast stations that—

“(i) are directly or indirectly under common de jure control permitted by the regulations of the Commission;

“(ii) generally negotiate agreements for retransmission consent under this section as a single entity; and

“(iii) include only television broadcast stations that have a national audience reach of more than 20 percent;

“(E) ‘local market’ has the meaning given such term in section 122(j) of title 17, United States Code; and

“(F) ‘multichannel video programming distributor’ has the meaning given such term in section 602.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 325(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “and” after “1992,”; and

(B) by striking “, and the term ‘local market’ has the meaning given that term in section 122(j) of such title”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(C), by striking “(as defined in section 122(j) of title 17, United States Code)” each place it appears.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section, and the regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission under such amendments, shall not take effect before January 1 of the calendar year after the calendar year in which this Act is enacted.

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CHARGES FOR COVERED SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part IV of title VI of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 642. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CHARGES FOR COVERED SERVICES.

“(a) CONSUMER RIGHTS IN SALES.—

“(1) RIGHT TO TRANSPARENCY.—Before entering into a contract with a consumer for the provision of a covered service, a provider of a covered service shall provide the consumer, by phone, in person, online, or by other reasonable means, the total monthly charge for the covered service, whether offered individually or as part of a bundled service, selected by the consumer (explicitly noting the amount of any applicable promotional discount reflected in such charge and when such discount will expire), including any related administrative fees, equipment fees, or other charges, a good faith estimate of any tax, fee, or charge imposed by the Federal Government or a State or local government (whether imposed on the provider or imposed on the consumer but collected by the provider), and a good faith estimate of any fee or charge that is used to recover any other assessment imposed on the provider by the Federal Government or a State or local government.

“(2) RIGHT TO FORMAL NOTICE.—A provider of a covered service that enters into a contract described in paragraph (1) shall, not later than 24 hours after entering into the contract, send the consumer, by email, online link, or other reasonably comparable means, a copy of the information described in such paragraph.

“(3) RIGHT TO CANCEL.—A provider of a covered service that enters into a contract described in paragraph (1) shall permit the consumer to cancel the contract, without paying early cancellation fees or other disconnection fees or penalties, during the 24-hour period beginning when the provider of the covered service sends the copy required by paragraph (2).

“(b) CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-BILLING.—If a provider of a covered service provides a bill to a consumer in an electronic format, the provider shall include in the bill—

“(1) an itemized statement that breaks down the total amount charged for or relating to the provision of the covered service by the amount charged for the provision of the service itself and the amount of all related taxes, administrative fees, equipment fees, or other charges;

“(2) the termination date of the contract for the provision of the covered service entered into between the consumer and the provider; and

“(3) the termination date of any applicable promotional discount.

“(c) CONSUMER RIGHTS TO ACCURATE EQUIPMENT CHARGES.—A provider of a covered service or fixed broadband internet access service may not charge a consumer for—

“(1) using covered equipment provided by the consumer; or

“(2) renting, leasing, or otherwise providing to the consumer covered equipment if—

“(A) the provider has not provided the equipment to the consumer; or

“(B) the consumer has returned the equipment to the provider, except to the extent that the charge relates to the period beginning on the date when the provider provided the equipment to the consumer and ending on the date when the consumer returned the equipment to the provider.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term ‘broadband internet access service’ has the meaning given such term in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

“(2) COVERED EQUIPMENT.—The term ‘covered equipment’ means equipment (such as a router) employed on the premises of a person (other than a provider of a covered service or fixed broadband internet access service) to provide a

covered service or to provide fixed broadband internet access service.

“(3) COVERED SERVICE.—The term ‘covered service’ means service provided by a multi-channel video programming distributor, to the extent such distributor is acting as a multi-channel video programming distributor.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 642 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by subsection (a) of this section, shall apply beginning on the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. The Federal Communications Commission may grant an additional 6-month extension if the Commission finds that good cause exists for such an additional extension.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5035.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Television Viewer Protection Act will help ensure that millions of Americans, including nearly 1 million satellite television customers, will not lose access to broadcast television content.

It is important we get this legislation passed and to the President's desk before the end of the year. I urge our colleagues in the Senate to take this bill up and move it through their Chamber as quickly as possible.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in support of H.R. 5035, the Television Viewer Protection Act, and I commend my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for the bipartisan work we have done on this measure.

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

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge all our colleagues to support this very important bill. I thank my friend for his cooperation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5035, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1259

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) at 12 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.

FOSTERING UNDERGRADUATE TALENT BY UNLOCKING RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION ACT

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5363), to reauthorize mandatory funding programs for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5363

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES.

This Act may be cited as the “Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act” or the “FUTURE Act”.

SEC. 2. CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

Section 371(b)(1)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2019.” and all that follows through the end of the subparagraph and inserting “for fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter.”.

SEC. 3. SECURE DISCLOSURE OF TAX-RETURN INFORMATION TO CARRY OUT THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (13) of section 6103(l) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(13) DISCLOSURE OF RETURN INFORMATION TO CARRY OUT THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—

“(A) APPLICATIONS AND RECERTIFICATIONS FOR INCOME-CONTINGENT OR INCOME-BASED REPAYMENT.—The Secretary shall, upon written request from the Secretary of Education, disclose to any authorized person, only for the purpose of (and to the extent necessary in) determining eligibility for, or repayment obligations under, income-contingent or income-based repayment plans under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to loans under part D of such title, the following return information from returns (for any taxable year specified by the Secretary of Education as relevant to such purpose) of an individual certified by the Secretary of Education as having provided approval under section 494(a)(2) of such Act (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph) for such disclosure:

“(i) Taxpayer identity information.

“(ii) Filing status.

“(iii) Adjusted gross income.

“(iv) Total number of exemptions claimed, if applicable.

“(v) Number of dependents taken into account in determining the credit allowed under section 24.

“(vi) If applicable, the fact that there was no return filed.

“(B) DISCHARGE OF LOAN BASED ON TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY.—The Secretary shall, upon written request from the Secretary of Education, disclose to any authorized person, only for the purpose of (and to the extent necessary in) monitoring and reinstating loans under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 that were discharged based on a total and permanent disability (within the meaning of section 437(a) of such Act), the following return information from returns (for any taxable year specified by the Secretary of Education as relevant to such purpose) of an individual certified by the Secretary of Education as having provided approval under section 494(a)(3) of such Act (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph) for such disclosure:

“(i) The return information described in clauses (i), (ii), and (vi) of subparagraph (A).

“(ii) The return information described in subparagraph (C)(ii).

“(C) FEDERAL STUDENT FINANCIAL AID.—The Secretary shall, upon written request from the Secretary of Education, disclose to any authorized person, only for the purpose of (and to the extent necessary in) determining eligibility for, and amount of, Federal student financial aid under a program authorized under subpart 1 of part A, part C, or part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 the following return information from returns (for the taxable year used for purposes of section 480(a) of such Act) of an individual certified by the Secretary of Education as having provided approval under section 494(a)(1) of such Act (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph) for such disclosure:

“(i) Return information described in clauses (i) through (vi) of subparagraph (A).

“(ii) The amount of any net earnings from self-employment (as defined in section 1402(a)), wages (as defined in section 3121(a) or 3401(a)), and taxable income from a farming business (as defined in section 236A(e)(4)).

“(iii) Amount of total income tax.

“(iv) Amount of any credit allowed under section 25A.

“(v) Amount of individual retirement account distributions not included in adjusted gross income.

“(vi) Amount of individual retirement account contributions and payments to self-employed SEP, Keogh, and other qualified plans which were deducted from income.

“(vii) Amount of tax-exempt interest received.

“(viii) Amounts from retirement pensions and annuities not included in adjusted gross income.

“(ix) If applicable, the fact that any of the following schedules (or equivalent successor schedules) were filed with the return:

“(I) Schedule A.

“(II) Schedule B.

“(III) Schedule D.

“(IV) Schedule E.

“(V) Schedule F.

“(VI) Schedule H.

“(x) If applicable, the amount reported on Schedule C (or an equivalent successor schedule) as net profit or loss.

“(D) ADDITIONAL USES OF DISCLOSED INFORMATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the purposes for which information is disclosed under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), return information so disclosed may be used by an authorized person, with respect to income-contingent or income-based repayment plans, awards of Federal student financial aid under a program authorized under subpart 1 of part A, part C, or part D of title IV

of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and discharges of loans based on a total and permanent disability (within the meaning of section 437(a) of such Act), for purposes of—

“(I) reducing the net cost of improper payments under such plans, relating to such awards, or relating to such discharges,

“(II) oversight activities by the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Education as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, and

“(III) conducting analyses and forecasts for estimating costs related to such plans, awards, or discharges.

“(ii) LIMITATION.—The purposes described in clause (i) shall not include the conduct of criminal investigations or prosecutions.

“(iii) REDISCLOSURE TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, STATE HIGHER EDUCATION AGENCIES, AND DESIGNATED SCHOLARSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.—Authorized persons may redisclose return information received under subparagraph (C), solely for the use in the application, award, and administration of financial aid awarded by the Federal government or awarded by a person described in subclause (I), (II), or (III), to the following persons:

“(I) An institution of higher education participating in a program under subpart 1 of part A, part C, or part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

“(II) A State higher education agency.

“(III) A scholarship organization which is an entity designated (prior to the date of the enactment of this clause) by the Secretary of Education under section 483(a)(3)(E) of such Act.

This clause shall only apply to the extent that the taxpayer with respect to whom the return information relates provides written consent for such redisclosure to the Secretary of Education.

“(E) AUTHORIZED PERSON.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘authorized person’ means, with respect to information disclosed under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), any person who—

“(i) is an officer, employee, or contractor, of the Department of Education, and

“(ii) is specifically authorized and designated by the Secretary of Education for purposes of such subparagraph (applied separately with respect to each such subparagraph).

“(F) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return, any disclosure authorized under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) with respect to an individual shall be treated for purposes of this paragraph as applying with respect to the taxpayer.”.

(b) CONFIDENTIALITY OF RETURN INFORMATION.—Section 6103(a)(3) of such Code is amended by inserting “, (13)” after “(12)”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6103(p)(3)(A) of such Code is amended by striking “(13)”.

(2) Section 6103(p)(4) of such Code is amended by inserting “, (13)” after “(1)(10)” each place it appears.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disclosures after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) REQUIREMENT TO DESIGNATE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AS AN AUTHORIZED PERSON.—The Secretary of Education shall authorize and designate the Inspector General of the Department of Education as an authorized person under subparagraph (E)(ii) of section 6103(1)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for purposes of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of such section.

(f) REPORT TO TREASURY.—The Secretary of Education shall annually submit a written report to the Secretary of the Treasury—

(1) regarding redisclosures of return information under subparagraph (D)(iii) of section 6103(1)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including the number of such redisclosures, and

(2) regarding any unauthorized use, access, or disclosure of return information disclosed under such section.

(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s designee) shall annually submit a written report to Congress regarding disclosures under section 6103(1)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including information provided to the Secretary under subsection (f).

SEC. 4. AUTOMATIC RECERTIFICATION OF INCOME.

(a) INCOME-CONTINGENT REPAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 455(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) AUTOMATIC RECERTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and implement, with respect to any borrower described in subparagraph (B), procedures to—

“(i) use return information disclosed under section 6103(1)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, pursuant to approval provided under section 494, to determine the repayment obligation of the borrower without further action by the borrower;

“(ii) allow the borrower (or the spouse of the borrower), at any time, to opt out of disclosure under such section 6103(1)(13) and instead provide such information as the Secretary may require to determine the repayment obligation of the borrower (or withdraw from the repayment plan under this subsection); and

“(iii) provide the borrower with an opportunity to update the return information so disclosed before the determination of the repayment obligation of the borrower.

“(B) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply to each borrower of a loan made under this part who, on or after the date on which the Secretary establishes procedures under such subparagraph—

“(i) selects, or is required to repay such loan pursuant to, an income-contingent repayment plan; or

“(ii) recertifies income or family size under such plan.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 455(e)(6) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(e)(6)) is amended—

(A) by striking “including notification of such borrower” and all that follows through “that if a borrower” and inserting “including notification of such borrower, that if a borrower”; and

(B) by striking “as determined using the information described in subparagraph (A), or the alternative documentation described in paragraph (3)”.

(b) INCOME-BASED REPAYMENT.—Section 493C(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1098e(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary shall establish” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish”; and

(2) by striking “The Secretary shall consider” and inserting the following:

“(2) PROCEDURES FOR ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall—

“(A) consider”; and

(3) by striking “428C(b)(1)(E).” and inserting the following: “428C(b)(1)(E); and

“(B) carry out, with respect to borrowers of any loan made under part D (other than an excepted PLUS loan or excepted consolidation loan), procedures for income-based repayment plans that are equivalent to the procedures carried out under section 455(e)(8) with respect to income-contingent repayment plans.”.

SEC. 5. AUTOMATIC INCOME MONITORING PROCEDURES AFTER A TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY DISCHARGE.

Section 437(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) AUTOMATIC INCOME MONITORING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and implement, with respect to any borrower described in subparagraph (B), procedures to—

“(i) use return information disclosed under section 6103(1)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, pursuant to approval provided under section 494, to determine the borrower’s continued eligibility for the loan discharge described in subparagraph (B);

“(ii) allow the borrower, at any time, to opt out of disclosure under such section 6103(1)(13) and instead provide such information as the Secretary may require to determine the borrower’s continued eligibility for such loan discharge; and

“(iii) provide the borrower with an opportunity to update the return information so disclosed before determination of such borrower’s continued eligibility for such loan discharge.

“(B) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply—

“(i) to each borrower of a loan that is discharged due to the total and permanent disability (within the meaning of this subsection) of the borrower; and

“(ii) during the period beginning on the date on which such loan is so discharged and ending on the first day on which such loan may no longer be reinstated.”.

SEC. 6. PROCEDURE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUESTING TAX RETURN INFORMATION FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part G of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 494. PROCEDURE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUESTING TAX RETURN INFORMATION FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

“(a) NOTIFICATION AND APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) FEDERAL STUDENT FINANCIAL AID.—In the case of any written or electronic application under section 483 by an individual for Federal student financial aid under a program authorized under subpart 1 of part A, part C, or part D, the Secretary, with respect to such individual and any parent or spouse whose financial information is required to be provided on such application, shall—

“(A) notify such individuals that—

“(i) if such individuals provide approval under subparagraph (B), the Secretary will have the authority to request that the Secretary of the Treasury disclose return information of such individuals to authorized persons (as defined in section 6103(1)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) for the relevant purposes described in such section; and

“(ii) the failure to provide such approval for such disclosure will result in the Secretary being unable to calculate eligibility for such aid to such individual; and

“(B) require, as a condition of eligibility for such aid, that such individuals affirmatively approve the disclosure described in subparagraph (A)(i).

“(2) INCOME-CONTINGENT AND INCOME-BASED REPAYMENT.—

“(A) NEW APPLICANTS.—In the case of any written or electronic application by an individual for an income-contingent or income-based repayment plan for a loan under part D, the Secretary, with respect to such individual and any spouse of such individual, shall—

“(i) provide to such individuals the notification described in paragraph (1)(A)(i);

“(ii) require, as a condition of eligibility for such repayment plan, that such individuals—

“(I) affirmatively approve the disclosure described in paragraph (1)(A)(i) and agree that such approval shall serve as an ongoing approval of such disclosure until the date on which the individual elects to opt out of such disclosure under section 455(e)(8) or the equivalent procedures established under section 493C(c)(2)(B), as applicable; or

“(II) provide such information as the Secretary may require to confirm the eligibility of such individual for such repayment plan.

“(B) RECERTIFICATIONS.—With respect to the first written or electronic recertification (after the date of the enactment of the FUTURE Act) of an individual’s income or family size for purposes of an income-contingent or income-based repayment plan (entered into before the date of the enactment of the FUTURE Act) for a loan under part D, the Secretary, with respect to such individual and any spouse of such individual, shall meet the requirements of clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) with respect to such recertification.

“(3) TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY.—In the case of any written or electronic application by an individual for a discharge of a loan under this title based on total and permanent disability (within the meaning of section 437(a)) that requires income monitoring, the Secretary shall—

“(A) provide to such individual the notification described in paragraph (1)(A)(i); and

“(B) require, as a condition of eligibility for such discharge, that such individual—

“(i) affirmatively approve the disclosure described in paragraph (1)(A)(i) and agree that such approval shall serve as an ongoing approval of such disclosure until the earlier of—

“(I) the date on which the individual elects to opt out of such disclosure under section 437(a)(3)(A); or

“(II) the first day on which such loan may no longer be reinstated; or

“(ii) provide such information as the Secretary may require to confirm the eligibility of such individual for such discharge.

“(b) LIMIT ON AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall only have authority to request that the Secretary of the Treasury disclose return information under section 6103(1)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to an individual if the Secretary of Education has obtained approval under subsection (a) for such disclosure.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 484(q) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(q)) is repealed.

SEC. 7. INCREASED FUNDING FOR FEDERAL PELL GRANTS.

Section 401(b)(7)(A)(iv) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(b)(7)(A)(iv)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (X), by striking “\$1,430,000,000” and inserting “\$1,455,000,000”; and

(2) in subclause (XI), by striking “\$1,145,000,000” and inserting “\$1,170,000,000”.

SEC. 8. REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than each specified date, the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue joint reports to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance of the Senate and the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means of the House of Representatives regarding the amendments made by this Act. Each such report shall include, as applicable—

(1) an update on the status of implementation of the amendments made by this Act;

(2) an evaluation of how such implementation had affected the processing of applica-

tions for Federal student financial aid, applications for income-based repayment and income-contingent repayment, and applications for discharge of loans under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) based on total and permanent disability; and

(3) implementation issues and suggestions for potential improvements.

(b) SPECIFIED DATE.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term “specified date” means—

(1) the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) the date that is 120 days after the first day that the disclosure process established under section 6103(1)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 3(a) of this Act, is operational and accessible to officers, employees, and contractors of the Department of Education (as specifically authorized and designated by the Secretary of Education); and

(3) the date that is 1 year after the report date described in paragraph (2).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 5363, the *Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education, or FUTURE Act*.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 5363, the *Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education, or the FUTURE Act*. We can also simply call it *FUTURE Act 2.0*.

Mr. Speaker, 3 months ago, on September 17, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the first version of the *FUTURE Act*, H.R. 2486, which would have reauthorized title III, part F of the Higher Education Act for the next 2 years. We acted on that day because this important program, which prepares the 8 million students at our Nation’s minority-serving institutions for careers in STEM, expired on September 30.

Unfortunately, inaction on the part of the Senate left us in a situation where colleges and universities have already had to begin laying off staff, and smaller schools have planned to cut back programmatic offerings to stay afloat.

Fortunately, Congress has shown that we can actually come together and work in a bipartisan, bicameral fashion to make the lives of our citizens better. The agreement reached in H.R. 5363 will not only reauthorize 255 million in mandatory funding for historically Black colleges and universities and all MSIs for 2 years, it will reauthorize this funding permanently.

A permanent reauthorization means that for the rest of time, long after we are all gone, Mr. Speaker, diverse college students can count on a robust investment from their Federal Government. And it was all done because we, as Members, were able to put aside partisanship, come together for the common cause of ensuring a bright and prosperous future for millions of low-income, first-generation college students of color.

Mr. Speaker, the *FUTURE Act 2.0* is, once again, responsible legislation that is completely paid for. There are a number of people to thank for getting this bill to the floor today, but I want to particularly recognize the leadership of Chairman NEAL of the Committee on Ways and Means and Representative DELBENE for her partnership. Because of these collaborative efforts, the House today can once again address the number one priority of our minority-serving institutions, which educate nearly 30 percent of all undergraduate students in America.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the *RECORD* a letter from the American Council on Education and 42 other national organizations in support of the *FUTURE Act’s* passage today by the House.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,

Washington, DC, December 10, 2019.

Representative NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Representative KEVIN MCCARTHY,

Minority Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the organizations listed below, we write to express our strong support for H.R. 5363, the *FUTURE Act*. This legislation is fully offset and offers practical solutions to critical issues facing students and institutions. H.R. 5363 has strong bipartisan support, which is reflected in the fact that previous iterations of this bill passed the House under suspension in September, and an amended version passed the Senate under unanimous consent last week.

This legislation addresses several important issues. First, it would restore, and make permanent, critical mandatory funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities and other Minority-Serving Institutions that had expired at the end of September, allowing those institutions to strengthen STEM education programs and build institutional capacity to better serve students. It is vital that this funding be restored immediately as campuses are already making decisions regarding staffing, facilities and programming, which are directly influenced by the availability of this support.

Beyond the benefits to historically under-resourced institutions, the *FUTURE Act* would make significant improvements to the federal student aid system, by simplifying and streamlining the processes for applying for student aid and repaying student loans. This will dramatically simplify the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and make it far easier for low- and middle-income families to apply for and receive federal student aid. In addition, the changes proposed in the legislation will also make the process of paying for college significantly easier for students and their families. This bill would also strengthen the accuracy and effectiveness of the administration of these programs.

Finally, the bill includes additional funding for the Federal Pell Grant program, which is the cornerstone of federal student aid. These grants enable millions of low-income students to access and afford college, and we appreciate the inclusion of additional support for this valuable program.

For all of these reasons, we urge you, and the Members you represent, to support this legislation when it comes to the floor for a vote today. We appreciate your attention to this important legislation and look forward to working with you to ensure passage into law of the FUTURE Act.

Sincerely,

TED MITCHELL,
President.

On behalf of:

Achieving the Dream, Inc.; ACPA-College Student Educators International; American Association of Colleges of Nursing; American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers; American Association of Community Colleges; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; American Association of University Professors; American Council on Education; American Dental Education Association; American Indian Higher Education Consortium; Association of American Universities; Association of American Colleges and Universities; Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities; Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges.

Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities; Association of Public and Land-grant Universities; College and University Professional Association for Human Resources; Common App; Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area; Council for Advancement and Support of Education; Council for Higher Education Accreditation; Council for Opportunity in Education; Council of Graduate Schools; Council of Independent Colleges; Council on Social Work Education; EDUCAUSE ETS; Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities; NAFSA: Association of International Educators.

NASPA-Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education; National Association for College Admission Counseling; National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; National Association of College and University Business Officers; National Association of Colleges and Employers; National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators; National Council for Community and Education Partnerships; Phi Beta Kappa Society; The College Board; TMCFF; UNCF; UPCEA.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we live in a highly divided time, of course, high levels of polarization, but I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that one thing that every Member of this esteemed body can agree upon is they want people to be able to work their way out of poverty, that that pathway out of poverty is a critically important part of the American story.

And one thing that I know deep in my heart, and I know that my colleague, Congresswoman ADAMS, agrees, and that is that education is a powerful tool. Education and hard work creates opportunity for people to be able to build better lives, and that is why we gather here today: the FUTURE Act, Fostering Undergraduate Talent by

Unlocking Resources for Education Act.

Now, Congress has long recognized the importance of historically Black colleges and Tribal colleges, of which there are a number in South Dakota, and we will hear more about them in a bit, and there are other minority-serving institutions. They play a critically important role in building that pathway out of poverty that we have been talking about.

We also know what a large role STEM—science, technology, engineering and math—is playing in our country today, and we know that it will play an even larger role in the future. And so what this bill does, what the FUTURE Act does, is make sure that the Congressional commitment to that STEM education continues for a decade.

Mr. Speaker, \$255 million a year has gone to historically Black institutions, Tribal colleges, and other minority-serving institutions. It has unlocked great potential and great opportunity. We do know that these institutions work. We know that they are worth investing in. We know that graduates of those minority-serving institutions earn more and have more successful careers than people who do not graduate from those institutions.

And, in fact, we know that for many of the institutions, their outcomes for their students are better than the outcomes for students who graduate from non-minority-serving institutions. This is a powerful story, and it is worth investing in.

We talked about that for a decade this program has been in place and it has been working. The 10-year authorization lapsed earlier this year—September 30, 2019. We have an opportunity here today for this Chamber to reinvest in what works and to get our work done on, at least, close to on time.

So, Mr. Speaker, I have other comments to make, particularly about Tribal colleges, but at this point, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman ADAMS for her incredible work on this legislation.

Yesterday, I reintroduced an updated version of the Faster Access to Federal Student Aid Act, also known as the FAFSA Act.

My bill, through better integration with the Department of Education and the IRS, would simplify the application, verification, and student loan repayment process. My bill also provides a more secure way for taxpayer data to be shared between the IRS and the Department of Education for the purposes of verifying income for applicants requesting or renewing eligibility for income-driven loan repayment plans.

My home State of Washington ranged 48 in FAFSA application completion among high school seniors last year,

leaving millions of dollars in grants to attend college on the table. With the ever-rising cost of education, that is unacceptable. Each year, roughly 19 percent of borrowers in income-driven repayment fail to recertify their income on time, resulting in payment spikes and interest capitalization for approximately 1.3 million borrowers.

This important legislation is the first step in reducing the burdensome verification process for students and parents filing for aid, addressing a difficult challenge many students face accessing and affording higher education.

I am honored to be working with my colleagues in the Senate, Chairman ALEXANDER and Ranking Member MURRAY, to simplify and streamline the FAFSA application process and increase access to higher education for students across the country. This bipartisan approach to FAFSA simplification has been a long time coming.

I am pleased we were able to get the entirety of my bill included in the FUTURE Act, which I urge my colleagues to support today. In these challenging times, this kind of bipartisan solution is something that we can all support.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, for 22 years, Texas has been ably represented by Congressman KEVIN BRADY, who has done a fantastic job serving Texas in this country. But I do have to brag, he is still a favored son of his native State of South Dakota, where Rapid City and Vermillion remember him well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman JOHNSON for yielding me time, and I thank him for his leadership for that great State.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition—to be clear—not to the underlying bill. I strongly support the education provision; the one that would strengthen historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions. In fact, that provision has passed this House with, I believe, unanimous support. But I do rise in opposition to the dangerous precedent set by the tax provision included in this bill. I don't believe taxpayer rights should be trampled in this process.

The Senate, as you know, airdropped an unrelated \$2.5 billion provision that threatens taxpayer privacy and creates a dangerous opportunity to potentially misuse our private tax information. The bill, for the first time, now authorizes new large-scale sharing of previously protected taxpayer information. With hundreds of contractors, thousands of educational institutions, and other bureaucrats, in many cases, without taxpayer consent and, potentially, without the safeguards that protect it.

The scale we are talking about here is huge. We are talking about at least 31 million individual disclosures of taxpayer information every year and hundreds of thousands a year after that.

This would be the third largest disclosure of taxpayer information for non-tax purposes in the history, second only to the Census and the Affordable Care Act.

It doesn't have to be this way. We have another option that pays for this bill but protects taxpayer information.

And why is that privacy so important? The IRS has more information about you than almost any other agency in the Federal Government. They know how many kids you have, how much money you make, whether you have a home office, you bought a hybrid car. They know how much money you donate; they know your marital status. That kind of information is valuable. Almost every Federal agency would like access to it.

More importantly, a lot of bad actors would like to have access to it. And out of this bill, these bad actors could have access for many years after you go to school. We know Watergate the hearings revealed a White House attorney who had tried to use IRS information to target political enemies. And administrations have tried to do this for farmers, unsuccessfully.

Congress recognized this vast amount of private information could be abused, and we acted to protect it. Those protections ensure taxpayer information is kept confidential unless it meets certain exemptions.

Over the years, we have added exemptions and we have deleted them, but every time Congress has carefully considered the cost and the consequences of those actions. But this bill's amendment is being rushed through the House without that appropriate care or consideration.

Today, when you file a form for a loan or a repayment or all that, you fill out that information, or you download the taxpayer information. That will be blocked. No more can you do that. So in the future, these millions of records will be out in the nether lands for years after you graduate from college. And as you know, once your data is out there—the horse is out of the barn—you can never get it back.

Mr. Speaker, so I rise today in opposition to this bill, basically to ask, "let's pause." Let's pause this play, which we all support, replace this privacy risk with another pay-for we can all agree on while more work is done in this measure.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I think this bill is all about making sure that we support consumer privacy and that we do it in a streamlined way. So the legislation in this bill would actually make this more secure for consumers.

And, again, I reiterate, the underlying legislation, the FAFSA Act, was passed out by the Republican majority and the Senate Finance Committee almost a year ago, and then passed the Senate by unanimous consent shortly after. So it is a truly bipartisan effort.

Currently, each year when verifying their income for an income-based repayment plan, students have to manually go into their FAFSA account and submit their IRS documents. They are submitting those documents. The FAFSA Act would create a more secure way for folks to have their IRS information be sent to the Department of Education for verification by having their data go directly. That is a more secure and streamlined process.

That streamlined process means that 8 to 9 million applicants who are currently unable to access their IRS data for their FAFSA applications for verification, that means this process will be automated and they would be able to move forward with going to school and receiving the support that they need.

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So, I strongly disagree with the concerns the gentleman raised. This is strengthening security, strengthening privacy.

Also, students and parent borrowers always have the opportunity to opt out of that transfer. They consent to it originally. They can opt out of that transfer, if they so wish, later on.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge folks to support this bill, which strengthens privacy and supports streamlining for parents and students.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Chief Sitting Bull said: "Let us put our minds together and see what life we can make for our children."

Now, Chief Sitting Bull has cast a long shadow in South Dakota and that general geographic area. His words are as true today as they were when he uttered them. And he is the namesake for one of the impressive, successful, hard-working Tribal colleges in South Dakota.

They are collectively serving and improving the lives of thousands of, largely, Native students, although, some White students as well. And the outcomes are fantastic. They really are changing lives. They work every single day, often in difficult geographic environments, often in difficult financial environments, to help students who are so often first-generation students take those important educational steps to find that pathway toward a more successful life.

This is worth investing in. I have been to these colleges. Over my 20 years in and out of the public sector, I have been to Oglala Lakota College, and I have been to Sitting Bull College and Sinte Gleska and Sisseton Wahpeton.

The names of these presidents—Vermillion, Azure, Bordeaux, and Shortbull—these are legends in the educational arena. Those leaders and their staffs are using these dollars to deploy this STEM education in a way that really works.

And we all know, Mr. Speaker, how important STEM education is. I suspect we all understand that 15 of the 20 fastest growing careers are in the STEM fields. They require advanced study in science, in mathematics. We understand that job growth over the course of the next 10 years in these STEM fields will be 100 percent higher than job growth in other fields.

Now, that is not in any way an attempt to minimize the importance of other types of education, of course; but, if we want to have students at historically Black colleges and Tribal universities and other minority-serving institutions be prepared to be a key part of this growing American economy, the FUTURE Act and the STEM education that it supports is critically important.

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

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I will add my testimony to that, a 40-year college professor at Bennett College in Greensboro, North Carolina, an HBCU, a fine HBCU, a women's college; and having done my studies at North Carolina A&T State University twice—my bachelor's and master's there—and knowing that North Carolina has more HBCUs than any other State, we are proud of that.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), who is also a member of the Education and Labor Committee and chair of the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5363, the FUTURE Act.

This bill will provide critical support to our Nation's minority-serving institutions by permanently reauthorizing mandatory funding for historically Black colleges and universities, Tribally controlled colleges and universities, and other minority-serving institutions. These schools serve an important role in expanding opportunities for African American students and historically unrepresented student populations.

Congress must do all we can to make sure these institutions have the resources they need to support their students, and I thank Representative ADAMS for her tireless leadership on this issue.

In addition to the critical support for the historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions, this bill will also allow for the secure—and I repeat, secure—direct transfer of taxpayer data from the IRS to the Department of Education to enroll and reenroll borrowers in income-driven repayment plans. This change will make a real difference for borrowers.

We know that borrowers with small loan balances are more likely to default than borrowers with six-figure debts. Those who owe less than \$10,000

are most likely to default, are less likely to have completed their degrees, and are often burdened by low incomes or unemployment.

I have heard from many borrowers in northwest Oregon who describe loan repayment as anxiety-inducing, daunting, and overwhelming; and I have heard from several constituents who faced financial consequences for missing the deadline to annually recertify their income for income-driven repayment plans.

This change will protect many borrowers from default by getting and keeping them in manageable, income-driven repayment plans. This bill will also remove burdensome paper requirements for borrowers who are totally and permanently disabled.

This has been a longtime priority of mine through the bipartisan SIMPLE Act, and I applaud my colleague, Representative DELBENE, for her leadership on the language included in the bill before us today.

Finally, I am pleased that this bill includes a much-needed increase in Pell grant funding.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this critical legislation when it comes to the floor, as we continue our work to make college more affordable and equitable for everyone.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in August, I was at Sitting Bull College, and I had an opportunity, over the course of half a day or so, to speak with the instructors, the professors, the administrators, and, most importantly, the students there. The stories of these students brought such a smile to my face.

If anybody is having a bad day, you have got to go to one of these Tribal colleges. You have got to hear from the students who are seeing the prospects for a better tomorrow improve every single day they sit in the classroom; to see these facilities, which are not the fanciest campuses in America, but are places where people with large hearts and with limited resources have built a center of learning and economic opportunity.

One student had had a very difficult life, and I asked her: So why do you persevere? Why are you here? Why are you doing homework late into the night so you can be prepared for class? Wouldn't it be easier to go do something else?

She said: Congressman JOHNSON, the life I have had isn't the life that I want to have. My children deserve better, and, sir, I am going to give it to them.

Hard work alone can only do so much. Hard work, when paired with education, can unlock the universe. This is happening in our country, and it is worth investing in.

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

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on either side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 11 minutes remaining. The gentleman from South Dakota has 9 minutes remaining.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the capable chair of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership in bringing this bill to the floor, and I want to thank all of my House and Senate colleagues who have worked diligently on this legislation.

Historically Black colleges and universities, Tribally controlled colleges and universities, and other minority-serving institutions play a significant role in expanding access to higher education for low-income students and students of color.

Collectively, they educate more than one-fourth of all undergraduates—nearly 6 million students—including many first-time college students and students from our Nation's most underserved communities.

Historically Black colleges and universities specifically make up less than 3 percent of colleges and universities, yet they produce almost 20 percent of all Black graduates, half of all Black professionals, and over a third of all Black STEM graduates.

Unfortunately, despite their outsized role in serving our Nation's most underserved students, HBCUs and MSIs have historically been underresourced compared to other institutions of higher education.

That is why, 3 months ago, the House unanimously passed the FUTURE Act, a proposal to provide vital funding for HBCUs and other MSIs. Regrettably, that funding had expired on September 30. This bill will restore that funding.

In fact, after careful negotiation and compromise, this bill we are voting on today does not just restore the guarantee of more than \$250 million a year for HBCUs and MSIs; it permanently authorizes that funding. It also facilitates stronger cooperation between the IRS and the Department of Education to simplify the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, or FAFSA, to make it easier for students to access student aid and repay their loans.

I want to note that, as mentioned, the FUTURE Act streamlines the income-driven repayment process for millions of Direct Loan borrowers.

For the 12.4 million borrowers with a Federal Family Education Loan, the loan from our old program that is winding down, this bill does not disturb the Treasury's authority to continue operating the data retrieval tool. This tool allows borrowers, including FFEL borrowers, to retrieve their own tax information for the purposes of certifying their income for an income-driven repayment plan.

Many FFEL borrowers are currently enrolled in income-driven repayment plans and rely on this existing tool

made available by the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Education. This legislation does not eliminate the authority for the data retrieval tool, and, indeed, we urge the Secretaries of Treasury and Education to maintain that tool to ensure that all FFEL borrowers, especially those whose loans are owned by the Department of Education, have streamlined access to manageable monthly payments.

Before I close, I would like to give special thanks to Chairman NEAL of the Ways and Means Committee for his dedication and hard work in negotiating to bring this bill to the floor. Thanks to his leadership, we are voting on a bill today that will expand access to both institutions of higher learning and student aid for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the FUTURE Act.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, just a short note about Congresswoman ADAMS.

I have the honor of serving with her on both the Education and Labor Committee as well as the Agriculture Committee, and, every time we have a committee hearing, I get an opportunity to see her hard work, her respect, her conscientiousness, her approach toward making this institution be the best that it can be. She has done yeoman's work in getting us to this point.

I would advise the Congresswoman as well as the Speaker that I have no further speakers and that I am prepared to close at the appropriate time, sir.

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

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks, and it is a real pleasure serving with him and working with him on this particular issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, today's bill, which I am pleased to cosponsor, accomplishes much good. While providing critical support for minority-serving institutions like Huston-Tillotson in Austin, it includes provisions from the bipartisan Student Aid Simplification Act, which I introduced earlier this year. It will assist students in all universities, and it is also mighty important to graduates repaying student debt.

I salute the chairman, Mr. SCOTT, for the work of his committee; College Forward and National College Access Network, who have worked with me on this for months; and, certainly, Senators MURRAY and ALEXANDER for moving this through the Senate.

Too many students find the current Free Application for Federal Student Aid, FAFSA, so complicated and the difficulty of getting all of the financial information required so demanding that they never complete the application. In fact, I was in San Antonio this past weekend. The completion rate there is a mere 35 percent. So \$2.6 billion in free money available for student

financial assistance goes unclaimed each year.

This bill will eliminate up to 22 FAFSA questions and require the Department of Education and IRS to work together and do some of the heavy lifting for the students by sharing the taxpayer information required for FAFSA completion. This means an increase in access to Pell grants and other educational opportunities, especially for first-time students whose parents may work multiple jobs.

And the provisions included from the bill that we introduced earlier this year will also eliminate problems that about 7 million students who graduated have faced in the annual recertification process for income-driven loans.

□ 1330

These are folks who may owe a lot, but they don't earn a lot. They include many teachers who have been kicked out of the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program for not recertifying each year. We eliminate that. These borrowers will now be protected from payment spikes.

We do all this through administrative simplification, through greater accuracy, so the bill actually raises the \$2.8 billion that we need for our minority-serving institutions.

When more students can access all the education that they are willing to work for, the students win, their families win, and our economy wins. Investing in our students is one of the best investments we can make, and investing in our minority-serving institutions means that opportunity is available for all.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5363, the FUTURE Act.

I thank all the Members of Congress, the Members of the Senate, the educational institutions, and the advocates who helped shepherd this legislation.

Under the FUTURE Act, MSIs will permanently receive the \$255 million they need for the next 10 years. Without this funding, schools would miss out on funding for STEM programs, academic counseling, and financial support for students in need.

This funding can be the difference between millions of students being able to afford college or attend college at all. This funding provides many students of color with the only opportunity they have ever had to enter fields where they are so often sorely underrepresented.

We must support these critical efforts by MSIs to help students complete their college degrees and diversify STEM careers.

Today, many students continue to leave STEM fields while in college, es-

pecially minority students. About 37 percent of Latino STEM students and 40 percent of Black STEM students will switch majors during college, compared to 29 percent of White STEM students. About 20 percent of Latino students and 26 percent of Black students will drop out before completing their STEM degrees.

By providing schools with a means to support their students, we can prevent these trends from continuing and help diversify all fields of study. It will help dismantle the lingering discrimination found in some career fields that these folks want to pursue.

When we diversify, we develop different perspectives, gather better talent, and become more competitive globally, and I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does three important things.

First, it invests in these historically Black colleges, Tribal colleges, and other minority-serving institutions we have been talking about, and the value proposition for those is clear. It is a great American success story.

The second important thing that the FUTURE Act does is invest in STEM education. We have talked a fair amount today about what an important and powerful engine that can be for economic growth within this country.

We have also talked a fair amount today about the third component of this bill, which is streamlining and modernizing this complicated Federal student aid system that costs American taxpayers real money. That streamlining will help.

Mr. Speaker, with that three-pronged value proposition, we have before us the FUTURE Act, which will continue this wonderful American investment in STEM education at these minority-serving institutions. I ask my colleagues to support the FUTURE Act.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for all of his work and his support. Let me again thank all of my colleagues who have helped to bring us to the precipice of solidifying a robust Federal investment into HBCUs and MSIs for all time. I thank Chairman NEAL and Representative DELBENE, as well as Chairman BOBBY SCOTT for his leadership every step of the way in this effort. I thank the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congresswoman KAREN BASS, and the chairs of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, Congressman JOAQUIN CASTRO and Congresswoman JUDY CHU. I thank the leadership of the House for making HBCUs and MSIs and the students they serve a priority for this body.

It is telling how important this issue is for the fate of our Nation that we are considering this measure in the midst of all that Congress has to do before the end of the year.

To the advocates, the United Negro College Fund, the Thurgood Marshall College Fund, and NAFEO, whose members have sent over 65,000 letters and made calls to Members of Congress, I hope we can let them know that while they have worked hard, their hard work has paid off.

Mr. Speaker, 8 million students from across America are counting on us today. They are counting on Congress to keep its promise.

In 2008, when mandatory funding language was first authorized in title III, this body approved the measure by a vote of 354-to-58. Congress in 2008 understood the importance of our HBCUs and MSIs and the educational opportunities that they specifically tailor to students who have traditionally been denied access to adequately funded schools throughout their lives. Congress understood how the program was needed to help these institutions fulfill their mission to assist students in meeting their goals. That fact remains true now more than ever.

Let's have a strong vote to pass FUTURE Act 2.0 out of this House today. Bring it to the Senate and send it to the President's desk so that our HBCUs and MSIs and their students can finally have certainty from their government and know that when Congress makes a promise to provide for their future, we mean what we say.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5363, 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. ARRINGTON. 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 748;

Adoption of House Resolution 748, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5363.

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. 729, TRIBAL COASTAL RESILIENCY ACT

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. 748) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 729) to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize grants to Indian Tribes to further achievement of Tribal coastal zone objectives, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 188, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 657]

YEAS—226

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

Smith (WA)	Titus	Veasey
Soto	Tlaib	Vela
Spanberger	Tonko	Velázquez
Speier	Torres (CA)	Visclosky
Stanton	Torres Small	Waters
Stevens	(NM)	Watson Coleman
Suozzi	Trahan	Welch
Swalwell (CA)	Trone	Wexton
Takano	Underwood	Wild
Thompson (CA)	Van Drew	Wilson (FL)
Thompson (MS)	Vargas	Yarmuth

NAYS—188

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

NOT VOTING—16

Aderholt	Hunter	Sensenbrenner
Brown (MD)	Lesko	Serrano
Carter (TX)	Lieu, Ted	Simpson
Clarke (NY)	Marchant	Wasserman
Gabbard	Meuser	Schultz
Gooden	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1407

Messrs. WILSON of South Carolina and CRENSHAW changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 226, nays 189, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 658]

YEAS—226

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

NAYS—189

Abraham	Bacon	Bilirakis
Allen	Baird	Bishop (NC)
Amash	Balderson	Bost
Amodei	Banks	Brady
Armstrong	Barr	Brooks (AL)
Arrington	Bergman	Brooks (IN)
Babin	Biggs	Buchanan

Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler

NOT VOTING—15

Aderholt
Bishop (UT)
Brown (MD)
Carter (TX)
Gabbard
Gooden

□ 1417

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.

FOSTERING UNDERGRADUATE TALENT BY UNLOCKING RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5363) to reauthorize mandatory funding programs for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions, 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 gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) 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 319, nays 96, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 659]

YEAS—319

Abraham
Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españat

Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib

NAYS—96

Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Cheney
Cloud
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fulcher
Gaetz

NOT VOTING—15

Aderholt
Brown (MD)
Gabbard
Gooden
Hunter
Lieu, Ted

□ 1427

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, for personal reasons, I missed the first vote series today. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 657, “nay” on rollcall No. 658, and “yea” on rollcall No. 659.

TRIBAL COASTAL RESILIENCY ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous materials on H.R. 729.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 748 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in

the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 729.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1430

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 729) to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize grants to Indian Tribes to further achievement of Tribal coastal zone objectives, and for other purposes, with Ms. PINGREE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in the resolution and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, today I am truly honored to bring to the floor a bipartisan bill championed by many colleagues from throughout the country and many individuals and organizations passionately committed to our oceans, lakes, and coastlines and to the ecosystems, communities, and economies that depend on them.

I especially want to recognize my colleagues who introduced and advocated the measures that are incorporated in this bill: Representatives KILMER, HUFFMAN, WITTMAN, QUIGLEY, PALLONE, PINGREE, NORTON, CARBAJAL, RUPPERSBERGER, and YOUNG.

This bill consolidates 10 bipartisan bills, cosponsored by a total of 24 of my minority colleagues, that tackle the crisis and challenge of our time: climate change.

Climate change, of course, knows no partisan, country, or other manmade boundaries. It indiscriminately threatens us all, but it is especially insidious as it applies to our world's oceans, lakes, and coastlines.

Earlier this year, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change issued a special report on ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate, making crystal clear that our oceans and coasts are under mortal threat.

Over 40 percent of Americans live in coastal counties right on our oceans and lakes. These communities not only account for nearly half of our U.S. gross domestic product, but they are on the front lines of climate change and need resources today to help prepare for and respond to the effects of

climate change, including flooding, sea level rise, severe weather, coastal erosion, and changing water conditions that affect ecosystems and fish populations.

They need help, and as we help them, we help all of us. We know from a generation of data now that every dollar invested in predisaster mitigation saves at least \$6 in recovery costs. H.R. 729 includes bipartisan measures that will do this in four ways.

First, it will improve coastal resilience and economic enhancement by making several important updates to the Coastal Zone Management Act, a then-revolutionary law from 1972 to establish a partnership between the Federal Government and coastal and Great Lakes States. It will also help communities implement climate-resilient living shoreline projects that use natural materials to protect communities and ecosystems instead of hard or armored walls and infrastructure that we know are less effective.

Second, it will reinforce fish habitat conservation and fisheries research. It will also authorize steady funding for the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct science and research activities to support fishery management in the Great Lakes and to restore the loss of basic fishery science capabilities and accelerate implementation of new technology.

Third, recognizing that responsible management of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes relies on robust data, this bill will reauthorize the integrated coastal and ocean observation system and, for the first time, formally authorize the digital coast partnership, both of which are led by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Finally, H.R. 729 will update the National Sea Grant College Program to ensure the United States has a strong marine and coastal science and policy workforce so that we can continue to develop smart policy solutions in the future.

This bipartisan bill is supported by a plethora of diverse organizations across our country, including the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, the Teddy Roosevelt Conservation Project, the American Sportfishing Association, and Ocean Conservancy.

It won't, in and of itself, solve climate change. That takes a much larger, more focused, and deliberate international effort. But it will move our Federal policy into the present and the future as to what risks arise for our oceans, lakes, and coasts and their communities, and this bill is an imperative step in the difficult process we face.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues' support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, December 6, 2019.

Chairman RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2405, the "National Sea Grant College Program Amendments Act of 2019," which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources on April 30, 2019.

In the interest of expedience in the consideration of H.R. 2405 the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology will waive formal consideration of the bill. This is, however, not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Science Committee over the subject matter contained in H.R. 2405 or similar legislation.

Thank you for agreeing to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record. Thank you for your cooperation on this legislation.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science,
Space, and Technology.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, December 9, 2019.

Chairwoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: In recognition of the goal of expediting consideration of H.R. 2405, the "National Sea Grant College Program Amendments Act of 2019," which was referred solely to the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Natural Resources appreciates the decision by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology ("Science Committee") not to pursue its request for a sequential referral of the bill as to any provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Science Committee.

The Committee on Natural Resources acknowledges this action with the mutual understanding that, in doing so, the Science Committee does not waive any future jurisdictional claims over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee on Natural Resources agrees to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record.

I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair, Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, as we approach this particular piece of legislation, there are other issues that seem to be floating around at this time of year that seem to have sucked all the air out of Congress. Everyone seems to be talking about impeachment instead of this stuff. But I realize it is important for the majority party to try and give the illusion that we are actually doing something, and, therefore, we have this bill before us.

If this bill is indeed the vision that the majority party wants to say is their way of helping climate control or helping the costs and the betterment of our seas and oceans, if this is their philosophy, if this is their vision, and if this is their new, really big and giant kind of really cool thing that they are

going to bring out here as their statement of what is going to happen, then they ought to be embarrassed in some way.

This bill is like getting that Christmas package, and once you tear off all the pretty wrapping paper and the satin bows, Madam Chair, you will realize, and Americans will realize, this piece of legislation is an empty box. There is nothing there.

There are 10 bills that we have here. Three would actually qualify to go as suspensions. We have no qualms with those. But it is certainly not groundbreaking new ideas that are coming up here.

In fact, one of those bills is the one from Mr. KILMER. He has a great bill. It has one small problem with it that could create a problem in the future, and there was a Democrat amendment that was proposed to the Rules Committee which would be a perfect solution.

Unfortunately, of all the 29-plus amendments the Rules Committee decided to make in order, the one that actually fixes something that we would support, they decided not to make that in order. It is great. It is marvelous. We will try to fix it over in the Senate side.

Of the other bills, four of them do absolutely nothing. In fact, the testimony we had in committee on those bills was they are presently being done by the status quo. The agency said in their testimony that they have the power and the authority to do this already. The only thing you are going to add by combining these extra bills, Madam Chair, is simply a \$1.4 billion cost increase to it.

There are four of these bills that have no Senate counterpart, which means we can pass them over here, but they are going nowhere in the Senate.

So, once again, this is simply a lost opportunity to do something when we have so many significant issues. In fact, in the Rules Committee last night, they mentioned some of the things we need to do before next Friday, like the NDAA, which should have been done in September; or the USMCA, which was ready to go in August; or the funding bill that we need to do, which we should have had done by June; or even the backlog maintenance bill that Mr. KILMER and I have, which has 330 sponsors and cosponsors and still has yet to have a vote on this floor.

Those actually solve problems. They do something. But we are not scheduling that stuff. So we are sitting here with this illusion of coming up with something.

Some of these bills will make amendments to the Coastal Zone Management Act, an act that was signed into law by Richard Nixon, which gives the Democrats kind of an ironic sense of humor in actually doing that kind of amendment in the atmosphere of this particular time period.

Then we also have a whole bunch of amendments that were made in order.

Four of those 29 amendments are actually bills that other people have proposed.

Since nothing is really being done in the legislative process here, this seems to be like the only game in town, so why not add your bill on to it?

We saw the same thing happening on the NDAA when we did several things that were in the purview of our committee that were added to that bill having nothing to do with the military, but it was the only thing going in town, so add your bill on top of it.

Of those bills, three of them had absolutely no hearings whatsoever; they are just new. They have been added on here, and we are going to try and do this and bypass the entire system which is supposed to be the way you actually do legislating in this body.

One of them did have a hearing. Unfortunately, it was last Congress when we were in charge. I guess that is close enough for government work here.

But the problem that we do simply have is that there are so many potential problems with this bill.

Now, two of these bills that have been added to this have some specific issues which we will talk about in the course of the discussion that we have around the bill: one of them dealing with, once again, whether a city is the same thing as a State for coastal management planning; one of them will be dealing with some of the programs that are going to be mandatory under this particular folderol of legislation that has been kind of cobbled together as if this were a good, bright, and comprehensive approach to try and solve problems in America.

Madam Chair, I don't want to be too critical because I realize one of these bills in here is yours. At the same time, this package of bills is not a great idea; it is not grand philosophy; and it doesn't solve anything. In fact, for the majority of it, you already have the power to do it. You don't need this stuff in here. There are better ways of doing it, and this is certainly not one of those ways.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), who is the introducer of the bill in chief.

Mr. KILMER. Madam Chair, I thank my friend from Hawaii for yielding time.

Madam Chair, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act, a package of 10 bipartisan bills that will make significant strides to address the critical challenges our coastal communities face as a direct result of climate change and sea level rise.

Madam Chair, this is Taholah, the lower village of the Quinault Indian Nation. This photo doesn't show someone canoeing on a river or on a lake. It shows someone canoeing through the streets of their village after seawater flooded the area during a storm.

Far too often and far too many times, we have seen more severe storms and rising sea levels threaten communities like this. In my region, we have seen it in La Push, where the Quileute Tribal School is in the cross-hairs of a rising ocean.

We have seen coastal challenges threaten public safety, public access, and cultural landmarks for these Tribes and others, including the Hoh and Makah Tribes. These communities are seeing the impact of climate change right now.

Breached seawalls, persistent flooding, mold damage, tsunami threats, and coastal erosion put homes at risk. They put schools serving Tribal youth at risk and community centers serving elders at risk, not to mention important cultural sites that date back generations.

Unfortunately, these threats from changing landscapes and weather events can't be adequately addressed by Tribal governments alone because they don't have the resources. While the Federal Government has resources to help coastal communities, there is no ability under current law to make direct applications for this funding.

Madam Chair, I grew up on the Olympic Peninsula. I have seen, firsthand, challenges faced by coastal communities; and, today, in the face of these threats, with this bill, we say that we are not going to tell these communities that they are on their own, because today's proposal includes my bill, the Tribal Coastal Resiliency Act, which aims to uphold Tribal sovereignty by modernizing NOAA's Coastal Zone Management grant program to allow Tribal governments to directly compete for these grants instead of requiring them to petition States to prioritize these projects.

□ 1445

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. KILMER. This is about helping communities that face more severe storms and increased flooding in my region and around the country. This is about the Federal Government upholding its trust responsibility. This is about making a difference for coastal communities.

Madam Chair, let's pass this bill and help our communities.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield 4 minutes to gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the gentleman for the time.

Madam Chair, the package before us represents the misguided partisan nature of this majority infecting everything Congress touches. This package highlights the real lost opportunities before us because of the majority's insistence on impeachment all the time.

The Democrats have rallied and promised real sweeping policies to create jobs, address our trade challenges, tackle our national energy needs, and fight wildfires. Yet, they have been so consumed with attacking our President and impeachment that they have nothing to show for it.

So to save face, Speaker PELOSI loaded up her giant jumbo jet, wasted taxpayer dollars gallivanting around Spain to simply talk about climate change. This coming week, she has scheduled a series of bills on the House floor in the name of “combating climate change” that are actually re-treads of programs that are already authorized and actions that are already being taken by the Federal Government.

H.R. 729 is clear proof that the Democrats have no agenda and have no plan other than to impeach President Trump. Most of the bills included in this package before us today duplicate existing authority that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA, already has under the Coastal Zone Management Act, CZMA. Also, under Tribal CZMA, living shoreline and climate change, NOAA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have for fishery research and management, like the Great Lakes fishery, or NOAA has for Digital Coast data platforms. This package represents deeply misguided priorities based off misguided efforts.

Now, let's start with the premise that we need to designate a city, a non-coastal city, as a participating member of the Coastal Zone Management Act. Why would we declare the District of Columbia a “coastal city” and give them veto power over Federal actions affecting its coastal zone, once it develops an approved coastal zone management program? Political partisan power.

What does this threaten?

What happens when the District of Columbia expresses concerns with the impacts of expanded Federal operations at Naval Station Norfolk? What happens when the Federal Government wants to expand the Wilson Bridge and I-495? Does D.C. get veto authority? This bill could grant them that authority.

Next, let's be clear, the loan guarantee program under the Working Waterfront program will simply put the American taxpayer on the hook for local defaults with little or no adequate oversight.

While the National Sea Grant Program is popular among coastal members, this bill establishes a mandatory fellowship program that provides free graduate students to staff, and, yes, Democratic congressional offices, at taxpayer expense.

Finally, according to the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, the cumulative cost of this package to the American taxpayers would be upwards of \$1.4 billion over the authorized periods, with the potential for an additional cost of \$292 million outside of

the authorized windows. Yet, here we are with massive new authorizations in the bill package that are unnecessary, and like all things in this Congress, are much higher than current levels of spending.

The agencies responsible for carrying out most of this legislation stated that it can do, and is doing, most of these functions under current law.

So why are we here? To create giant authorization slush funds that future Democratic Congresses working with future Democratic Presidents will have available to funnel money to their schemes to combat climate change. We should reject this package before us. We should pass the USMCA. We should focus on infrastructure permitting and reforming the way we approve major projects in this country to create jobs and move America forward.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY).

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 729, which includes the text of my bill, the Great Lakes Fishery Research Authorization Act.

The Great Lakes hold 18 percent of the world's fresh water supply, and over 35 million people depend on the lakes for drinking water, recreation, fish and wildlife-related activities, industrial water supply, and commercial navigation.

The Lakes support more than 1.5 million jobs and generate \$62 billion in wages. Of those jobs, more than 50,000 are directly sustained by the Great Lakes' \$7 billion fishing industry.

The Great Lakes Science Center has field operations in 5 of the 8 Great Lake States and owns and operates a fleet of large research vessels that monitor the Lakes and the fishery to ensure that these crucial ecosystems stay healthy and productive.

The Center is the only agency that conducts multi-jurisdictional, lake-wide scientific assessments in the Lakes, and is crucial for protecting and preserving this incredible resource and economic driver.

Due to the unique governance structure of the Great Lakes, where there is no Federal water, NOAA, which normally manages fishery science, has no jurisdiction, and GLSC falls under the umbrella of the USGS.

Unfortunately, unlike coastal fishery management agencies, the GLSC has had to piece together funding from the USGS base appropriation since it has no formal authorization or dedicated line item. It has been forced to cobble together funding from three or four different sources within USGS every year, and as a result, has lagged far behind its peers in introducing 21st century technology to properly and effectively monitor the Lakes. In fact, its funding has even been raided and diverted to other projects, including to fossil fuel extraction research.

The Great Lakes Fishery and Research Authorization Act would fix this problem and give the GLSC the

dedicated funding it needs. This bipartisan bill, which, I will add, has more Republican than Democratic cosponsors, will correct the authorization and funding deficiencies in a transparent manner and in a way that puts the Great Lakes on par with other maritime environments in the Nation.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, even though this is another wonderful program that already has three different agencies that do the same thing and they have the authority to do it, in the Christmas spirit—maybe the gentleman from Michigan will find the error of his ways—in the Christmas spirit, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

Mr. UPTON. Madam Chair, I thank my good friend and I thank, too, Mr. QUIGLEY, who just spoke, as the two of us are the bipartisan sponsors of the Great Lakes Fisheries Authorization Act, and we are glad that it is part of this package.

And I rise, obviously, in support, Madam Chair, today for this package of bills to help protect our coast and the Great Lakes.

You know, in the southwest there is a saying, “Don't mess with Texas.” Well, as one that grew up on the shores of Lake Michigan, there is a saying that we have, too, “Don't mess with the Great Lakes.”

This issue is deeply personal. It is one of great importance to the Nation. Our Great Lakes hold 18 percent of the world's fresh water supply, covers some 9,000 miles of shoreline, and this helps generate over \$7 billion a year in sport and commercial fishing industry alone. This bill would authorize the U.S. Geological Survey Great Lakes Science Center to conduct science and research activities to support fishery management decisions in the Great Lakes.

Funds are going to be used to restore the loss of basic fishery science capabilities, accelerate the development of invasive species controls and the restoration of native species, and implement advanced autonomous and remote sensing technologies. Current authorizations for the U.S. Geological Survey Great Lakes Science Center is confusing and funding is often piecemeal. In the past, the funds have been diverted to other unrelated purposes and disrupted ongoing research. That has got to change.

With dedicated funding and clear authorization, the U.S. Geological Survey Great Lakes Science Center will, in fact, be able to better ensure the health of the Great Lakes ecosystem. This is going to help enhance our coastal resilience, restore fish habitat, and protect our important coastal economies.

I support the legislation.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN), the chair of the Natural Resources Committee Subcommittee on Water, Oceans and Wildlife.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Chair, it is great to follow those warm, bipartisan remarks from my friend from Michigan, because, after all, even though you wouldn't know it from the ranking member's remarks, we are here to consider a package of bipartisan bills that provide commonsense, science-based solutions for issues facing our coastal communities. These bills reflect putting aside our differences and looking at the facts for the sake of our constituents in coastal economies around this country.

Last week, I attended the U.N. Climate Conference in Madrid. We were focused on international action on climate change, and specifically, the role of the oceans.

Because of climate change, coastal cities will be devastated from sea-level rise, and commercial fisheries could be either totally collapsed or moved beyond the reach of our coastal communities, all in my children's lifetimes.

So, yes, adaptation and mitigation will be costly, but the cost of doing nothing is exponentially higher. And the cost of inaction continues to increase every day that special interests concerned with keeping the status quo are put ahead of our oceans, our coasts, and future generations.

Now, this package of bills will provide tools and resources coastal communities need to prepare for the impacts of climate change and to protect local economies.

One section is based on my bill, the National Sea Grant College Program Amendments Act. It updates the Sea Grant program to better respond to the needs of the coastal communities through research, education, and extension programs. It also helps develop the coastal and marine research and policy workforce that our country needs to respond to these challenges.

Reauthorizing this important program is critical. To date, the program has improved the resilience of 462 coastal communities. It has also been an incredibly successful program in terms of leveraging Federal resources with State and local funds to meet the growing needs of these communities.

Last year, Sea Grant's work supported over 7,000 jobs, over 1,500 businesses, and it resulted in \$624 million in economic benefits. This program consistently has bipartisan support because of its effectiveness and importance to communities around this country.

So, again, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE).

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, even though it has been said, you have already read it in some reports from the chairs of the committee of jurisdiction as well as the committee that could have sequential referral of this, that they approve adding some of the amendments we are going to be talking about later into this package. I think the same thing is actually having a

hearing and allowing members of those committees to have their will and say something.

The process is not to allow the chairman to determine what bills will or will not be added—what bills will or will not be. It is to allow the members of the committee to have that kind of input, and this process is eliminating that kind of input.

Madam Chair, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK). He knows more about this issue than the rest of us on the floor combined.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this measure. A collection of minor, flawed bills was presented to our Subcommittee on Water, Oceans and Wildlife a few months ago, and instead of correcting the flaws, they have simply been repackaged and rebranded as a landmark climate change bill.

The net result is the climate is going to continue to change and our country will be about \$1.5 billion a year poorer for it.

Take, for example, H.R. 1023 included in this package, it creates a new Federal fishery monitoring program for the Great Lakes Basin. Well, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service already conduct similar fishery studies right now. Instead, this bill would task an agency that has little experience in fishery, science, and management, the U.S. Geological Survey, to do basically the same thing.

And this is especially baffling since we are currently paying NOAA some \$28 million a year for ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes research, and another \$2.9 million for interjurisdictional fisheries grants, which could be used for Great Lakes management and science.

Another measure is H.R. 2405, this reauthorizes NOAA's Sea Grant Program, bumping it \$10 million higher than currently appropriated, and then increasing that authorization by nearly 5 percent annually thereafter. This program is one that the President rightly sought to eliminate in his budget in order to free up funding for NOAA to complete its most important core functions.

Another bill in this package purports to modernize and enhance the Coastal Zone Management Act. This is my favorite. What it actually does is to place the seaside resort of Washington, D.C., into the Coastal Zone Management Act. Now, I don't deny that Washington is a world-class swamp, but it is not a coastal community, and placing it in a coastal zone doesn't make it one. What it does do is to rob legitimate coastal communities of funding and influence, and it opens the door to further encroachments as more and more inland cities seek to claim coastal zone status.

Another measure thrown into this package is H.R. 3115. This bill, which never had a hearing and was rushed

through markup, costs over \$631 million and inserts Federal priorities into coastal zone management, which counters the CZMA's original intention of assessing coastal management needs according to the unique and diverse conditions and desires of the communities along our coast.

□ 1500

Another measure thrown into this package is H.R. 1314, which reauthorizes the Integrated Ocean Observing System. Now, this system is good. It provides data to coastal communities and local fishermen on weather conditions. It is critical. So far, so good.

But then it follows up on very good public policy with very bad fiscal policy by providing open, limitless authorization of funds for the program. It should be amended to set specific authorization limits, as Senate versions of the measure have done.

Madam Chair, I fail to see how this package would provide new benefits to coastal States other than, apparently, the coastal community of Washington, D.C. Further, NOAA already does most of the work that this package claims to authorize. This is duplicative and wasteful of our resources at a time when the Nation is running dangerously high deficits.

And, as I said, it is going to require another \$1.4 billion of Federal spending; that is about \$11 from the earnings of every family in the country. I think that is an expensive press release for something that does so little that we are not already doing.

And, with that, I would ask that the bill be rejected.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a valued member of our Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Chair, Americans depend on their oceans. In Lowcountry, the ocean drives our tourism economy and is integral to who we are, which is why we need bold action to protect our coastal communities from the growing threats of sea level rise and storms, increasing both in frequency and severity.

H.R. 729 is an important step in this direction and will empower coastal communities to better prepare for and respond to our rapidly changing coastlines. It will promote development of climate-resilient shorelines that protect our coasts from storms and improve fish and wildlife habitats. It will shore up working waterfronts, which face their own challenges caused by a changing environment.

H.R. 729 will be a lifeline to our coastal communities at a time when they need it most, and I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this critical legislation.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Chair, there is a reason that the Digital Coast Act is bipartisan and bicameral: We all have a stake in protecting our shorelines.

Our country's 95,000 miles of shoreline—not just our oceans, but our rivers, streams, and lakes—are home to more than 42 percent of our country's population and millions of businesses that supply most of our gross domestic product.

Unfortunately, current coastal maps and geospatial data are woefully inadequate, outdated, or even nonexistent.

My bill, the Digital Coast Act, which is part of this package, will allow professionals at NOAA to begin a comprehensive mapping process of our Nation's fragile shorelines.

Coastal communities will be able to use the data to better prepare for storms, manage floods, restore ecosystems, and plan smarter developments near America's coasts, harbors, ports, and shorelines.

NOAA will train decisionmakers at the local and State level on how to use the datasets to answer questions about storm surge, erosion, and water level trends. The data will also be available on NOAA's website for free and easy public access, so every citizen can leverage the expertise of the Federal Government.

Every day, planners in our hometowns are asking questions, such as, what is the storm surge in this community, how much is the bluff going to erode, or what are the water level trends at the marina where we want to build a new dock?

I represent Maryland, home of the Chesapeake Bay, which provides \$1 trillion to the economies of its watershed. So, protecting the shores of the bay means protecting jobs.

The bill's Republican cosponsor, Mr. DON YOUNG, represents Alaska, a State with 44,000 miles of coastline. There, they rely on their shipping channels for goods from the lower 48 States. They need mapping for search and rescue operations and to support the fishing industry, which is their largest private-sector employer.

The Digital Coast Act will arm local planners and managers with the high-tech data they need to make smart decisions and investments that could save people's lives.

In addition to the bill's Republican cosponsor, Congressman YOUNG, I would like to thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member BISHOP for their hard work on this package, even though I understand Ranking Member BISHOP has some issues. And I also would like to thank Senators TAMMY BALDWIN and LISA MURKOWSKI for championing the bill in the Senate.

I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman from Maryland. He has got a good bill. It should be a suspension. We wouldn't even ask for a vote for it. There is nothing wrong that.

Mr. KILMER's H.R. 729 is a good, decent bill. What is so sad is the Democrats have decided to take these two decent bills that should be suspensions and hold them as hostage to tack a whole bunch of other really crappy stuff on with them as well, and that is the sad part of this.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding the time.

I rise today in support of the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act, H.R. 729. I also rise as a proud Floridian and as the chair of the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis. Our select committee is tasked with developing a climate action plan in the coming months.

Communities across America are grappling with the rising costs of the climate crisis. Here in Congress, we are working to be good partners with our neighbors and communities back home and provide the tools they need to take care of America's diverse and vital coastal communities.

That is why, last month, I visited two of my colleagues in south Florida, Congresswoman DONNA SHALALA and Congresswoman DEBBIE MUCARSEL-POWELL—they are in the Florida Keys and Miami Beach—to see how their communities are responding to climate change. Here we are with Lad Akins of the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation. They are doing a lot, but we have to do more.

Across the Keys and Miami Beach, and all across this great country, local officials are taking bold action to adapt to sea level rise and make their communities more resilient, but they need our help.

That is why Congress must ramp up bold climate legislation, like this bill, which includes 10 separate measures to help coastal communities become more resilient.

One of these bills will create a grant program for coastal communities to create living shorelines. Another will expand the use of climate data, which is so vital to determining how we are going to mitigate and how we are going to adapt.

This Congress will continue to act on the climate crisis. Next spring, our select committee will release a bold climate action plan, which will serve as a roadmap for committees to take additional action.

But Chairman GRIJALVA and the Natural Resources Committee are ahead of the game, and I want to thank him and his committee members and professional staff for their deep commitment to America and the places we hold dear as we work to tackle the rising cost of climate.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. KEVIN HERN) so he can

once again explain how there are three good bills in this package and a whole lot of other bad ones.

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, as we heard in the Rules Committee debate yesterday, this package of bills before us is the first major package put forth by House Democrats to solve the climate crisis that we hear about daily.

Many House Democrats ran their last elections on the platform of putting forth real, tangible solutions to this situation. Unfortunately, they have not lived up to those promises and are letting their constituents down with this package.

As Ranking Member BISHOP mentioned, this package is a hodgepodge of provisions that reinstate current Federal authorities, all to the tune of nearly 1.4 billion taxpayer dollars.

Let's examine just a few of the provisions in this bill:

Section 102 authorizes a Living Shoreline Grant Program. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, "The agency currently provides financial and technical assistance to coastal communities for the use of living shorelines through existing programs." CBO estimates that this provision will cost American taxpayers \$300 million.

Section 103 authorizes the Working Waterfronts Grant Program. According to NOAA, "Under the CZMA, coastal States have the discretion to use funding for many of the purposes that would be addressed by the Working Waterfronts Grant Program." The CBO estimates this provision will cost American taxpayers upwards of \$23 million.

Section 106 authorizes coastal climate change adaptation planning and preparedness grants. According to NOAA, under the CZMA, coastal States already have the discretion to use funding to develop and implement adaptation plans. CBO estimates that this provision will cost American taxpayers upwards of \$114 million.

Subtitle A of title II authorizes the National Fish Habitat Conservation Through Partnerships program, at a cost to American taxpayers of nearly \$40 million. Supporters of this provision have stated its great success, which is very true. However, this program has been successfully leveraging Federal and State funds since 2006, all under existing Federal funding. That leads me to question why we are now authorizing an additional \$40 million for something that we have already been spending on since 2006.

Ultimately, this package is a deceitful attempt to act on climate policy. Democrats have promised sweeping policy reforms and under-delivered in a major way. I would urge my colleagues to oppose this misguided legislation.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise to support H.R. 729.

I thank Congressman CASE for yielding to me and call attention to the

Great Lakes Fishery Research Authorization Act, which authorizes the U.S. Geological Service Science Center for the Great Lakes and commend Congressman QUIGLEY for his hard work on the legislation.

This service protects the Great Lakes Fishery from voracious, destructive, invasive species that threaten the integrity of our entire Great Lakes system.

Today, in our district, the Geological Service is leading the charge to identify and contain grass carp, a pernicious invasive whose population threatens to explode but for the work of the Federal science agencies.

Every day, our country sits in neutral with inadequate direction to the Geological Service we allow invasive species to undermine the multibillion-dollar Great Lakes Fishery.

The Great Lakes have come a long way since the Cuyahoga River caught fire 60 years ago and since has healed, but we have a long way to go.

With this authorization, the Geological Service will be able to conduct deepwater ecosystem science to help us better understand fish movement and behavior; and, for my district, which contains the most productive, shallowest, and warmest \$7 billion fishery of the Great Lakes, the western basin of Lake Erie, the service's work protects the region's priceless ecological and economic future.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 729.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), the chair of the full Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, last week, I was honored to attend the United Nations Climate Change Conference with Speaker PELOSI and my Democratic colleagues in Congress.

That conference focused on the urgent need to prevent climate change from destroying our oceans. The consensus is clear: Oceans across the planet are already being damaged, and coastal communities everywhere are hurting.

At the conference, we were asked how we plan to respond to the climate crisis. We could either plan now and build a sustainable future or delay and pay a very, very heavy price. To me, that was an easy choice.

While we need to end our dependence on fossil fuels, we also need to plan for the impacts we already know are coming for millions of Americans.

This package of bills does that. Forty percent of Americans live in coastal counties. From fishing to shipping to recreation and tourism, American jobs depend on healthy, resilient coasts. These communities need the tools to protect themselves.

We need to support our coastal communities in their adaptation and resilience planning, especially indigenous and disadvantaged communities that are often most at risk. We need to sup-

port all these communities and fund adaptation and coastal planning that will protect these communities and their ways of life.

This bipartisan package, led by Members from across the country and across the aisle, will help communities on the front lines of climate change prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change that endanger livelihoods, communities, and ecosystems.

I commend the many sponsors on this important work and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 729.

□ 1515

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding. I thank Chairman GRIJALVA for his work on this committee, and I thank the ranking member even though we don't seem to agree on too much about this bill.

I rise today in support of H.R. 729, which includes my bipartisan bill to protect America's working waterfronts at a time when environmental pressures and rapid development threaten their future. More than 30,000 Mainers rely on marine-related industries for their livelihoods. Yet out of 5,000 miles of coastline, just 20 miles of workable waterfront remain in our State.

Coastal communities across the country are feeling that same squeeze. Further reducing our usable coastline will adversely impact everything from aquaculture and boatbuilding to coastal tourism and commercial fishing.

My bill will help to reverse this disturbing nationwide trend of shrinking waterfronts. It will protect jobs and preserve the character of coastal communities. It establishes a working waterfronts grant program and a 5-year loan fund pilot program for waterfront preservation. It sets up a task force within the Department of Commerce to identify and prioritize critical needs for the Nation's working waterfronts.

Through the task force, the bill will also help communities identify and mitigate the impacts of the climate crisis. At a time when 42 percent of Americans live in coastal communities, this task force is not only a vital planning measure for today, it will support the generations who will follow us.

For 8 years, House leadership on the other side stalled critical initiatives like this one to address the climate crisis. The scope and severity of this crisis require comprehensive action. Though my bill addresses just one small piece, it will make all the difference for communities in my State and across the country.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of working waterfronts and vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 90 seconds to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act, which includes legislation to improve ocean data collection and information sharing between Federal agencies and coastal observation partners.

Our coastal communities rely on accurate ocean data and monitoring for information about ocean acidification, harmful algal blooms and hypoxia forecasting, tsunami preparedness, navigation, and port security.

I worked with my fellow co-chair of the House Oceans Caucus, DON YOUNG, to reintroduce the Integrated Coastal Ocean Observing System Act, which is included in this bill and will allow the Integrated Ocean Observing System to strengthen its work using satellites, buoys, underwater gliders, and tide gauges to deliver accurate and continuous data on our oceans and coasts.

Mapping the ocean floor is expected to be a top priority as the United Nations' Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development begins in 2021. We must strengthen investments in the Integrated Ocean Observing System and ocean monitoring so we can meaningfully contribute to these efforts.

I thank my colleague from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for his leadership on this issue, and I thank Chairman GRIJALVA for his support. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Madam Chair, one of the things that the other side has been talking about is how we need a vision and need to plan for the future, which is true. The only problem is that the stuff we have before us isn't it. This is a collection of minor programs that already exist and changing them in ways that sometimes make no difference but sometimes have some negative counterpoints.

There is one bill that was just talked about here that if there is a default on that bill, all of the sudden now, the Federal Government is on the hook to pay for that. It was never that way before.

Those are minor changes that if we were handling these bills separately, if they were actually being done in an appropriate way, we could talk about those minor changes in there. But once you put them all together in a package with a couple of really good things to lead the way, everything kind of falls in place.

Let me give you another example. One of the issues that comes in the folder of bills that are underneath this is the Sea Grant Fellowship Program, which is currently discretionary. This bill would make it mandatory. Sounds kind of nice.

The program places fellows in the executive branch. We have no problem with that whatsoever, but what this bill would do, one of the things in the weeds of this concoction of bills that has been cobbled together, is it would use taxpayer dollars to supply free staff for Members of Congress. That concept is just plain wrong.

The underlying program is not bad. Reauthorizing is not bad. That one change in there is wrong. If we were doing these bill-by-bill, talking about them one-by-one instead of trying to add them all together in a big package of nothing, if we were dealing with that, we could be talking about those specific issues and making those kinds of decisions.

That is the way legislation ought to be done. This is not the way legislation ought to be done.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Madam Chair, I thank my good friend for yielding, and I want to assure the ranking member that the program I am discussing does not already exist, but it should.

I rise today to express my strong support for the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act, which includes the text of my bill, the District of Columbia Flood Prevention Act of 2019. I thank my friend Natural Resources Committee chair RAÚL GRIJALVA and Water, Oceans, and Wildlife Subcommittee chair JARED HUFFMAN for including my bill in this legislation.

This legislation would amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to include the Nation's capital in the definition of "coastal state." Our bill would correct an apparent oversight in the omission of the District of Columbia from the CZMA and would make the District eligible to receive Federal coastal zone management funding, including flood mitigation and prevention funds for the Nation's capital.

Importantly, the District is located on two rivers, the Anacostia and the Potomac, which are tidally influenced and show tangible salt water effects and fish and are a part of an intertidal zone existing between high and low maritime tides. D.C. has suffered substantial coastal floods in the past and has also experienced numerous instances of riverine and interior flooding, such as the massive flood of 2006, which flooded Constitution Avenue and caused millions of dollars in damage to the National Archives, the Internal Revenue Service, and other Federal buildings.

Despite these factors, D.C. was omitted from the list of eligible States and territories in the CZMA. The oversight probably occurred because the CZMA was passed in 1972 before the District achieved home rule. Because territories are included in the definition of "coastal states" under the CZMA, it appears that the District omission is a mistake which only Congress can correct.

I appreciate the gentleman for including my bill in this bill.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), a member of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act. This strong, bipartisan package is a combination of months of work in the Natural Resources Committee. It includes many key priorities for the Great Lakes region, including Representative QUIGLEY's Great Lakes Fishery Research Authorization Act.

This bipartisan legislation will strengthen our understanding of Great Lakes fisheries and provide additional resources for research into the Great Lakes Basin's fisheries and biology.

Cutting-edge technologies authorized by the Great Lakes Fishery Research Reauthorization Act will enable scientists to deliver near-real-time data on quickly emerging crises, such as potential fisheries crashes or new and very unwelcome invasive species like the Asian carp.

Additionally, the package includes key sportsmen's priorities like the National Fish Habitat Conservation Through Partnerships Act, which builds off State- and locally led joint ventures to better conserve wildlife and fish habitats.

As one of the co-chairs of the Great Lakes Task Force here in Congress, I urge all of my colleagues to support these important provisions and vote in favor of the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding.

Madam Chair, I was sitting in my office in a meeting and looked up at the TV screen on C-SPAN, and I watched our distinguished chairman put up a chart that said that for every \$1 you invest in proactive predisaster mitigation, you get \$6 in cost savings.

I was somewhat shocked because I have used that statistic over and over again, and I have also used the statistic that the Congressional Budget Office has a study that says you get \$3 in cost savings for every \$1 you invest. The Corps of Engineers has a study that says you get \$7.92 for every \$1 you invest. The National Institutes for Building Standards says you get \$11 in cost savings for every \$1 you invest.

You know what? Every single time I have tried to do this, my good friend has voted against me—every single time.

This bill is designed to send out press releases. Let me be clear: Right now, we have well over \$100 billion in resiliency projects that are needed across the Nation. Just last year, under a Republican Congress, we put tens of billions of dollars into funding those resiliency projects through the Corps of Engineers, through FEMA. So taking an existing program that manages our coastal resources and expanding the eligibility, expanding the uses of funding without adding new funds, all that is doing is further complicating the

very mission that the majority is trying to achieve.

The bill goes on further to give USGS permanent authority, or at least authorizing them over the long-term, for fisheries management—you know, USGS, our fisheries agency. No, they don't manage fisheries. That would be NOAA.

This program also takes funds and does a set-aside of authorization for Tribes under a coastal zone. We have learned over and over again that the way that you manage your coastal resources is by integrated management, not by breaking it up further and further into smaller and smaller pieces.

We already have 35 coastal States and territories. We need to have integrated management. We don't need to have Louisiana doing something to mess up Mississippi or Texas. We need to make sure that we are looking at it holistically as a Nation.

I have been one of the biggest advocates in this Congress for being proactive and making investments in our communities. I represent south Louisiana, one of the most disaster-impacted areas in our entire Nation. The people I represent have been through it all, Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike, Isaac. We have had high water on the Mississippi River 4 years of the last 6, record high water draining from Montana to New York to Canada on down.

This is not the right approach. This is a flawed approach.

I can't even believe I am standing here. My friends have voted against me every single time we have tried to do thoughtful, integrated approaches to protect our coastal communities, protect our ecological resources. To come in and do this in a partisan manner and do it in a way that is totally hypocritical over previous actions is ridiculous.

Madam Chair, I urge rejection of this bill and ask that we sit down in a bipartisan manner and work out bipartisan solutions.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

What the gentleman from Louisiana was saying is exactly right. Actually, he had an amendment that could have helped with that problem that was not made in order by our crack Rules Committee. I am sure if he would promise to shave next time he speaks, they probably would make it in order the next time we have this bill.

□ 1530

Not only are there a lot of bills that are basically meaningless because the authority is already there, there are a few situations simply when the new additions to it do not make sense.

One of the speakers in here was talking about one of the coastal zone management amendments to add Washington, D.C., to the coastal zone management plan, which would be good except that, first of all, Washington, D.C., is not a State, and, secondly, it is not even a coastal State.

It would actually make more sense to have my hometown, because at least we are on the Great Salt Lake and have brackish water that could be included in part of this thing.

It also would make a problem of simply reducing the total amount of funds that go to the 35 States that actually have their programs already here. It is not a problem for Utah. We are not part of it. But those States that have coasts, they will have their programs reduced because of this.

More importantly, it provides jurisdictional problems in how the city of Washington, D.C., would interface with the Federal Government.

Now, those are not insurmountable problems, but they should have been worked out, and they could have been worked out if you are actually dealing with these things in a logical, sequential way instead of lumping them all together into some kind of overall program that actually doesn't necessarily meet the guidelines of what we are trying to accomplish.

But, as I said, there are three of these bills that are in here that could easily have gone in suspension. We would have done it.

There is another bill in here that, had one amendment been made, it would have easily solved the problem, and it should have been done.

But for the bulk of these bills—minor changes in here, but the bulk of these bills can actually be done under current statutory authority.

As we had testimony from NOAA, on one of the bills, they simply said the agency already provides financial and technical assistance through existing programs. There was no reason to add that particular bill to this list.

Another one that was on this list that tries to do the CZMA, under their authority, States have discretion to use funding for many of the purposes of the working waterfronts grant program that were proposed by this particular bill. They can do it now. There is no additional authority that is needed.

Then, another one of the bills that is part of this faldederal of legislation under one umbrella said that the coastal States already have discretion to use funding to develop and implement adoption plans, and they gave a specific example of how one of the States that does use that, NOAA gave the example of how that flexibility already exists.

But we are saying over and over again, one of the problems we have with this is that you have taken one really decent bill by Mr. KILMER, a couple of others that should have easily been in suspensions, and have used them as a hostage to add up a whole bunch of other stuff to it.

Then, if you look at some of the amendments that were made in order, obviously, when you take other bills that have not had hearings, they haven't gone through the process, we are going to try and now add them on to this, well, why would anyone want

to do that, except we are giving the illusion of getting something done.

And this is the only game in town that is going through, so why not try and put as many bills as you can? That way, somebody could stand up and say, "Look, we just passed 16 bills. Wouldn't it be nice if the Senate picked them up?"

Well, that is not the way we are doing it. We are adding 16 bills. Most of them have no Senate counterpart. Most of them will never be done in the Senate. If the Senate actually deals with this issue at all, they are going to separate it and divide it up and do it piecemeal, which is the way we should have done it in the first particular place.

If this package of bills is really a philosophy, a vision of the future of what we are going to do to make either the air better or the climate safer or water more drinkable, it doesn't happen in this bill.

These things are simply a retread of ideas that, in reality, the authority they are trying to develop is actually already in existence. They are doing it. Except that every once in awhile, in one of these bills, you will add a little tweak here or a little tweak there that basically is something that is wrong, that it should not be doing:

Creating a program to provide interns for our offices without having it come out of our own budgets, that is not a great idea, but it is in here;

Creating new areas for something that is not a State, that is not even a coastal State, so they can get part of that money, that is not a great idea, but it is part of it that is in here.

Those are the things that, if we did things per regular order, if we actually tried to be logical about taking a bill and discussing it and then coming up with a solution to some of the problems, we could easily do that in a bipartisan way.

But we don't do that. Instead, we just lump everything together in one package in an effort to say, "Look, we are being productive." But we are not solving a problem. We are not doing anything that is moving the ball forward. All we are doing is checking a box, saying, yes, we were here on this particular day, and giving the illusion of some kind of activity.

What we really need is activity. What we really need is to get on with things that are of significance that should have been done well before now, like the NDAA and the trade treaty and our budget and the backlog maintenance bill. All of those things should be done, but they are not being scheduled.

And still we are coming up with a series of bills that don't make the case; they are not ready for prime time.

This is a package that we will send over to the Senate, if indeed it is passed in here, and it will be ignored or it will be stripped apart; and we will be asking the Senate to do what we should have done in the first place: taking these things in a logical, se-

quential way, trying to solve some of the major problems that are there.

And reauthorizing something that is already in existence doesn't need to actually be something we spend our time doing that particular thing.

So, actually, in the spirit of Christmas, you'll be sorry if you are actually going to vote for this. Only if you spell "you'll," Y-U-L-E, and then it can be a pun.

Is the gentleman satisfied?

Madam Chair, this is fun.

This is not a solution. This is not a vision. This is not anything that really moves us forward. This is something that should have and could have been done in a much, much better way.

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

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Chair, first of all, I thank the members of my majority who rose in favor of this bill as well as the few members of the minority who did as well.

And I again thank the 24 Republicans who supported a portion of this bill that is at least a start on the challenge of our time: climate change and the impacts on our oceans, on our coastlines, and on our lakes.

The ranking member complains on several fronts. The first front he complains on is that this is just an illusion, that this is just moving the ball nowhere at all.

I completely reject that. I completely reject the notion that strengthening our Federal programs that are directly related to resiliency of our coastlines, that are directly related to good science applied to our oceans and lakes, that are directly related to finding good, solid public-private partnerships to address the incredible negative impacts of climate change and other causes on our oceans and coastlines is not moving the ball forward.

In fact, I would suggest that the illusion we are talking about is the illusion that the ranking member cares at all about these issues because, if you look at the record of addressing these issues under the Republican majority, that record is zero. They have not moved any balls forward whatsoever.

And further, pardon me for distrusting the current administration, because the ranking member complains that NOAA and other Federal agencies are already exercising flexibility on many of these programs—fine. Administrative flexibility is one thing, and all power to good people and NOAA who are trying to do the right thing, but that is different from a congressional mandate to do something.

The reason for the concern is staring us in the face. Every year of this administration, there have been proposed disastrous budget cuts to NOAA and other ocean-related programs. For the current fiscal year, 2020, a cut of 18 percent was restored by the House majority; cuts to eliminate or severely decrease funding to our critical ocean

and coastal programs, Sea Grant, coastal zone management, National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, hydrographic surveys and ocean observing, climate change research, programs that manage coral reefs and marine mammals and sea turtles, and many more.

So pardon me if we are distrustful of this administration or of future administrations on severely restricting the flexibility that these programs have to administer critical needs for not only our country, but our world.

Pardon me, but it is a congressional mandate in these areas that is really necessary.

The ranking member and his colleagues complain that we are not advancing climate change by a step. If they want to advance climate change with us, then join us in a major climate change initiative; join us in returning to the Paris climate accord; join us across the board.

The ranking member complains that no due consideration was given to these many bills. In fact, these bills were heard; they were discussed; and, with the exception of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), there were no Republican amendments offered to any of these bills.

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. KEVIN HERN) complains that we should not spend more on our oceans, lakes, and coastal cities; we should not anticipate disaster mitigation. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) argues that, in fact, there is not a positive cost benefit in these programs and their funding going forward.

The citation for that information is the National Institute of Building Sciences, based on 23 years' worth of data from FEMA, the Economic Development Administration, and HUD.

Investments upfront for the impacts of climate change and other man-made causation to our oceans and lakes and coastlines is, in fact, a major return to not only our communities, but to all parts of our country.

The gentleman complains, and the minority would have you believe, that this is a mandatory increase of over \$1 billion in Federal funding. It is not. It is discretionary, in large part, to the Appropriations Committee.

So, as we go into the amendment process, I appreciate my colleagues' support, and I truly hope that this can be a bipartisan bill.

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

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Chair, I commend my colleagues on the Natural Resources Committee and the authors of the bill's various provisions and amendments for their work on H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act. I am proud to support this critical bill aimed at equipping coastal and great lakes communities with the tools they need to enhance resiliency planning efforts; implement forward-thinking solutions to address intense climate impacts; and ensure a cleaner, safer, and more sustainable future.

Orange County is ground zero for the climate crisis. Families living on the coast know

that rising sea-levels, frequent flooding, coastal erosion, and increasingly severe weather events are a clear and present danger to our lives and livelihoods. This legislation protects and preserves coastline, helps communities create and enact resiliency measures, and improves ocean monitoring and research. Climate change is here, and we must continue to take bold and swift action to protect coastal communities.

The first of my two amendments to the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement act authorizes a prize competition to stimulate innovation to advance coastal risk and resilience measures. My second amendment requires the development of a catalog of research on applicable coastal risk reduction and resilience measures to evaluate effectiveness, eliminate redundancies, encourage cooperation, and make research findings available to the public. These amendments strengthen the underlying bill, and I appreciate the opportunity to offer to advocate for the millions of Americans who live and work in coastal communities.

I urge adoption of my amendments to this important piece of legislation and final passage of the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Chair, I rise to express my strong support for the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act (H.R. 729), which contains a number of important provisions, including the text of my bill, the District of Columbia Flood Prevention Act of 2019 (H.R. 2185). I thank my friend, Natural Resources Committee Chair RAÚL GRIJALVA, and Water, Oceans, and Wildlife Subcommittee Chair JARED HUFFMAN, for including my bill in this legislation. This legislation would amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) to include the nation's capital in the definition of "coastal state." Our bill would correct an apparent oversight in the omission of the District of Columbia from the CZMA and would make the District eligible to receive federal coastal zone management funding, including flood mitigation and prevention funds.

Importantly, the District is located on two rivers, the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, which are tidally influenced and show tangible salt water effects (and fish) and are part of an "intertidal-zone" existing between high and low maritime tides. D.C. has suffered substantial coastal floods in the past and has also experienced numerous instances of riverine and interior flooding, such as the massive flood of 2006 which flooded Constitution Avenue and caused millions of dollars in damage to the National Archives, the Internal Revenue Service and other federal buildings.

Despite these factors, D.C. was omitted from the list of eligible states and territories in the CZMA. This oversight probably occurred because the CZMA was passed in 1972—before the District achieved home rule. Because territories are included in the definition of "coastal states" under the CZMA, it appears that D.C.'s omission is a mistake, which only Congress can correct.

A member of the other side complained that the District should not be included in the bill. However, scientists have predicted that the tides on the Atlantic Coast could rise two to four feet by the year 2100, causing private and federal property worth as much as \$7 billion in the District to be routinely under threat by floodwaters. Because of these factors, the

District should be eligible under the CZMA, just like the states and territories already listed in the CZMA.

I urge support for this bill.

The CHAIR. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-40 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 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 729

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

SECTION 1. FRONT MATTER.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act".

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

(c) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. *Front matter.*

TITLE I—COASTAL RESILIENCE AND ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT

Sec. 101. *Grants to further achievement of Tribal coastal zone objectives.*

Sec. 102. *Living Shoreline Grant Program.*

Sec. 103. *Working Waterfronts Grant Program.*

Sec. 104. *Working Waterfronts Preservation Fund; grants.*

Sec. 105. *Eligibility of District of Columbia for Federal funding under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.*

Sec. 106. *Climate change preparedness in the coastal zone.*

TITLE II—FISHERY RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION

Subtitle A—National Fish Habitat Conservation Through Partnerships

Sec. 201. *Purpose.*

Sec. 202. *Definitions.*

Sec. 203. *National Fish Habitat Board.*

Sec. 204. *Fish Habitat Partnerships.*

Sec. 205. *Fish Habitat Conservation Projects.*

Sec. 206. *Technical and scientific assistance.*

Sec. 207. *Coordination with States and Indian Tribes.*

Sec. 208. *Interagency Operational Plan.*

Sec. 209. *Accountability and reporting.*

Sec. 210. *Effect of this subtitle.*

Sec. 211. *Nonapplicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act.*

Sec. 212. *Funding.*

Sec. 213. *Prohibition against implementation of regulatory authority by Federal agencies through Partnerships.*

Subtitle B—Great Lakes Fishery Research Authorization

Sec. 214. *Definitions.*

Sec. 215. *Findings.*

Sec. 216. *Great Lakes monitoring, assessment, science, and research.*

Sec. 217. *Authorization of appropriations.*

TITLE III—MEETING 21ST CENTURY OCEAN AND COASTAL DATA NEEDS

Subtitle A—Digital Coast

Sec. 301. Findings.

Sec. 302. Definitions.

Sec. 303. Establishment of the Digital Coast.

Subtitle B—Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System

Sec. 304. Staggered terms for National Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Advisory Committee.

Sec. 305. Integrated coastal and ocean observation system cooperative agreements.

Sec. 306. Reauthorization of Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

Sec. 401. References to the National Sea Grant College Program Act.

Sec. 402. Modification of Dean John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship.

Sec. 403. Modification of authority of Secretary of Commerce to accept donations for National Sea Grant College Program.

Sec. 404. Repeal of requirement for report on coordination of oceans and coastal research activities.

Sec. 405. Reduction in frequency required for National Sea Grant Advisory Board report.

Sec. 406. Modification of elements of National Sea Grant College Program.

Sec. 407. Direct hire authority; Dean John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship.

Sec. 408. Authorization of appropriations for National Sea Grant College Program.

Sec. 409. Technical corrections.

TITLE I—COASTAL RESILIENCE AND ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT

SEC. 101. GRANTS TO FURTHER ACHIEVEMENT OF TRIBAL COASTAL ZONE OBJECTIVES.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 320. GRANTS TO FURTHER ACHIEVEMENT OF TRIBAL COASTAL ZONE OBJECTIVES.

“(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may award competitive grants to Indian Tribes to further achievement of the objectives of such a Tribe for its Tribal coastal zone.

“(b) COST SHARE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out with a grant under this section shall be—

“(A) in the case of a grant of less than \$200,000, 100 percent of such cost; and

“(B) in the case of a grant of \$200,000 or more, 95 percent of such cost, except as provided in paragraph (2).

“(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1)(B) with respect to a grant to an Indian Tribe, or otherwise reduce the portion of the share of the cost of an activity required to be paid by an Indian Tribe under such paragraph, if the Secretary determines that the Tribe does not have sufficient funds to pay such portion.

“(c) COMPATIBILITY.—The Secretary may not award a grant under this section unless the Secretary determines that the activities to be carried out with the grant are compatible with this title and that the grantee has consulted with the affected coastal state regarding the grant objectives and purposes.

“(d) AUTHORIZED OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSES.—Amounts awarded as a grant under this section shall be used for one or more of the objectives and purposes authorized under subsections (b) and (c), respectively, of section 306A.

“(e) FUNDING.—Of amounts appropriated to carry out this Act, \$5,000,000 is authorized to carry out this section for each fiscal year.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) INDIAN LAND.—The term ‘Indian land’ has the meaning that term has under section 2601 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3501).

“(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian Tribe’ means an Indian tribe, as that term is defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(3) TRIBAL COASTAL ZONE.—The term ‘Tribal coastal zone’ means any Indian land of an Indian Tribe that is within the coastal zone.

“(4) TRIBAL COASTAL ZONE OBJECTIVE.—The term ‘Tribal coastal zone objective’ means, with respect to an Indian Tribe, any of the following objectives:

“(A) Protection, restoration, or preservation of areas in the Tribal coastal zone of such Tribe that hold—

“(i) important ecological, cultural, or sacred significance for such Tribe; or

“(ii) traditional, historic, and esthetic values essential to such Tribe.

“(B) Preparing and implementing a special area management plan and technical planning for important coastal areas.

“(C) Any coastal or shoreline stabilization measure, including any mitigation measure, for the purpose of public safety, public access, or cultural or historical preservation.”

(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall issue guidance for the program established under the amendment made by subsection (a), including the criteria for awarding grants under such program based on consultation with Indian Tribes (as that term is defined in that amendment).

(c) USE OF STATE GRANTS TO FULFILL TRIBAL OBJECTIVES.—Section 306A(c)(2) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455a(c)(2)) is amended by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting “; and”, and by adding at the end the following:

“(F) fulfilling any Tribal coastal zone objective (as that term is defined in section 320).”

(d) OTHER PROGRAMS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the ability of an Indian Tribe to apply for, receive assistance under, or participate in any program authorized by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) or other related Federal laws.

SEC. 102. LIVING SHORELINE GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall make grants to eligible entities for purposes of—

(1) designing and implementing large- and small-scale, climate-resilient living shoreline projects; and

(2) applying innovative uses of natural materials and systems to protect coastal communities, habitats, and natural system functions.

(b) PROJECT PROPOSALS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall—

(1) submit to the Administrator a proposal for a living shoreline project, including monitoring, data collection, and measurable performance criteria with respect to the project; and

(2) demonstrate to the Administrator that the entity has any permits or other authorizations from local, State, and Federal government agencies necessary to carry out the living shoreline project or provide evidence demonstrating general support from such agencies.

(c) PROJECT SELECTION.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall select eligible entities to receive grants under this section based on criteria developed by the Administrator, in consultation with relevant offices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, such as the

Office of Habitat Conservation, the Office for Coastal Management, and the Restoration Center.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing criteria under paragraph (1) to evaluate a proposed living shoreline project, the Administrator shall take into account—

(A) the potential of the project to protect the community and maintain the viability of the environment, such as through protection of ecosystem functions, environmental benefits, or habitat types, in the area where the project is to be carried out;

(B) the historic and future environmental conditions of the project site, particularly those environmental conditions affected by climate change;

(C) the ecological benefits of the project; and

(D) the ability of the entity proposing the project to protect the coastal community where the project is to be carried out, including through—

(i) mitigating the effects of erosion;

(ii) attenuating the impact of coastal storms and storm surge;

(iii) mitigating shoreline flooding;

(iv) mitigating the effects of sea level rise, accelerated land loss, and extreme tides;

(v) sustaining, protecting, or restoring the functions and habitats of coastal ecosystems; or

(vi) such other forms of coastal protection as the Administrator considers appropriate.

(3) PRIORITY.—In selecting living shoreline projects to receive grants under this section, the Administrator shall give priority consideration to a proposed project to be conducted in an area—

(A) for which the President has declared, during the 10-year period preceding the submission of the proposal for the project under subsection (b), that a major disaster exists pursuant to section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) because of a hurricane, tropical storm, coastal storm, or flooding; or

(B) that has a documented history of coastal erosion or frequent coastal inundation during that 10-year period.

(4) MINIMUM STANDARDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop minimum standards to be used in selecting eligible entities to receive grants under this section, taking into account—

(i) the considerations described in paragraph (2); and

(ii) the need for such standards to be general enough to accommodate concerns relating to specific project sites.

(B) CONSULTATIONS.—In developing standards under subparagraph (A), the Administrator—

(i) shall consult with relevant offices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, such as the Office of Habitat Conservation, the Office for Coastal Management, and the Restoration Center; and

(ii) may consult with—

(I) relevant interagency councils, such as the Estuary Habitat Restoration Council;

(II) State coastal management agencies; and

(III) relevant nongovernmental organizations.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant awarded under this section to an eligible entity to carry out a living shoreline project may be used by the eligible entity only—

(1) to carry out the project, including administration, design, permitting, entry into negotiated indirect cost rate agreements, and construction; and

(2) to monitor, collect, and report data on the performance (including performance over time) of the project, in accordance with standards issued by the Administrator under subsection (f)(2).

(e) COST-SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an eligible entity that receives a grant under this section to carry out a living shoreline

project shall provide, from non-Federal sources, funds or other resources (such as land or conservation easements or in-kind matching from private entities) valued at not less than 50 percent of the total cost, including administrative costs, of the project.

(2) **REDUCED MATCHING REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN COMMUNITIES.**—The Administrator may reduce or waive the matching requirement under paragraph (1) for an eligible entity representing a community or nonprofit organization if—

(A) the eligible entity submits to the Administrator in writing—

(i) a request for such a reduction and the amount of the reduction; and

(ii) a justification for why the entity cannot meet the matching requirement; and

(B) the Administrator agrees with the justification.

(f) **MONITORING AND REPORTING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall require each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section (or a representative of the entity) to carry out a living shoreline project—

(A) to transmit to the Administrator data collected under the project;

(B) to monitor the project and to collect data on—

(i) the ecological benefits of the project and the protection provided by the project for the coastal community where the project is carried out, including through—

(I) mitigating the effects of erosion;

(II) attenuating the impact of coastal storms and storm surge;

(III) mitigating shoreline flooding;

(IV) mitigating the effects of sea level rise, accelerated land loss, and extreme tides;

(V) sustaining, protecting, or restoring the functions and habitats of coastal ecosystems; or

(VI) such other forms of coastal protection as the Administrator considers appropriate; and

(ii) the performance of the project in providing such protection;

(C) to make data collected under the project available on a publicly accessible internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(D) not later than one year after the entity receives the grant, and annually thereafter until the completion of the project, to submit to the Administrator a report on—

(i) the measures described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) the effectiveness of the project in increasing protection of the coastal community where the project is carried out through living shorelines techniques, including—

(I) a description of—

(aa) the project;

(bb) the activities carried out under the project; and

(cc) the techniques and materials used in carrying out the project; and

(II) data on the performance of the project in providing protection to that coastal community.

(2) **GUIDELINES.**—In developing guidelines relating to paragraph (1)(C), the Administrator shall consider how additional data could safely be collected before and after major disasters or severe weather events to measure project performance and project recovery.

(3) **STANDARDS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall, in consultation with relevant offices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, relevant interagency councils, and relevant nongovernmental organizations, issue standards for the monitoring, collection, and reporting under subsection (d)(2) of data regarding the performance of living shoreline projects for which grants are awarded under this section.

(B) **REPORTING.**—The standards issued under subparagraph (A) shall require an eligible entity receiving a grant under this section to report the data described in that subparagraph to the Administrator on a regular basis.

(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 to the Administrator for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025 for purposes of carrying out this section.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible entity” means any of the following:

(A) A unit of a State or local government.

(B) An organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(C) An Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

(3) **LIVING SHORELINE PROJECT.**—The term “living shoreline project”—

(A) means a project that—

(i) restores or stabilizes a shoreline, including marshes, wetlands, and other vegetated areas that are part of the shoreline ecosystem, by using natural materials and systems to create buffers to attenuate the impact of coastal storms, currents, flooding, and wave energy and to prevent or minimize shoreline erosion while supporting coastal ecosystems and habitats;

(ii) incorporates as many natural elements as possible, such as native wetlands, submerged aquatic plants, oyster shells, native grasses, shrubs, or trees;

(iii) utilizes techniques that incorporate ecological and coastal engineering principles in shoreline stabilization; and

(iv) to the extent possible, maintains or restores existing natural slopes and connections between uplands and adjacent wetlands or surface waters;

(B) may include the use of—

(i) natural elements, such as sand, wetland plants, logs, oysters or other shellfish, submerged aquatic vegetation, native grasses, shrubs, trees, or coir fiber logs;

(ii) project elements that provide ecological benefits to coastal ecosystems and habitats in addition to shoreline protection; and

(iii) structural materials, such as stone, concrete, wood, vinyl, oyster domes, or other approved engineered structures in combination with natural materials; and

(C) may include a project that expands upon or restores natural living shorelines or existing living shoreline projects.

(4) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SEC. 103. WORKING WATERFRONTS GRANT PROGRAM.

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 321. WORKING WATERFRONTS GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) WORKING WATERFRONT TASK FORCE.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS.—The Secretary of Commerce shall establish a task force to work directly with coastal States, user groups, and coastal stakeholders to identify and address critical needs with respect to working waterfronts.

“(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The members of the task force shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, and shall include—

“(A) experts in the unique economic, social, cultural, ecological, geographic, and resource concerns of working waterfronts; and

“(B) representatives from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Office of Coastal Management, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency,

the United States Geological Survey, the Navy, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Economic Development Agency, and such other Federal agencies as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(3) FUNCTIONS.—The task force shall—

“(A) identify and prioritize critical needs with respect to working waterfronts in States that have a management program approved by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to section 306, in the areas of—

“(i) economic and cultural importance of working waterfronts to communities;

“(ii) changing environments and threats working waterfronts face from environment changes, trade barriers, sea level rise, extreme weather events, ocean acidification, and harmful algal blooms; and

“(iii) identifying working waterfronts and highlighting them within communities;

“(B) outline options, in coordination with coastal States and local stakeholders, to address such critical needs, including adaptation and mitigation where applicable;

“(C) identify Federal agencies that are responsible under existing law for addressing such critical needs; and

“(D) recommend Federal agencies best suited to address any critical needs for which no agency is responsible under existing law.

“(4) INFORMATION TO BE CONSIDERED.—In identifying and prioritizing policy gaps pursuant to paragraph (3), the task force shall consider the findings and recommendations contained in section VI of the report entitled ‘The Sustainable Working Waterfronts Toolkit: Final Report’, dated March 2013.

“(5) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the task force shall submit a report to Congress on its findings.

“(6) IMPLEMENTATION.—The head of each Federal agency identified in the report pursuant to paragraph (3)(C) shall take such action as is necessary to implement the recommendations contained in the report by not later than 1 year after the date of the issuance of the report.

“(b) WORKING WATERFRONT GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) The Secretary shall establish a Working Waterfront Grant Program, in cooperation with appropriate State, regional, and other units of government, under which the Secretary may make a grant to any coastal State for the purpose of implementing a working waterfront plan approved by the Secretary under subsection (c).

“(2) Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall award matching grants under the Working Waterfronts Grant Program to coastal States with approved working waterfront plans through a regionally equitable, competitive funding process in accordance with the following:

“(A) The Governor, or the lead agency designated by the Governor for coordinating the implementation of this section, where appropriate in consultation with the appropriate local government, shall determine that the application is consistent with the State’s or territory’s approved coastal zone plan, program, and policies prior to submission to the Secretary.

“(B) In developing guidelines under this section, the Secretary shall consult with coastal States, other Federal agencies, and other interested stakeholders with expertise in working waterfront planning.

“(C) Coastal States may allocate grants to local governments, agencies, or nongovernmental organizations eligible for assistance under this section.

“(3) In awarding a grant to a coastal State, the Secretary shall consider—

“(A) the economic, cultural, and historical significance of working waterfront to the coastal State;

“(B) the demonstrated working waterfront needs of the coastal State as outlined by a working waterfront plan approved for the coastal

State under subsection (c), and the value of the proposed project for the implementation of such plan;

“(C) the ability to successfully leverage funds among participating entities, including Federal programs, regional organizations, State and other government units, landowners, corporations, or private organizations;

“(D) the potential for rapid turnover in the ownership of working waterfront in the coastal State, and where applicable the need for coastal States to respond quickly when properties in existing or potential working waterfront areas or public access areas as identified in the working waterfront plan submitted by the coastal State come under threat or become available; and

“(E) the impact of the working waterfront plan approved for the coastal State under subsection (c) on the coastal ecosystem and the users of the coastal ecosystem.

“(4) The Secretary shall approve or reject an application for such a grant within 60 days after receiving an application for the grant.

“(c) WORKING WATERFRONT PLANS.—

“(1) To be eligible for a grant under subsection (b), a coastal State must submit and have approved by the Secretary a comprehensive working waterfront plan in accordance with this subsection, or be in the process of developing such a plan and have an established working waterfront program at the State or local level, or the Secretary determines that an existing coastal land use plan for that State is in accordance with this subsection.

“(2) Such plan—

“(A) must provide for preservation and expansion of access to coastal waters to persons engaged in commercial fishing, recreational fishing and boating businesses, aquaculture, boatbuilding, or other water-dependent, coastal-related business;

“(B) shall include one or more of—

“(i) an assessment of the economic, social, cultural, and historic value of working waterfront to the coastal State;

“(ii) a description of relevant State and local laws and regulations affecting working waterfront in the geographic areas identified in the working waterfront plan;

“(iii) identification of geographic areas where working waterfronts are currently under threat of conversion to uses incompatible with commercial and recreational fishing, recreational fishing and boating businesses, aquaculture, boatbuilding, or other water-dependent, coastal-related business, and the level of that threat;

“(iv) identification of geographic areas with a historic connection to working waterfronts where working waterfronts are not currently available, and, where appropriate, an assessment of the environmental impacts of any expansion or new development of working waterfronts on the coastal ecosystem;

“(v) identification of other working waterfront needs including improvements to existing working waterfronts and working waterfront areas;

“(vi) a strategic and prioritized plan for the preservation, expansion, and improvement of working waterfronts in the coastal State;

“(vii) for areas identified under clauses (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi), identification of current availability and potential for expansion of public access to coastal waters;

“(viii) a description of the degree of community support for such strategic plan; and

“(ix) a contingency plan for properties that revert to the coastal State pursuant to determinations made by the coastal State under subsection (g)(4)(C);

“(C) may include detailed environmental impacts on working waterfronts, including hazards, sea level rise, inundation exposure, and other resiliency issues;

“(D) may be part of the management program approved under section 306;

“(E) shall utilize to the maximum extent practicable existing information contained in rel-

evant surveys, plans, or other strategies to fulfill the information requirements under this paragraph; and

“(F) shall incorporate the policies and regulations adopted by communities under local working waterfront plans or strategies in existence before the date of the enactment of this section.

“(3) A working waterfront plan—

“(A) shall be effective for purposes of this section for the 5-year period beginning on the date it is approved by the Secretary;

“(B) must be updated and re-approved by the Secretary before the end of such period; and

“(C) shall be complimentary to and incorporate the policies and objectives of regional or local working waterfront plans as in effect before the date of enactment of this section or as subsequently revised.

“(4) The Secretary may—

“(A) award planning grants to coastal States for the purpose of developing or revising comprehensive working waterfront plans; and

“(B) award grants consistent with the purposes of this section to States undertaking the working waterfront planning process under this section, for the purpose of preserving and protecting working waterfronts during such process.

“(5) Any coastal State applying for a working waterfront grant under this title shall—

“(A) develop a working waterfront plan, using a process that involves the public and those with an interest in the coastal zone;

“(B) coordinate development and implementation of such a plan with other coastal management programs, regulations, and activities of the coastal State; and

“(C) if the coastal State allows qualified holders (other than the coastal State) to enter into working waterfront covenants, provide as part of the working waterfront plan under this subsection a mechanism or procedure to ensure that the qualified holders are complying their duties to enforce the working waterfront covenant.

“(d) USES, TERMS, AND CONDITIONS.—

“(1) Each grant made by the Secretary under this section shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be appropriate to ensure that the grant is used for purposes consistent with this section.

“(2) A grant under this section may be used—

“(A) to acquire a working waterfront, or an interest in a working waterfront;

“(B) to make improvements to a working waterfront, including the construction or repair of wharfs, boat ramps, or related facilities; or

“(C) for necessary climate adaptation mitigation.

“(e) PUBLIC ACCESS REQUIREMENT.—A working waterfront project funded by grants made under this section must provide for expansion, improvement, or preservation of reasonable and appropriate public access to coastal waters at or in the vicinity of a working waterfront, except for commercial fishing or other industrial access points where the coastal State determines that public access would be unsafe.

“(f) LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a grant awarded under this section may be used to purchase working waterfront or an interest in working waterfront, including an easement, only from a willing seller and at fair market value.

“(2) A grant awarded under this section may be used to acquire working waterfront or an interest in working waterfront at less than fair market value only if the owner certifies to the Secretary that the sale is being entered into willingly and without coercion.

“(3) No Federal, State, or local entity may exercise the power of eminent domain to secure title to any property or facilities in connection with a project carried out under this section.

“(g) ALLOCATION OF GRANTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER ENTITIES.—

“(1) The Secretary shall encourage coastal States to broadly allocate amounts received as

grants under this section among working waterfronts identified in working waterfront plans approved under subsection (c).

“(2) Subject to the approval of the Secretary, a coastal State may, as part of an approved working waterfront plan, designate as a qualified holder any unit of State or local government or nongovernmental organization, if the coastal State is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the property will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the purposes for which the land entered into the program.

“(3) A coastal State or a qualified holder designated by a coastal State may allocate to a unit of local government, nongovernmental organization, fishing cooperative, or other entity, a portion of any grant made under this section for the purpose of carrying out this section, except that such an allocation shall not relieve the coastal State of the responsibility for ensuring that any funds so allocated are applied in furtherance of the coastal State's approved working waterfront plan.

“(4) A qualified holder may hold title to or interest in property acquired under this section, except that—

“(A) all persons holding title to or interest in working waterfront affected by a grant under this section, including a qualified holder, private citizen, private business, nonprofit organization, fishing cooperative, or other entity, shall enter into a working waterfront covenant;

“(B) such covenant shall be held by the coastal State or a qualified holder designated under paragraph (2);

“(C) if the coastal State determines, on the record after an opportunity for a hearing, that the working waterfront covenant has been violated—

“(i) all right, title, and interest in and to the working waterfront covered by such covenant shall, except as provided in subparagraph (D), revert to the coastal State; and

“(ii) the coastal State shall have the right of immediate entry onto the working waterfront;

“(D) if a coastal State makes a determination under subparagraph (C), the coastal State may convey or authorize the qualified holder to convey the working waterfront or interest in working waterfront to another qualified holder; and

“(E) nothing in this subsection waives any legal requirement under any Federal or State law.

“(h) MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS.—

“(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall require that each coastal State that receives a grant under this section, or a qualified holder designated by that coastal State under subsection (g), shall provide matching funds in an amount equal to at least 25 percent of the total cost of the project carried out with the grant.

“(2) The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) for any qualified holder that is an underserved community, a community that has an inability to draw on other sources of funding because of the small population or low income of the community, or for other reasons the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(3) A local community designated as a qualified holder under subsection (g) may utilize funds or other in-kind contributions donated by a nongovernmental partner to satisfy the matching funds requirement under this subsection.

“(4) As a condition of receipt of a grant under this section, the Secretary shall require that a coastal State provide to the Secretary such assurances as the Secretary determines are sufficient to demonstrate that the share of the cost of each eligible project that is not funded by the grant awarded under this section has been secured.

“(5) If financial assistance under this section represents only a portion of the total cost of a project, funding from other Federal sources may be applied to the cost of the project. Each portion shall be subject to match requirements under the applicable provision of law.

“(6) The Secretary shall treat as non-Federal match the value of a working waterfront or interest in a working waterfront, including conservation and other easements, that is held in perpetuity by a qualified holder, if the working waterfront or interest is identified in the application for the grant and acquired by the qualified holder within 3 years of the grant award date, or within 3 years after the submission of the application and before the end of the grant award period. Such value shall be determined by an appraisal performed at such time before the award of the grant as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(7) The Secretary shall treat as non-Federal match the costs associated with acquisition of a working waterfront or an interest in a working waterfront, and the costs of restoration, enhancement, or other improvement to a working waterfront, if the activities are identified in the project application and the costs are incurred within the period of the grant award, or, for working waterfront described in paragraph (6), within the same time limits described in that paragraph. These costs may include either cash or in-kind contributions.

“(i) LIMIT ON ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—No more than 5 percent of the funds made available to the Secretary under this section may be used by the Secretary for planning or administration of the program under this section.

“(j) OTHER TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) Up to 5 percent of the funds appropriated under this section may be used by the Secretary for purposes of providing technical assistance as described in this subsection.

“(2) The Secretary shall—

“(A) provide technical assistance to coastal States and local governments in identifying and obtaining other sources of available Federal technical and financial assistance for the development and revision of a working waterfront plan and the implementation of an approved working waterfront plan;

“(B) provide technical assistance to States and local governments for the development, implementation, and revision of comprehensive working waterfront plans, which may include, subject to the availability of appropriations, planning grants and assistance, pilot projects, feasibility studies, research, and other projects necessary to further the purposes of this section;

“(C) assist States in developing other tools to protect working waterfronts;

“(D) collect and disseminate to States guidance for best storm water management practices in regards to working waterfronts;

“(E) provide technical assistance to States and local governments on integrating resilience planning into working waterfront preservation efforts; and

“(F) collect and disseminate best practices on working waterfronts and resilience planning.

“(k) REPORTS.—

“(1) The Secretary shall—

“(A) develop performance measures to evaluate and report on the effectiveness of the program under this section in accomplishing the purpose of this section; and

“(B) submit to Congress a biennial report that includes such evaluations, an account of all expenditures, and descriptions of all projects carried out using grants awarded under this section.

“(2) The Secretary may submit the biennial report under paragraph (1)(B) by including it in the biennial report required under section 316.

“(l) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘qualified holder’ means a coastal State or a unit of local or coastal State government or a non-State organization designated by a coastal State under subsection (g).

“(2) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary, acting through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(3) The term ‘working waterfront’ means real property (including support structures over

water and other facilities) that provides access to coastal waters to persons engaged in commercial and recreational fishing, recreational fishing and boating businesses, boatbuilding, aquaculture, or other water-dependent, coastal-related business and is used for, or that supports, commercial and recreational fishing, recreational fishing and boating businesses, boatbuilding, aquaculture, or other water-dependent, coastal-related business.

“(4) The term ‘working waterfront covenant’ means an agreement in recordable form between the owner of working waterfront and one or more qualified holders, that provides such assurances as the Secretary may require that—

“(A) the title to or interest in the working waterfront will be held by a grant recipient or qualified holder in perpetuity, except as provided in subparagraph (C);

“(B) the working waterfront will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the purposes for which the property is acquired pursuant to this section, and the property will not be converted to any use that is inconsistent with the purpose of this section;

“(C) if the title to or interest in the working waterfront is sold or otherwise exchanged—

“(i) all working waterfront owners and qualified holders involved in such sale or exchange shall accede to such agreement; and

“(ii) funds equal to the fair market value of the working waterfront or interest in working waterfront shall be paid to the Secretary by parties to the sale or exchange, and such funds shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, be paid to the coastal State in which the working waterfront is located for use in the implementation of the working waterfront plan of the State approved by the Secretary under this section; and

“(D) such covenant is subject to enforcement and oversight by the coastal State or by another person as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Grant Program \$12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”

SEC. 104. WORKING WATERFRONTS PRESERVATION FUND; GRANTS.

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 322. WORKING WATERFRONTS PRESERVATION LOAN FUND.

“(a) FUND.—There is established in the Treasury a separate account that shall be known as the ‘Working Waterfronts Preservation Loan Fund’ (in this section referred to as the ‘Fund’).

“(b) USE.—

“(1) Subject to the availability of appropriations, amounts in the Fund may be used by the Secretary to make loans to coastal States for the purpose of implementing a working waterfront plan approved by the Secretary under section 321(c) through preservation, improvement, restoration, rehabilitation, acquisition of working waterfront properties under criteria established by the Secretary.

“(2) Upon enactment of this section, the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a feasibility study on the administration of the development and management of a Working Waterfronts Preservation Loan Fund.

“(3) Upon the completion of the study under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish a fund in accordance with the results of that study, and establish such criteria as referenced in subsection (c) in consultation with States that have a management program approved by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to section 306 and local government coastal management programs.

“(c) AWARD CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall award loans under this section through a regionally equitable, competitive funding process, and in accordance with the following:

“(1) The Governor, or the lead agency designated by the Governor for coordinating the

implementation of this section, where appropriate in consultation with the appropriate local government, shall determine that an application for a loan is consistent with the State’s approved coastal zone plan, program, and policies prior to submission to the Secretary.

“(2) In developing guidelines under this section, the Secretary shall consult with coastal States, other Federal agencies, and other interested stakeholders with expertise in working waterfront planning.

“(3) Coastal States may allocate amounts loaned under this section to local governments, agencies, or nongovernmental organizations eligible for loans under this section.

“(4) In awarding a loan for activities in a coastal State, the Secretary shall consider—

“(A) the economic and cultural significance of working waterfront to the coastal State;

“(B) the demonstrated working waterfront needs of the coastal State as outlined by a working waterfront plan approved for the coastal State under section 321(c), and the value of the proposed loan for the implementation of such plan;

“(C) the ability to successfully leverage loan funds among participating entities, including Federal programs, regional organizations, State and other government units, landowners, corporations, or private organizations;

“(D) the potential for rapid turnover in the ownership of working waterfront in the coastal State, and where applicable the need for coastal States to respond quickly when properties in existing or potential working waterfront areas or public access areas as identified in the working waterfront plan submitted by the coastal State come under threat or become available;

“(E) the impact of the loan on the coastal ecosystem and the users of the coastal ecosystem; and

“(F) the extent of the historic connection between working waterfronts for which the loan will be used and the local communities within the coastal State.

“(d) LOAN AMOUNT AND TERMS.—

“(1) The amount of a loan under this section—

“(A) shall be not less than \$100,000; and

“(B) shall not exceed 15 percent of the amount in the Fund as of July 1 of the fiscal year in which the loan is made.

“(2) The interest rate for a loan under this section shall not exceed 4 percent.

“(3) The repayment term for a loan under this section shall not exceed 20 years.

“(e) DEADLINE FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve or reject an application for a loan under this section within 60 days after receiving an application for the loan.

“(f) LIMIT ON ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—No more than 5 percent of the funds made available to the Secretary under this section may be used by the Secretary for planning or administration of the program under this section.

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions in section 321(l) shall apply to this section.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”

SEC. 105. ELIGIBILITY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR FEDERAL FUNDING UNDER THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972.

Section 304(4) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453(4)) is amended by inserting “the District of Columbia,” after “the term also includes”.

SEC. 106. CLIMATE CHANGE PREPAREDNESS IN THE COASTAL ZONE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 323. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, consistent with the national policies set

forth in section 303, a coastal climate change adaptation preparedness and response program to—

“(1) provide assistance to coastal States to voluntarily develop coastal climate change adaptation plans, pursuant to approved management programs approved under section 306, to minimize contributions to climate change and to prepare for and reduce the negative consequences that may result from climate change in the coastal zone; and

“(2) provide financial and technical assistance and training to enable coastal States to implement plans developed pursuant to this section through coastal States’ enforceable policies.

“(b) COASTAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, subject to the availability of appropriations, may make a grant to any coastal State for the purpose of developing climate change adaptation plans pursuant to guidelines issued by the Secretary under paragraph (8).

“(2) PLAN CONTENT.—A plan developed with a grant under this subsection shall include the following:

“(A) Identification of public facilities and public services, working waterfronts, coastal resources of national significance, coastal waters, energy facilities, or other land and water uses located in the coastal zone that are likely to be impacted by climate change.

“(B) Adaptive management strategies for land use to respond or adapt to changing environmental conditions, including strategies to protect biodiversity, protect water quality, and establish habitat buffer zones, migration corridors, and climate refugia.

“(C) Adaptive management strategies for ocean-based ecosystems and resources, including strategies to plan for and respond to geographic or temporal shifts in marine resources, to create protected areas that will provide climate refugia, and to maintain and restore ocean ecosystem function.

“(D) Requirements to initiate and maintain long-term monitoring of environmental change to assess coastal zone adaptation and to adjust when necessary adaptive management strategies and new planning guidelines to attain the policies under section 303.

“(E) Other information considered necessary by the Secretary to identify the full range of climate change impacts affecting coastal communities.

“(3) STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS.—Plans developed with a grant under this subsection shall be consistent with State hazard mitigation plans and natural disaster response and recovery programs developed under State or Federal law.

“(4) ALLOCATION.—Grants under this subsection shall be available only to coastal States with management programs approved by the Secretary under section 306 and shall be allocated among such coastal States in a manner consistent with regulations promulgated pursuant to section 306(c).

“(5) PRIORITY.—In the awarding of grants under this subsection, the Secretary may give priority to any coastal State that has received grant funding to develop program changes pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of section 309(a).

“(6) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to a coastal State consistent with section 310 to ensure the timely development of plans supported by grants awarded under this subsection.

“(7) FEDERAL APPROVAL.—In order to be eligible for a grant under subsection (c), a coastal State must have its plan developed under this subsection approved by the Secretary.

“(8) GUIDELINES.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the coastal States, shall issue guidelines for the implementation of the grant program established under this subsection.

“(c) COASTAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, subject to the availability of appropriations, may make grants to any coastal State that has a climate change adaptation plan approved under subsection (b)(7), in order to support projects that implement strategies contained within such plans.

“(2) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary, within 90 days after approval of the first plan approved under subsection (b)(7), shall publish in the Federal Register requirements regarding applications, allocations, eligible activities, and all terms and conditions for grants awarded under this subsection. No less than 30 percent, and no more than 50 percent, of the funds appropriated in any fiscal year for grants under this subsection shall be awarded through a merit-based competitive process.

“(3) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may award grants to coastal States to implement projects in the coastal zone to address stress factors in order to improve coastal climate change adaptation, including the following:

“(A) Activities to address physical disturbances within the coastal zone, especially activities related to public facilities and public services, tourism, sedimentation, ocean acidification, and other factors negatively impacting coastal waters.

“(B) Monitoring, control, or eradication of disease organisms and invasive species.

“(C) Activities to address the loss, degradation, or fragmentation of wildlife habitat through projects to establish or protect marine and terrestrial habitat buffers, wildlife refugia, other wildlife refuges, or networks thereof, preservation of migratory wildlife corridors and other transition zones, and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat.

“(D) Projects to reduce, mitigate, or otherwise address likely impacts caused by natural hazards in the coastal zone, including sea level rise, coastal inundation, storm water management, coastal erosion and subsidence, severe weather events such as cyclonic storms, tsunamis and other seismic threats, and fluctuating Great Lakes water levels. The Secretary shall give priority to projects that utilize green infrastructure solutions.

“(E) Projects to adapt existing infrastructure, including enhancements to both built and natural environments.

“(F) Provision of technical training and assistance to local coastal policy makers to increase awareness of science, management, and technology information related to climate change and adaptation strategies.

“(4) PROMOTION AND USE OF NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVES.—The Secretary shall promote and encourage the use of National Estuarine Research Reserves as sites for pilot or demonstration projects carried out with grants awarded under this section.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 318(a) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1464(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) for grants under section 323, such sums as are necessary.”

(c) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any coastal State to amend or modify its approved management program pursuant to section 306(e) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455(e)) or to extend the enforceable policies of a coastal State beyond the coastal zone as identified in the coastal State’s approved management program.

TITLE II—FISHERY RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION

Subtitle A—National Fish Habitat Conservation Through Partnerships

SEC. 201. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to encourage partnerships among public agencies and other interested persons to promote fish conservation—

(1) to achieve measurable habitat conservation results through strategic actions of Fish Habitat Partnerships that lead to better fish habitat conditions and increased fishing opportunities by—

(A) improving ecological conditions;

(B) restoring natural processes; or

(C) preventing the decline of intact and healthy systems;

(2) to establish a consensus set of national conservation strategies as a framework to guide future actions and investment by Fish Habitat Partnerships;

(3) to broaden the community of support for fish habitat conservation by—

(A) increasing fishing opportunities;

(B) fostering the participation of local communities, especially young people in local communities, in conservation activities; and

(C) raising public awareness of the role healthy fish habitat play in the quality of life and economic well-being of local communities;

(4) to fill gaps in the National Fish Habitat Assessment and the associated database of the National Fish Habitat Assessment—

(A) to empower strategic conservation actions supported by broadly available scientific information; and

(B) to integrate socioeconomic data in the analysis to improve the lives of humans in a manner consistent with fish habitat conservation goals; and

(5) to communicate to the public and conservation partners—

(A) the conservation outcomes produced collectively by Fish Habitat Partnerships; and

(B) new opportunities and voluntary approaches for conserving fish habitat.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the National Fish Habitat Board established by section 203.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(4) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Environmental Protection Agency Assistant Administrator” means the Assistant Administrator for Water of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given to the term “Indian tribe” in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(6) NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Assistant Administrator” means the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(7) PARTNERSHIP.—The term “Partnership” means an entity designated by Congress as a Fish Habitat Partnership under section 204.

(8) REAL PROPERTY INTEREST.—The term “real property interest” means an ownership interest in—

(A) land; or

(B) water (including water rights).

(9) MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSIONS.—The term “Marine Fisheries Commissions” means—

(A) The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission;

(B) the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; and

(C) the Pacific States Marine Commission.

(10) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(11) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the several States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

(12) STATE AGENCY.—The term “State agency” means—

(A) the fish and wildlife agency of a State; and

(B) any department or division of a department or agency of a State that manages in the public trust the inland or marine fishery resources of the State or sustains the habitat for those fishery resources pursuant to State law or the constitution of the State.

SEC. 203. NATIONAL FISH HABITAT BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) FISH HABITAT BOARD.—There is established a board, to be known as the “National Fish Habitat Board”, whose duties are—

(A) to promote, oversee, and coordinate the implementation of this subtitle;

(B) to establish national goals and priorities for fish habitat conservation;

(C) to recommend to Congress entities for designation as Partnerships; and

(D) to review and make recommendations regarding fish habitat conservation projects.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall be composed of 25 members, of whom—

(A) 1 shall be a representative of the Department of the Interior;

(B) 1 shall be a representative of the United States Geological Survey;

(C) 1 shall be a representative of the Department of Commerce;

(D) 1 shall be a representative of the Department of Agriculture;

(E) 1 shall be a representative of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies;

(F) 4 shall be representatives of State agencies, 1 of whom shall be nominated by a regional association of fish and wildlife agencies from each of the Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, and Western regions of the United States;

(G) 1 shall be a representative of either—

(i) Indian Tribes in the State of Alaska; or

(ii) Indian Tribes in States other than the State of Alaska;

(H) 1 shall be a representative of either—

(i) the Regional Fishery Management Councils established under section 302 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852); or

(ii) a representative of the Marine Fisheries Commissions;

(I) 1 shall be a representative of the Sportfishing and Boating Partnership Council;

(J) 7 shall be representatives selected from at least one from each of the following:

(i) the recreational sportfishing industry;

(ii) the commercial fishing industry;

(iii) marine recreational anglers;

(iv) freshwater recreational anglers;

(v) habitat conservation organizations; and

(vi) science-based fishery organizations;

(K) 1 shall be a representative of a national private landowner organization;

(L) 1 shall be a representative of an agricultural production organization;

(M) 1 shall be a representative of local government interests involved in fish habitat restoration;

(N) 2 shall be representatives from different sectors of corporate industries, which may include—

(i) natural resource commodity interests, such as petroleum or mineral extraction;

(ii) natural resource user industries; and

(iii) industries with an interest in fish and fish habitat conservation; and

(O) 1 shall be a leadership private sector or landowner representative of an active partnership.

(3) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Board shall serve without compensation.

(4) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Board may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Board.

(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, a member of the Board described in any of subparagraphs (F) through (O) of subsection (a)(2) shall serve for a term of 3 years.

(2) INITIAL BOARD MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The initial Board shall consist of representatives as described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of subsection (a)(2).

(B) REMAINING MEMBERS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the representatives of the initial Board under subparagraph (A) shall appoint the remaining members of the Board described in subparagraphs (H) through (O) of subsection (a)(2).

(C) TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES.—Not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Board a recommendation of not fewer than 3 Tribal representatives, from which the Board shall appoint 1 representative pursuant to subparagraph (G) of subsection (a)(2).

(3) STAGGERED TERMS.—Of the members described in subsection (a)(2)(J) initially appointed to the Board—

(A) 2 shall be appointed for a term of 1 year;

(B) 2 shall be appointed for a term of 2 years; and

(C) 3 shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(4) VACANCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A vacancy of a member of the Board described in subparagraph (H), (I), (J), (K), (L), (M), (N), or (O) of subsection (a)(2) shall be filled by an appointment made by the remaining members of the Board.

(B) TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES.—Following a vacancy of a member of the Board described in subparagraph (G) of subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall recommend to the Board a list of not fewer than 3 Tribal representatives, from which the remaining members of the Board shall appoint a representative to fill the vacancy.

(5) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—An individual whose term of service as a member of the Board expires may continue to serve on the Board until a successor is appointed.

(6) REMOVAL.—If a member of the Board described in any of subparagraphs (H) through (O) of subparagraph (a)(2) misses 3 consecutive regularly scheduled Board meetings, the members of the Board may—

(A) vote to remove that member; and

(B) appoint another individual in accordance with paragraph (4).

(c) CHAIRPERSON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The representative of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies appointed under subsection (a)(2)(E) shall serve as Chairperson of the Board.

(2) TERM.—The Chairperson of the Board shall serve for a term of 3 years.

(d) MEETINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall meet—

(A) at the call of the Chairperson; but

(B) not less frequently than twice each calendar year.

(2) PUBLIC ACCESS.—All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public.

(e) PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall establish procedures to carry out the business of the Board, including—

(A) a requirement that a quorum of the members of the Board be present to transact business;

(B) a requirement that no recommendations may be adopted by the Board, except by the vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of all members;

(C) procedures for establishing national goals and priorities for fish habitat conservation for the purposes of this subtitle;

(D) procedures for designating Partnerships under section 204; and

(E) procedures for reviewing, evaluating, and making recommendations regarding fish habitat conservation projects.

(2) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 204. FISH HABITAT PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO RECOMMEND.—The Board may recommend to Congress the designation of Fish Habitat Partnerships in accordance with this section.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of a Partnership shall be—

(1) to work with other regional habitat conservation programs to promote cooperation and coordination to enhance fish populations and fish habitats;

(2) to engage local and regional communities to build support for fish habitat conservation;

(3) to involve diverse groups of public and private partners;

(4) to develop collaboratively a strategic vision and achievable implementation plan that is scientifically sound;

(5) to leverage funding from sources that support local and regional partnerships;

(6) to use adaptive management principles, including evaluation of project success and functionality;

(7) to develop appropriate local or regional habitat evaluation and assessment measures and criteria that are compatible with national habitat condition measures; and

(8) to implement local and regional priority projects that improve conditions for fish and fish habitat.

(c) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.—An entity seeking to be designated by Congress as a Partnership shall—

(1) submit to the Board an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Board may reasonably require; and

(2) demonstrate to the Board that the entity has—

(A) a focus on promoting the health of important fish and fish habitats;

(B) an ability to coordinate the implementation of priority projects that support the goals and national priorities set by the Board that are within the Partnership boundary;

(C) a self-governance structure that supports the implementation of strategic priorities for fish habitat;

(D) the ability to develop local and regional relationships with a broad range of entities to further strategic priorities for fish and fish habitat;

(E) a strategic plan that details required investments for fish habitat conservation that addresses the strategic fish habitat priorities of the Partnership and supports and meets the strategic priorities of the Board;

(F) the ability to develop and implement fish habitat conservation projects that address strategic priorities of the Partnership and the Board; and

(G) the ability to develop fish habitat conservation priorities based on sound science and data, the ability to measure the effectiveness of fish habitat projects of the Partnership, and a clear plan as to how Partnership science and data components will be integrated with the overall Board science and data effort.

(d) REQUIREMENTS FOR RECOMMENDATION TO CONGRESS.—The Board may recommend to Congress for designation an application for a Partnership submitted under subsection (c) if the Board determines that the applicant—

(1) meets the criteria described in subsection (c)(2);

(2) identifies representatives to provide support and technical assistance to the Partnership from a diverse group of public and private partners, which may include State or local governments, nonprofit entities, Indian Tribes, and private individuals, that are focused on conservation of fish habitats to achieve results across jurisdictional boundaries on public and private land;

(3) is organized to promote the health of important fish species and important fish habitats, including reservoirs, natural lakes, coastal and marine environments, and estuaries;

(4) identifies strategic fish and fish habitat priorities for the Partnership area in the form of geographical focus areas or key stressors or impairments to facilitate strategic planning and decision making;

(5) is able to address issues and priorities on a nationally significant scale;

(6) includes a governance structure that—

(A) reflects the range of all partners; and

(B) promotes joint strategic planning and decision making by the applicant;

(7) demonstrates completion of, or significant progress toward the development of, a strategic plan to address declines in fish populations, rather than simply treating symptoms, in accordance with the goals and national priorities established by the Board; and

(8) promotes collaboration in developing a strategic vision and implementation program that is scientifically sound and achievable.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act and each February 1 thereafter, the Board shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report, to be entitled “Report to Congress on Future Fish Habitat Partnerships and Modifications”, that—

(A) identifies each entity that—

(i) meets the requirements described in subsection (d); and

(ii) the Board recommends to Congress for designation as a Partnership;

(B) describes any proposed modifications to a Partnership previously designated by Congress under subsection (f);

(C) with respect to each entity recommended for designation as a Partnership, describes, to the maximum extent practicable—

(i) the purpose of the recommended Partnership; and

(ii) how the recommended Partnership fulfills the requirements described in subsection (d).

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY; NOTIFICATION.—The Board shall—

(A) make the report publicly available, including on the internet; and

(B) provide to the appropriate congressional committees and the State agency of any State included in a recommended Partnership area written notification of the public availability of the report.

(f) DESIGNATION OR MODIFICATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Congress shall have the exclusive authority to designate or modify a Partnership.

(g) EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) DESIGNATION REVIEW.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, any partnership receiving Federal funds as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be subject to a designation review by Congress in which Congress shall have the opportunity to designate the partnership under subsection (f).

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL FUNDS.—A partnership referred to in paragraph (1) that Congress does not designate as described in that paragraph shall be ineligible to receive Federal funds under this subtitle.

SEC. 205. FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

(a) SUBMISSION TO BOARD.—Not later than March 31 of each year, each Partnership shall

submit to the Board a list of priority fish habitat conservation projects recommended by the Partnership for annual funding under this subtitle.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS BY BOARD.—Not later than July 1 of each year, the Board shall submit to the Secretary a priority list of fish habitat conservation projects that includes a description, including estimated costs, of each project that the Board recommends that the Secretary approve and fund under this subtitle for the following fiscal year.

(c) CRITERIA FOR PROJECT SELECTION.—The Board shall select each fish habitat conservation project recommended to the Secretary under subsection (b) after taking into consideration, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) A recommendation of the Partnership that is, or will be, participating actively in implementing the fish habitat conservation project.

(2) The capabilities and experience of project proponents to implement successfully the proposed project.

(3) The extent to which the fish habitat conservation project—

(A) fulfills a local or regional priority that is directly linked to the strategic plan of the Partnership and is consistent with the purpose of this subtitle;

(B) addresses the national priorities established by the Board;

(C) is supported by the findings of the habitat assessment of the Partnership or the Board, and aligns or is compatible with other conservation plans;

(D) identifies appropriate monitoring and evaluation measures and criteria that are compatible with national measures;

(E) provides a well-defined budget linked to deliverables and outcomes;

(F) leverages other funds to implement the project;

(G) addresses the causes and processes behind the decline of fish or fish habitats; and

(H) includes an outreach or education component that includes the local or regional community.

(4) The availability of sufficient non-Federal funds to match Federal contributions for the fish habitat conservation project, as required by subsection (e).

(5) The extent to which the fish habitat conservation project—

(A) will increase fish populations in a manner that leads to recreational fishing opportunities for the public;

(B) will be carried out through a cooperative agreement among Federal, State, and local governments, Indian Tribes, and private entities;

(C) increases public access to land or water for fish and wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities;

(D) advances the conservation of fish and wildlife species that have been identified by a State agency as species of greatest conservation need;

(E) where appropriate, advances the conservation of fish and fish habitats under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) and other relevant Federal law and State wildlife action plans; and

(F) promotes strong and healthy fish habitats so that desired biological communities are able to persist and adapt.

(6) The substantiality of the character and design of the fish habitat conservation project.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS FOR EVALUATION.—No fish habitat conservation project may be recommended by the Board under subsection (b) or provided financial assistance under this subtitle unless the fish habitat conservation project includes an evaluation plan designed using applicable Board guidance—

(A) to appropriately assess the biological, ecological, or other results of the habitat protection, restoration, or enhancement activities carried out using the assistance;

(B) to reflect appropriate changes to the fish habitat conservation project if the assessment substantiates that the fish habitat conservation project objectives are not being met;

(C) to identify improvements to existing fish populations, recreational fishing opportunities, and the overall economic benefits for the local community of the fish habitat conservation project; and

(D) to require the submission to the Board of a report describing the findings of the assessment.

(2) ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A State, local government, or other non-Federal entity is eligible to receive funds for the acquisition of real property from willing sellers under this subtitle if the acquisition ensures—

(i) public access for fish and wildlife-dependent recreation; or

(ii) a scientifically based, direct enhancement to the health of fish and fish populations, as determined by the Board.

(B) STATE AGENCY APPROVAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—All real property interest acquisition projects funded under this subtitle must be approved by the State agency in the State in which the project is occurring.

(ii) PROHIBITION.—The Board may not recommend, and the Secretary may not provide any funding for, any real property interest acquisition that has not been approved by the State agency.

(C) ASSESSMENT OF OTHER AUTHORITIES.—The Board may not recommend, and the Secretary may not provide any funding under this subtitle for, any real property interest acquisition unless the Partnership that recommended the project has conducted a project assessment, submitted with the funding request and approved by the Board, to demonstrate all other Federal, State, and local authorities for the acquisition of real property have been exhausted.

(D) RESTRICTIONS.—A real property interest may not be acquired pursuant to a fish habitat conservation project by a State, local government, or other non-Federal entity conducted with funds provided under this subtitle, unless—

(i) the owner of the real property authorizes the State, local government, or other non-Federal entity to acquire the real property; and

(ii) the Secretary and the Board determine that the State, local government, or other non-Federal entity would benefit from undertaking the management of the real property being acquired because that is in accordance with the goals of a Partnership.

(e) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no fish habitat conservation project may be recommended by the Board under subsection (b) or provided financial assistance under this subtitle unless at least 50 percent of the cost of the fish habitat conservation project will be funded with non-Federal funds.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Such non-Federal share of the cost of a fish habitat conservation project—

(A) may not be derived from another Federal grant program; and

(B) may include in-kind contributions and cash.

(3) SPECIAL RULE FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) or any other provision of law, any funds made available to an Indian Tribe pursuant to this subtitle may be considered to be non-Federal funds for the purpose of paragraph (1).

(f) APPROVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the recommended priority list of fish habitat conservation projects under subsection (b), and subject to subsection (d) and based, to the maximum extent practicable, on the criteria described in subsection (c), the Secretary, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce on marine or estuarine projects, shall

approve or reject any fish habitat conservation project recommended by the Board.

(2) **FUNDING.**—If the Secretary approves a fish habitat conservation project under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use amounts made available to carry out this subtitle to provide funds to carry out the fish habitat conservation project.

(3) **NOTIFICATION.**—If the Secretary rejects under paragraph (1) any fish habitat conservation project recommended by the Board, not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the recommendation, the Secretary shall provide to the Board, the appropriate Partnership, and the appropriate congressional committees a written statement of the reasons that the Secretary rejected the fish habitat conservation project.

SEC. 206. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Assistant Administrator, the Environmental Protection Agency Assistant Administrator, and the Director of the United States Geological Survey, in coordination with the Forest Service and other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, may provide scientific and technical assistance to Partnerships, participants in fish habitat conservation projects, and the Board.

(b) **INCLUSIONS.**—Scientific and technical assistance provided under subsection (a) may include—

(1) providing technical and scientific assistance to States, Indian Tribes, regions, local communities, and nongovernmental organizations in the development and implementation of Partnerships;

(2) providing technical and scientific assistance to Partnerships for habitat assessment, strategic planning, and prioritization;

(3) supporting the development and implementation of fish habitat conservation projects that are identified as high priorities by Partnerships and the Board;

(4) supporting and providing recommendations regarding the development of science-based monitoring and assessment approaches for implementation through Partnerships;

(5) supporting and providing recommendations for a national fish habitat assessment;

(6) ensuring the availability of experts to assist in conducting scientifically based evaluation and reporting of the results of fish habitat conservation projects; and

(7) providing resources to secure State agency scientific and technical assistance to support Partnerships, participants in fish habitat conservation projects, and the Board.

SEC. 207. COORDINATION WITH STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES.

The Secretary shall provide a notice to, and cooperate with, the appropriate State agency or Tribal agency, as applicable, of each State and Indian Tribe within the boundaries of which an activity is planned to be carried out pursuant to this subtitle, including notification, by not later than 30 days before the date on which the activity is implemented.

SEC. 208. INTERAGENCY OPERATIONAL PLAN.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Director, in cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Assistant Administrator, the Environmental Protection Agency Assistant Administrator, the Director of the United States Geological Survey, and the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies (including, at a minimum, those agencies represented on the Board) shall develop an interagency operational plan that describes—

(1) the functional, operational, technical, scientific, and general staff, administrative, and material needs for the implementation of this subtitle; and

(2) any interagency agreements between or among Federal departments and agencies to address those needs.

SEC. 209. ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPORTING.

(a) **REPORTING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Board shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the progress of this subtitle.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an estimate of the number of acres, stream miles, or acre-feet, or other suitable measures of fish habitat, that was maintained or improved by Partnerships under this subtitle during the 5-year period ending on the date of submission of the report;

(B) a description of the public access to fish habitats established or improved under this subtitle during that 5-year period;

(C) a description of the improved opportunities for public recreational fishing achieved under this subtitle; and

(D) an assessment of the status of fish habitat conservation projects carried out with funds provided under this subtitle during that period, disaggregated by year, including—

(i) a description of the fish habitat conservation projects recommended by the Board under section 205(b);

(ii) a description of each fish habitat conservation project approved by the Secretary under section 205(f), in order of priority for funding;

(iii) a justification for—

(I) the approval of each fish habitat conservation project; and

(II) the order of priority for funding of each fish habitat conservation project;

(iv) a justification for any rejection of a fish habitat conservation project recommended by the Board under section 205(b) that was based on a factor other than the criteria described in section 205(c); and

(v) an accounting of expenditures by Federal, State, or local governments, Indian Tribes, or other entities to carry out fish habitat conservation projects under this subtitle.

(b) **STATUS AND TRENDS REPORT.**—Not later than December 31, 2020, and every 5 years thereafter, the Board shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a status of all Partnerships designated under this subtitle;

(2) a description of the status of fish habitats in the United States as identified by designated Partnerships; and

(3) enhancements or reductions in public access as a result of—

(A) the activities of the Partnerships; or

(B) any other activities carried out pursuant to this subtitle.

SEC. 210. EFFECT OF THIS SUBTITLE.

(a) **WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle—

(1) establishes any express or implied reserved water right in the United States for any purpose;

(2) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water; or

(4) affects any Federal or State law in existence on the date of enactment of the Act regarding water quality or water quantity.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE WATER RIGHTS OR RIGHTS TO PROPERTY.**—Only a State, local government, or other non-Federal entity may acquire, under State law, water rights or rights to property with funds made available through section 212.

(c) **STATE AUTHORITY.**—Nothing in this subtitle—

(1) affects the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of a State to manage, control, or regulate fish and wildlife under the laws and regulations of the State; or

(2) authorizes the Secretary to control or regulate within a State the fishing or hunting of fish and wildlife.

(d) **EFFECT ON INDIAN TRIBES.**—Nothing in this subtitle abrogates, abridges, affects, modifies, supersedes, or alters any right of an Indian Tribe recognized by treaty or any other means, including—

(1) an agreement between the Indian Tribe and the United States;

(2) Federal law (including regulations);

(3) an Executive order; or

(4) a judicial decree.

(e) **ADJUDICATION OF WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle diminishes or affects the ability of the Secretary to join an adjudication of rights to the use of water pursuant to subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 208 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and The Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1953 (43 U.S.C. 666).

(f) **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AUTHORITY.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of the Department of Commerce to manage, control, or regulate fish or fish habitats under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

(g) **EFFECT ON OTHER AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.**—Nothing in this subtitle permits the use of funds made available to carry out this subtitle to acquire real property or a real property interest without the written consent of each owner of the real property or real property interest, respectively.

(2) **MITIGATION.**—Nothing in this subtitle authorizes the use of funds made available to carry out this subtitle for fish and wildlife mitigation purposes under—

(A) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(B) the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.);

(C) the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662; 100 Stat. 4082); or

(D) any other Federal law or court settlement.

(3) **CLEAN WATER ACT.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects any provision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), including any definition in that Act.

SEC. 211. NONAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to—

(1) the Board; or

(2) any Partnership.

SEC. 212. FUNDING.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION PROJECTS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$7,200,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to provide funds for fish habitat conservation projects approved under section 205(f), of which 5 percent is authorized only for projects carried out by Indian Tribes.

(2) **ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING EXPENSES.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount appropriated for the applicable fiscal year pursuant to paragraph (1)—

(A) for administrative and planning expenses under this subtitle; and

(B) to carry out section 209.

(3) **TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE.**—There is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out, and provide technical and scientific assistance under, section 206—

(A) \$400,000 to the Secretary for use by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(B) \$400,000 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Assistant Administrator for use by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(C) \$400,000 to the Environmental Protection Agency Assistant Administrator for use by the Environmental Protection Agency;

(D) \$400,000 to the Secretary for use by the United States Geological Survey; and

(E) \$400,000 to the Chief of the Forest Service for use by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

(b) AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may—

(1) on the recommendation of the Board, and notwithstanding sections 6304 and 6305 of title 31, United States Code, and the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note; Public Law 106-107), enter into a grant agreement, cooperative agreement, or contract with a Partnership or other entity to provide funds authorized by this subtitle for a fish habitat conservation project or restoration or enhancement project;

(2) apply for, accept, and, subject to the availability of appropriations, use a grant from any individual or entity to carry out the purposes of this subtitle; and

(3) subject to the availability of appropriations, make funds authorized by this Act available to any Federal department or agency for use by that department or agency to provide grants for any fish habitat protection project, restoration project, or enhancement project that the Secretary determines to be consistent with this subtitle.

(c) DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may—

(A) enter into an agreement with any organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code to solicit private donations to carry out the purposes of this subtitle; and

(B) accept donations of funds, property, and services to carry out the purposes of this subtitle.

(2) TREATMENT.—A donation accepted under this subtitle—

(A) shall be considered to be a gift or bequest to, or otherwise for the use of, the United States; and

(B) may be—

(i) used directly by the Secretary; or

(ii) provided to another Federal department or agency through an interagency agreement.

SEC. 213. PROHIBITION AGAINST IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATORY AUTHORITY BY FEDERAL AGENCIES THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS.

Any Partnership designated under this subtitle—

(1) shall be for the sole purpose of promoting fish conservation; and

(2) shall not be used to implement any regulatory authority of any Federal agency.

Subtitle B—Great Lakes Fishery Research Authorization

SEC. 214. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(2) GREAT LAKES BASIN.—The term “Great Lakes Basin” means the air, land, water, and living organisms in the United States within the drainage basin of the Saint Lawrence River at and upstream from the point at which such river and the Great Lakes become the international boundary between Canada and the United States.

SEC. 215. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Great Lakes support a diverse ecosystem, on which the vibrant and economically valuable Great Lakes fisheries depend.

(2) To continue successful fisheries management and coordination, as has occurred since signing of the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between the United States and Canada on September 10, 1954, management of the ecosystem and its fisheries require sound, reliable science, and the use of modern scientific technologies.

(3) Fisheries research is necessary to support multi-jurisdictional fishery management decisions and actions regarding recreational and sport fishing, commercial fisheries, tribal harvest, allocation decisions, and fish stocking activities.

(4) President Richard Nixon submitted, and the Congress approved, Reorganization Plan No. 4 (84 Stat. 2090), conferring science activities and management of marine fisheries to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(5) Reorganization Plan No. 4 expressly excluded fishery research activities within the Great Lakes from the transfer, retaining management and scientific research duties within the already established jurisdictions under the 1954 Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries, including those of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 216. GREAT LAKES MONITORING, ASSESSMENT, SCIENCE, AND RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director may conduct monitoring, assessment, science, and research, in support of the binational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin.

(b) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Director shall, under subsection (a)—

(1) execute a comprehensive, multi-lake, freshwater fisheries science program;

(2) coordinate with and work cooperatively with regional, State, tribal, and local governments; and

(3) consult with other interested entities groups, including academia and relevant Canadian agencies.

(c) INCLUDED RESEARCH.—To properly serve the needs of fisheries managers, monitoring, assessment, science, and research under this section may include—

(1) deepwater ecosystem sciences;

(2) biological and food-web components;

(3) fish movement and behavior investigations;

(4) fish population structures;

(5) fish habitat investigations;

(6) invasive species science;

(7) use of existing, new, and experimental biological assessment tools, equipment, vessels, other scientific instrumentation and laboratory capabilities necessary to support fishery management decisions; and

(8) studies to assess impacts on Great Lakes fishery resources.

(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this subtitle is intended or shall be construed to impede, supersede, or alter the authority of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, States, and Indian tribes under the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between the United States of America and Canada on September 10, 1954, and the Great Lakes Fishery Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 931 et seq.).

SEC. 217. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029, there is authorized to be appropriated \$17,500,000 to carry out this subtitle.

TITLE III—MEETING 21ST CENTURY OCEAN AND COASTAL DATA NEEDS

Subtitle A—Digital Coast

SEC. 301. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Digital Coast is a model approach for effective Federal partnerships with State and local government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

(2) Access to current, accurate, uniform, and standards-based geospatial information, tools, and training to characterize the United States coastal region is critical for public safety and for the environment, infrastructure, and economy of the United States.

(3) More than half of all people of the United States (153,000,000) currently live on or near a coast and an additional 12,000,000 are expected in the next decade.

(4) Coastal counties in the United States average 300 persons per square mile, compared with the national average of 98.

(5) On a typical day, more than 1,540 permits for construction of single-family homes are issued in coastal counties, combined with other commercial, retail, and institutional construction to support this population.

(6) Over half of the economic productivity of the United States is located within coastal regions.

(7) Highly accurate, high-resolution remote sensing and other geospatial data play an increasingly important role in decision making and management of the coastal zone and economy, including for—

(A) flood and coastal storm surge prediction;

(B) hazard risk and vulnerability assessment;

(C) emergency response and recovery planning;

(D) community resilience to longer range coastal change;

(E) local planning and permitting;

(F) habitat and ecosystem health assessments; and

(G) landscape change detection.

SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COASTAL REGION.—The term “coastal region” means the area of United States waters extending inland from the shoreline to include coastal watersheds and seaward to the territorial sea.

(2) COASTAL STATE.—The term “coastal State” has the meaning given the term “coastal state” in section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453).

(3) FEDERAL GEOGRAPHIC DATA COMMITTEE.—The term “Federal Geographic Data Committee” means the interagency committee that promotes the coordinated development, use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data on a national basis.

(4) REMOTE SENSING AND OTHER GEOSPATIAL.—The term “remote sensing and other geospatial” means collecting, storing, retrieving, or disseminating graphical or digital data depicting natural or manmade physical features, phenomena, or boundaries of the Earth and any information related thereto, including surveys, maps, charts, satellite and airborne remote sensing data, images, LiDAR, and services performed by professionals such as surveyors, photogrammetrists, hydrographers, geodesists, cartographers, and other such services.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SEC. 303. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIGITAL COAST.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program for the provision of an enabling platform that integrates geospatial data, decision-support tools, training, and best practices to address coastal management issues and needs. Under the program, the Secretary shall strive to enhance resilient communities, ecosystem values, and coastal economic growth and development by helping communities address their issues, needs, and challenges through cost-effective and participatory solutions.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the “Digital Coast” (in this section referred to as the “program”).

(b) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall ensure that the program provides data integration, tool development, training, documentation, dissemination, and archiving by—

(1) making data and resulting integrated products developed under this section readily accessible via the Digital Coast Internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the GeoPlatform.gov and data.gov Internet websites, and such other information distribution technologies as the Secretary considers appropriate;

(2) developing decision-support tools that use and display resulting integrated data and provide training on use of such tools;

(3) documenting such data to Federal Geographic Data Committee standards; and

(4) archiving all raw data acquired under this title at the appropriate National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data center or such other Federal data center as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) **COORDINATION.**—The Secretary shall coordinate the activities carried out under the program to optimize data collection, sharing and integration, and to minimize duplication by—

(1) consulting with coastal managers and decision makers concerning coastal issues, and sharing information and best practices, as the Secretary considers appropriate, with—

(A) coastal States;
(B) local governments; and
(C) representatives of academia, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations;

(2) consulting with other Federal agencies, including interagency committees, on relevant Federal activities, including activities carried out under the Ocean and Coastal Mapping Integration Act (33 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.), and the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892 et seq.);

(3) participating, pursuant to section 216 of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-347; 44 U.S.C. 3501 note), in the establishment of such standards and common protocols as the Secretary considers necessary to assure the interoperability of remote sensing and other geospatial data with all users of such information within—

(A) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
(B) other Federal agencies;
(C) State and local government; and
(D) the private sector;

(4) coordinating with, seeking assistance and cooperation of, and providing liaison to the Federal Geographic Data Committee pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16 and Executive Order 12906 of April 11, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 17671), as amended by Executive Order 13286 of February 28, 2003 (68 Fed. Reg. 10619); and

(5) developing and maintaining a best practices document that sets out the best practices used by the Secretary in carrying out the program and providing such document to the United States Geological Survey, the Corps of Engineers, and other relevant Federal agencies.

(d) **FILLING NEEDS AND GAPS.**—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall—

(1) maximize the use of remote sensing and other geospatial data collection activities conducted for other purposes and under other authorities;

(2) focus on filling data needs and gaps for coastal management issues, including with respect to areas that, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, were underserved by coastal data and the areas of the Arctic that are under the jurisdiction of the United States;

(3) pursuant to the Ocean and Coastal Mapping Integration Act (33 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), support continue improvement in existing efforts to coordinate the acquisition and integration of key data sets needed for coastal management and other purposes, including—

(A) coastal elevation data;
(B) land use and land cover data;
(C) socioeconomic and human use data;
(D) critical infrastructure data;
(E) structures data;
(F) living resources and habitat data;
(G) cadastral data; and
(H) aerial imagery; and

(4) integrate the priority supporting data set forth under paragraph (3) with other available data for the benefit of the broadest measure of coastal resource management constituents and applications.

(e) **FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out the program, the Secretary—

(A) may enter into financial agreements to carry out the program, including—

(i) support to non-Federal entities that participate in implementing the program; and

(ii) grants, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, contracts, or any other agreement on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, with other Federal, tribal, State, and local governmental and nongovernmental entities; and

(B) may, to the maximum extent practicable, enter into such contracts with private sector entities for such products and services as the Secretary determines may be necessary to collect, process, and provide remote sensing and other geospatial data and products for purposes of the program.

(2) **FEES.**—

(A) **ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.**—The Secretary may assess and collect fees to conduct any planned training, workshop, or conference that advances the purposes of the program.

(B) **AMOUNTS.**—The amount of a fee under this paragraph may not exceed the sum of costs incurred, or expected to be incurred, by the Secretary as a direct result of the conduct of the training, workshop, or conference, including for subsistence expenses incidental to the training, workshop, or conference, as applicable.

(C) **USE OF FEES.**—Amounts collected by the Secretary in the form of fees under this paragraph may be used to pay for—

(i) the costs incurred for conducting an activity described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) the expenses described in subparagraph (B).

(3) **SURVEY AND MAPPING.**—Contracts entered into under paragraph (1)(B) shall be considered “surveying and mapping” services as such term is used in and as such contracts are awarded by the Secretary in accordance with the selection procedures in chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code.

(f) **OCEAN ECONOMY.**—The Secretary may establish publically available tools that track ocean and Great Lakes economy data for each coastal State.

Subtitle B—Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System

SEC. 304. STAGGERED TERMS FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATED COASTAL AND OCEAN OBSERVATION SYSTEM ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Section 12304(d)(3)(B) of the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3603(d)(3)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Members” and inserting the following:

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), members”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) **STAGGERED TERMS.**—The Administrator may appoint or reappoint a member for a partial term of 1 or 2 years in order to establish a system of staggered terms. The Administrator may appoint or reappoint a member under this clause only once. A member appointed or reappointed to a partial term under this clause may not serve more than one full term.”.

SEC. 305. INTEGRATED COASTAL AND OCEAN OBSERVATION SYSTEM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

Section 12305(a) of the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3604(a)) is amended by inserting “disburse appropriated funds to,” after “agreements, with,”.

SEC. 306. REAUTHORIZATION OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AND OCEAN OBSERVATION SYSTEM ACT OF 2009.

Section 12311 of the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3610) is amended by striking “for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 such sums as are necessary” and inserting “\$47,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024”.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

SEC. 401. REFERENCES TO THE NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM ACT.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121 et seq.).

SEC. 402. MODIFICATION OF DEAN JOHN A. KNAUSS MARINE POLICY FELLOW-SHIP.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 208(b) (33 U.S.C. 1127(b)) is amended by striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

(b) **PLACEMENTS IN CONGRESS.**—Such section is further amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary”; and

(2) in paragraph (1), as designated by paragraph (1) of this section, in the second sentence, by striking “A fellowship” and inserting the following:

“(2) **PLACEMENT PRIORITIES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In each year in which the Secretary awards a legislative fellowship under this subsection, when considering the placement of fellows, the Secretary shall prioritize placement of fellows in the following:

“(i) Positions in offices of committees of Congress that have jurisdiction over the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(ii) Positions in offices of Members of Congress who are on such committees.

“(iii) Positions in offices of Members of Congress that have a demonstrated interest in ocean, coastal, or Great Lakes resources.

“(B) **EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.**—

“(i) **FINDING AND RECOGNITION.**—Congress—

“(I) finds that both host offices and fellows benefit when fellows have the opportunity to choose from a range of host offices from different States and regions, both chambers of Congress, and both political parties; and

“(II) recognizes the steps taken by the National Sea Grant College Program to facilitate an equitable distribution of fellows among the political parties.

“(ii) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that fellows have the opportunity to choose from offices that are described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (A) and that are equitably distributed among—

“(I) the political parties; and

“(II) the Senate and the House of Representatives.

“(iii) **POLITICAL AND CAMERAL EQUITY.**—The Secretary shall ensure that placements are equitably distributed between—

“(I) the political parties; and

“(II) the Senate and the House of Representatives.

“(3) **DURATION.**—A fellowship”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply with respect to the first calendar year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act and each fiscal year thereafter.

(d) **SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING FEDERAL HIRING OF FORMER FELLOWS.**—It is the sense of Congress that in recognition of the competitive nature of the fellowship under section 208(b) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(b)), and of the exceptional qualifications of fellowship awardees—

(1) the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, should encourage participating Federal agencies to consider opportunities for fellowship awardees at the conclusion of their fellowships for workforce positions appropriate for their education and experience; and

(2) Members and committees of Congress should consider opportunities for such awardees for such positions.

SEC. 403. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO ACCEPT DONATIONS FOR NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 204(c)(4)(E) (33 U.S.C. 1123(c)(4)(E)) is amended to read as follows:

“(E) accept donations of money and, notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, of voluntary and uncompensated services.”

(b) *PRIORITIES.*—The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall establish priorities for the use of donations accepted under section 204(c)(4)(E) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(c)(4)(E)), and shall consider among those priorities the possibility of expanding the Dean John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship’s placement of additional fellows in relevant legislative offices under section 208(b) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(b)), in accordance with the recommendations under subsection (c) of this section.

(c) *REPORT.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Sea Grant College Program, in consultation with the National Sea Grant Advisory Board and the Sea Grant Association, shall—

(1) develop recommendations for the optimal use of any donations accepted under section 204(c)(4)(E) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(c)(4)(E)); and

(2) submit to Congress a report on the recommendations developed under paragraph (1).

(d) *CONSTRUCTION.*—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect any other amounts available for marine policy fellowships under section 208(b) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(b)), including amounts—

(1) accepted under section 204(c)(4)(F) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(c)(4)(F)); or

(2) appropriated under section 212 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1131).

SEC. 404. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT ON COORDINATION OF OCEANS AND COASTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

Section 9 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002 (33 U.S.C. 857–20) is repealed.

SEC. 405. REDUCTION IN FREQUENCY REQUIRED FOR NATIONAL SEA GRANT ADVISORY BOARD REPORT.

Section 209(b)(2) (33 U.S.C. 1128(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “BIENNIAL” and inserting “PERIODIC”; and

(2) in the first sentence, by striking “The Board shall report to the Congress every two years” and inserting “Not less frequently than once every 4 years, the Board shall submit to Congress a report”.

SEC. 406. MODIFICATION OF ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM.

Section 204(b) (33 U.S.C. 1123(b)) is amended by inserting “for research, education, extension, training, technology transfer, public service,” after “financial assistance”.

SEC. 407. DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY; DEAN JOHN A. KNAUSS MARINE POLICY FELLOWSHIP.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—During fiscal year 2019 and any fiscal year thereafter, the head of any Federal agency may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, other than sections 3303 and 3328 of such title, a qualified candidate described in subsection (b) directly to a position with the Federal agency for which the candidate meets Office of Personnel Management qualification standards.

(b) *QUALIFIED CANDIDATE.*—Subsection (a) applies with respect to a former recipient of a Dean John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship

under section 208(b) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(b)) who—

(1) earned a graduate or post-graduate degree in a field related to ocean, coastal, or Great Lakes resources or policy from an institution of higher education accredited by an agency or association recognized by the Secretary of Education pursuant to section 496(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1099b(a));

(2) received a Dean John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship under section 208(b) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(b)) within 5 years before the date the individual is appointed under this section; and

(3) successfully fulfilled the requirements of the fellowship within the executive or legislative branch of the United States Government.

SEC. 408. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 212(a) (33 U.S.C. 1131(a)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) *IN GENERAL.*—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this title—

“(A) \$87,520,000 for fiscal year 2020;

“(B) \$91,900,000 for fiscal year 2021;

“(C) \$96,500,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(D) \$101,325,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(E) \$106,380,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(F) \$111,710,813 for fiscal year 2025.”; and

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) *PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2020 THROUGH 2025.*—In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), there are authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025 for competitive grants for the following:

“(A) University research on the biology, prevention, and control of aquatic nonnative species.

“(B) University research on oyster diseases, oyster restoration, and oyster-related human health risks.

“(C) University research on the biology, prevention, and forecasting of harmful algal blooms.

“(D) University research, education, training, and extension services and activities focused on coastal resilience and United States working waterfronts and other regional or national priority issues identified in the strategic plan under section 204(c)(1).

“(E) University research and extension on sustainable aquaculture techniques and technologies.

“(F) Fishery research and extension activities conducted by sea grant colleges or sea grant institutes to enhance, and not supplant, existing core program funding.”.

(b) *MODIFICATION OF LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNTS FOR ADMINISTRATION.*—Paragraph (1) of section 212(b) (33 U.S.C. 1131(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) *ADMINISTRATION.*—

“(A) *IN GENERAL.*—There may not be used for administration of programs under this title in a fiscal year more than 5.5 percent of the lesser of—

“(i) the amount authorized to be appropriated under this title for the fiscal year; or

“(ii) the amount appropriated under this title for the fiscal year.

“(B) *CRITICAL STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.*—

“(i) *IN GENERAL.*—The Director shall use the authority under subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, to meet any critical staffing requirement while carrying out the activities authorized under this title.

“(ii) *EXCEPTION FROM CAP.*—For purposes of subparagraph (A), any costs incurred as a result of an exercise of authority described in clause (i) shall not be considered an amount used for administration of programs under this title in a fiscal year.”.

(c) *ALLOCATION OF FUNDING.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 204(d)(3) (33 U.S.C. 1123(d)(3)) is amended—

(A) by striking “With respect to sea grant colleges and sea grant institutes” and inserting “With respect to sea grant colleges, sea grant institutes, sea grant programs, and sea grant projects”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “funding among sea grant colleges and sea grant institutes” and inserting “funding among sea grant colleges, sea grant institutes, sea grant programs, and sea grant projects”.

(2) *REPEAL OF REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING DISTRIBUTION OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.*—Section 212 (33 U.S.C. 1131) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (c); and

(B) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively.

SEC. 409. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) Section 204(d)(3)(B) (33 U.S.C. 1123(d)(3)(B)) is amended by moving clause (vi) 2 ems to the right.

(b) Section 209(b) (33 U.S.C. 1128(b)), as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “The Secretary shall” and all that follows; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) *AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.*—The Secretary shall”.

The CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in House Report 116–330 and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 748.

Each further amendment printed in House Report 116–330, shall be considered 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.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Natural Resources or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in House Report 116–330 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 748, I offer amendments en bloc under the rule.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, and 28 printed in House Report 116–330, offered by Mr. CASE of Hawaii:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

Page 49, after line 24, insert the following:

(G) Activities or projects to address the immediate and long-term degradation or loss

of coral and coral reefs in response to bacteria, fungi, viruses, increased sea surface temperatures, ultraviolet radiation, and pollutants.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA

Page 66, line 4, insert “coral reefs,” after “environments.”

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. MORELLE OF
NEW YORK

Page 35, line 4, strike “may” and insert “shall”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MCEACHIN
OF VIRGINIA

Page 10, line 5, strike “or”.

Page 10, line 8, strike the period and insert “; or”

(C) which include communities that may not have adequate resources to prepare for or respond to coastal hazards, including low income communities, communities of color, Tribal communities, and rural communities.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI OF
ILLINOIS

Page 45, line 25, insert after subparagraph (C) the following:

(C) Adaptive management strategies for Great Lakes ecosystems and resources, including strategies to support freshwater fisheries, monitor ice cover, manage phosphorous and nitrogen chemical loads, minimize invasive species and harmful blooms of algae, and create protected areas to maintain Great Lakes ecosystems.

Page 46, lines 1 and 7, redesignate subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF
WISCONSIN

Page 45, line 15, insert “combat invasive species,” after “strategies to”.

Page 46, after line 6, insert the following:

(E) A description of how the plan will address the impact of climate change affecting coastal communities will have on nearby Tribes, Tribal communities, and low-income or low-resource communities and how those stakeholders will be included in and informed about the development of the plan.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF
WISCONSIN

Page 7, line 17, strike “and”.

Page 7, line 23, strike the period and insert “; and”

(3) include an outreach or education component that seeks and solicits feedback from the local or regional community most directly affected by the proposal.

Page 11, after line 6, insert the following:

(II) Tribes and Tribal organizations;

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. HIGGINS OF
NEW YORK

Page 91, after line 14, insert the following:

(7) research on the impacts of harmful algal blooms, nutrient pollution, and dead zones on Great Lakes fisheries;

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF
CALIFORNIA

Page 49, line 19, insert “, such as sea walls and living shorelines” after “environment”.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. BONAMICI
OF OREGON

Page 48, line 19, insert “coastal acidification, hypoxia,” after “acidification.”

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. BONAMICI
OF OREGON

At the end of title III, insert the following:

**SEC. 307. ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS
AGENCY—OCEANS.**

(a) AGREEMENT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Acad-

emy of Sciences to conduct the comprehensive assessment under subsection (b).

(b) COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under an agreement between the Administrator and the National Academy of Sciences under this section, the National Academy of Sciences shall conduct a comprehensive assessment of the need for and feasibility of establishing an Advanced Research Projects Agency—Oceans (ARPA—O).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The comprehensive assessment carried out pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of how an ARPA—O could help overcome the long-term and high-risk technological barriers in the development of ocean technologies, with the goal of enhancing the economic, ecological, and national security of the United States through the rapid development of technologies that result in—

(i) improved data collection, monitoring, and prediction of the ocean environment, including sea ice conditions;

(ii) overcoming barriers to the application of new and improved technologies, such as high costs and scale of operational missions;

(iii) improved management practices for protecting ecological sustainability;

(iv) improved national security capacity;

(v) improved technology for fishery population assessments;

(vi) expedited processes between and among Federal agencies to successfully identify, transition, and coordinate research and development output to operations, applications, commercialization, and other uses; and

(vii) ensuring that the United States maintains a technological lead in developing and deploying advanced ocean technologies;

(B) an evaluation of the organizational structures under which an ARPA—O could be organized, which takes into account—

(i) best practices for new research programs;

(ii) metrics and approaches for periodic program evaluation;

(iii) capacity to fund and manage external research awards; and

(iv) options for oversight of the activity through a Federal agency, an interagency organization, nongovernmental organization, or other institutional arrangement; and

(C) an estimation of the scale of investment necessary to pursue high priority ocean technology projects.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the comprehensive assessment conducted under subsection (b).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term “Administrator” means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere in the Under Secretary’s capacity as Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF
MICHIGAN

At the end of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 108. UPDATE TO ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX PRODUCTS OF NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION FOR GREAT LAKES.

(a) UPDATE REQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX PRODUCTS FOR GREAT LAKES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere shall commence updating the environmental sensitivity index products of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for each coastal area of the Great Lakes.

(b) PERIODIC UPDATES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX PRODUCTS GENERALLY.—

Subject to the availability of appropriations and the priorities set forth in subsection (c), the Under Secretary shall—

(1) periodically update the environmental sensitivity index products of the Administration; and

(2) endeavor to do so not less frequently than once every 7 years.

(c) PRIORITIES.—When prioritizing geographic areas to update environmental sensitivity index products, the Under Secretary shall consider—

(1) the age of existing environmental sensitivity index products for the areas;

(2) the occurrence of extreme events, be it natural or man-made, which have significantly altered the shoreline or ecosystem since the last update;

(3) the natural variability of shoreline and coastal environment; and

(4) the volume of vessel traffic and general vulnerability to spilled pollutants.

(d) ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX PRODUCT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “environmental sensitivity index product” means a map or similar tool that is utilized to identify sensitive shoreline, coastal or offshore, resources prior to an oil spill event in order to set baseline priorities for protection and plan cleanup strategies, typically including information relating to shoreline type, biological resources, and human use resources.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Under Secretary \$7,500,000 to carry out subsection (a).

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be available to the Under Secretary for the purposes set forth in such paragraph until expended.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT
OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Page 75, lines 7-8, strike “paragraph (2)” and insert “paragraphs (2) and (4)”.

Page 75, after line 25, insert the following:

(4) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce with respect to marine or estuarine projects, may waive the application of paragraph (2)(A) with respect to a State or an Indian Tribe, or otherwise reduce the portion of the non-Federal share of the cost of an activity required to be paid by a State or an Indian Tribe under paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that the State or Indian Tribe does not have sufficient funds not derived from another Federal grant program to pay such non-Federal share, or portion of the non-Federal share, without the use of loans.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL
OF WASHINGTON

Page 55, line 25, strike “25” and insert “26”.

Page 56, line 16, strike “1 shall be a representative” and insert “2 shall be representatives”.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL
OF WASHINGTON

Page 11, line 16, strike “and”.

Page 11, line 20, strike the period and insert “; and”

(3) to incentivize landowners to engage in living shoreline projects.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL
OF WASHINGTON

Page 10, line 15, strike “and”.

Page 10, line 18, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 10, after line 19, insert the following:

(iii) the consideration of an established eligible entity program with systems to disburse funding from a single grant to support multiple small-scale projects.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 49, line 1, insert “, avian,” after “marine”.

Page 49, line 5, insert “, avian,” after “fish”.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 91, after line 14, insert the following: (7) research into the affects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, mercury, and other contaminants on fisheries and fishery ecosystems;

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 50, after line 24, insert the following: **SEC. 107. PRIZE COMPETITIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out a program to award prizes competitively under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719), for the purpose described in subsection (b).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose described in this subsection is to stimulate innovation to advance the following coastal risk reduction and resilience measures:

(1) Natural features, including dunes, reefs, and wetlands.

(2) Nature-based features, including beach nourishment, dune restoration, wetland and other coastal habitat restoration, and living shoreline construction.

(3) Nonstructural measures, including flood proofing of structures, flood warning systems, and elevated development.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 50, after line 24, insert the following: **SEC. 107 CATALOG OF RESEARCH ON APPLICABLE COASTAL RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE MEASURES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator, shall—

(1) identify all Department of Commerce research activities regarding applicable coastal risk reduction and resilience measures;

(2) consult with the heads of other Federal agencies to identify what activities, if any, those Federal agencies are conducting regarding applicable coastal risk reduction and resilience measures;

(3) evaluate the effectiveness of the activities identified under paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(4) appoint one or more officers or employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to liaise with non-Federal entities conducting research related to applicable coastal risk reduction and resilience measures in order to eliminate redundancies, cooperate for common climate research goals, and to make research findings readily available to the public.

(b) DEFINITION OF APPLICABLE COASTAL RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE MEASURES.—In this section, the term “applicable coastal risk reduction and resilience measures” means natural features, nature-based features, or nonstructural measures.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, again, in the interests of an incredibly good bipartisan bill

and moving this bill forward, I offer this en bloc amendment, which is a package of a number of amendments offered by colleagues that all seek to further improve the resilience of our coastlines and of our Great Lakes.

I applaud the sponsors of these amendments for their thoughtful engagement on this issue and for acting to ensure that families in their districts are safe and healthy, with productive jobs and clean environments.

We are working to create a more sustainable, healthy planet, and this package of bills and these amendments will move us in the right direction.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I first want to thank the Democrats for at least not wasting our time by debating all of these amendments individually. But, once again, within the pockets you will find some good things and some not so good things that are part of what is going on here.

For example, there will be within that list some blanket waivers for Federal cost-sharing requirements. It is not a good idea to do it.

There are some stand-alone bills that are in there that have no regular order consideration in this House. It is also not a good process to go through.

But if we are going to throw regular order out the window and address 20 amendments all at once that don't really have that significant of a change or an impact, at least we are doing this in the most efficient and effective way that we possibly could. It is not necessarily making a bill, it is not really going anywhere better, but at least we are getting stuff done so we can say we have the illusion of activity on the floor.

Madam Chair, I urge rejection of the en bloc, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), my colleague.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding and for his work on this bill.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to ensure that Great Lakes States have access to the resources in this bill, so they can address climate change threats specific to our region.

Increased rain has already led to more agricultural runoff into the Great Lakes, resulting in higher bacterial counts and larger algal blooms. This has put our drinking water supplies at risk. Lake Michigan alone provides drinking water for 10 million people.

Climate change increasingly threatens Great Lakes wildlife, including fisheries important to our economy, by changing temperatures, precipitation patterns, and ice cover.

These are some of the reasons that America's “third coast,” our Great

Lakes States, need access to the resources in this bill.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairman GRIJALVA for his support, including my amendment in this en bloc, and I ask my colleagues to join me and support this amendment and the underlying bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), my colleague.

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise today in support of the en bloc amendment.

The ocean covers more than 70 percent of the planet. It supplies much of the oxygen that we breathe, it regulates our climate, it is linked to the water we drink, and it is home to more than half of all life on Earth. But despite our intrinsic connection to our ocean, we know very little about what is beneath its surface.

As co-chair of the House Oceans Caucus, I have worked with my fellow co-chair for the caucus, Congressman DON YOUNG from Alaska, to improve ocean data and monitoring efforts through the introduction of our BLUE GLOBE Act. My amendment parallels those efforts and would direct the NOAA administrator to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to assess the potential for, and feasibility of, an Advanced Research Project Agency-Oceans, or ARPA-O.

Coastal communities, like those I represent in northwest Oregon, rely on accurate ocean data and monitoring for information on ocean acidification, forecasting of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, tsunami preparedness, navigation, and port security. And after the stark findings in the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on “The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate,” we know that ocean data and monitoring are more important than ever in adapting to the climate crisis.

My other amendment would add and expand a new grant program established in the underlying bill to strengthen research opportunities on coastal acidification and hypoxia. The basic chemistry of our oceans is changing at an unprecedented rate, and additional research efforts like those established in this bill will help communities respond.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Mr. CRIST for their support of these amendments and for their leadership.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, again, these en bloc amendments are critical additions and positive additions to a critical bill. These amendments address major issues related to the harmful impacts of climate change and

other man-made effects on our oceans, our coastlines, and our lakes.

For example, they single out the destruction that is being wrought, as we speak, on our coral reefs throughout our entire country, our coral reefs throughout the Gulf Coast, throughout Florida, and throughout the West Coast, in Hawaii and beyond: the acidification that has led to bleaching of these coral reefs. And as we all know, or at least I hope we all know, as go the coral reefs, so go our oceans.

These amendments would strengthen Federal programs that address the health of our coral reefs. These amendments go to harmful algal blooms, which are a problem throughout our country, as well.

What can we and should we do about it as a Federal coordinated effort? Of course, we should do something about that.

These amendments would strengthen this bill. These amendments would forward a Federal-State partnership, a community partnership, to address another harmful consequence which is killing our oceans.

These amendments would address coastal resiliency. How do we prevent our coastlines from eroding? In my own home State of Hawaii, we have seen significant erosion. And that is true of all of the other coasts: significant increases in sea level over a very, very recent period of time that has caused major erosion.

How can we adopt better overall programs that adapt to a changing ocean and do not worsen the problem of coastal erosion? How do we do that?

These amendments get at these issues. These are good, solid, and positive additions that our colleagues have come up with to strengthen a good, solid, and positive bipartisan bill.

Madam Chair, I support these amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I appreciate especially the ability of putting all these amendments into en bloc to help move this process along. I am just looking at some of the issues that have been brought up already, and I am looking at the list of the Federal grants and the agencies that are already spending their money on these approaches.

If the issue is, obviously, you want more money spent on those programs, that is not an authorization that we are doing here. That is an appropriations issue. Go to the Appropriations Committee and talk about how that fits into the overall budget.

This does not necessarily move us forward, but at least we are not spending as much time as we would if we addressed each of these individually.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendments which are included in en bloc No. 1.

My amendments are simply. I will sum them up in six words: Community Engagement, Education, Outreach, and Consultation.

The impacts of climate change and environmental degradation affect us all. But the fact is climate change has a disparate impact on low-income and minority communities. Indeed, these communities are also disproportionately impacted by other environmental hazards. It is also worth mentioning that these communities, which suffer resource deficits, cannot simply relocate out of flood zones or pay for expensive mitigation efforts.

Similarly, my Native brothers and sisters have unique cultures that are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts which threatens their ways of life, subsistence, lands and water rights, and survival. For example, the Great Lakes have been an integral part of the history of many of the region's tribes.

However, too often, the most vulnerable communities are left out when it comes to the great ideas and projects like those we are authorizing in this bill. Tribal communities and low-income communities have a great stake in this debate. My amendment makes sure that they are included and active participants in the efforts authorized by this bill. My amendments would amend two of the grant programs in the bill to make clear that you must consult with, reach out, and meaningfully engage with tribal and low-income communities located where these projects are planned.

My amendments affect two programs created in this bill: the Living Shorelines Grant Program and the Climate Change Adaption Preparedness and Response Program.

The Living Shorelines Grant program is intended to fund the design, implementation, and monitoring of climate resilient living shoreline projects intended to protect coastal communities and ecosystem functions from environmental conditions, particularly those impacted by climate change.

The Climate Program is intended to help develop and fund comprehensive adaptation plans to help states better understand the scope of the threat of climate change, identify state-wide costs, and develop local strategies to ensure safety for their residents.

We get better policy making and outcomes when we ensure that all segments of our communities are engaged and meaningfully involved in the process.

I thank the chairman for his support of these commonsense amendments.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HECK). The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE).

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Hawaii will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 116-330.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 92, after line 7, insert the following:

Subtitle C—Chesapeake Bay Oyster Research
SEC. 218. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Chesapeake Bay Office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be the primary representative of the Administration in the Chesapeake Bay.

SEC. 219. GRANTS FOR RESEARCHING OYSTERS IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall establish a grant program (in this section referred to as the "Program") under which the Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of conducting research on the conservation, restoration, or management of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay.

(b) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(c) ALLOCATION OF GRANT FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award a grant under the Program to eligible entities that submit an application under subsection (b).

(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the total amount of Federal funding received under the Program by an eligible entity may not exceed 85 percent of the total cost of the research project for which the funding was awarded. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the non-Federal share of project costs may be provided by in-kind contributions and other noncash support.

(B) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive all or part of the requirement in subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines that no reasonable means are available through which an eligible entity applying for a grant under this section can meet such requirement and the probable benefit of such research project outweighs the public interest in such requirement.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) ACADEMIC COMMUNITY.—The term "academic community" means faculty, researchers, professors, and representatives of State-accredited colleges and universities.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term "eligible entity" means a member of the academic community, the seafood industry, a relevant nonprofit organization, or a relevant State agency, that is proposing or conducting a research project on the conservation, restoration, or management of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay developed through consultation with a member of the academic community, a member of the seafood industry, a relevant nonprofit organization, or a relevant State agency.

(3) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term "nonprofit organization" means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(4) SEAFOOD INDUSTRY.—The term "seafood industry" means shellfish growers, shellfish harvesters, commercial fishermen, and recreational fishermen.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025 to carry out this section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I want to first recognize the hard work of Chairman GRIJALVA and the sponsors of the underlying pieces of legislation. This package reflects a bipartisan collaboration between Members dedicated to conserving our natural resources.

In the face of changing climate, extreme weather patterns and events, rising tides, disappearing species, and habitat destruction, it is critical we act now to preserve and protect our coastlines, and the communities and local economies that depend on the continued health of our water resources.

This includes the Chesapeake Bay, the largest estuary in the country, in my State of Maryland. The bay is critically important as an economic engine that attracts millions of tourists and supports thousands of jobs.

For decades, oyster harvesting was one of the bay's most important industries. Yet today, we are seeing an alarming decline in the bay's oyster population, a decline caused by climate change, years of overharvesting, ocean acidification, nutrient reduction, denitrification, habitat destruction, and oyster-debilitating disease. However, there is still much we don't know as to why the depletion is occurring and how best to conserve oysters.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment strengthens the underlying bill by providing research grants to those working to reverse the depletion and decline of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay. These grants support collaborative partnerships to research the long-term conservation, restoration, and management of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay.

This program will encourage collaborations between the academic community, the seafood industry, nonprofit organizations, and State agencies to develop new innovative solutions.

These grants will help us better understand why oyster hatcheries are crashing and to develop best practices in mitigating habitat destruction.

My amendment will provide us more tools to strengthen the oyster population and the health of the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I actually don't have great pleasure in doing that because Mr. BROWN is a vital member of our committee, does a great

job, and defends his State brilliantly. I appreciate him doing that.

But, once again, the process we are doing is adding another new taxpayer program that already has existing programs in effect, and is actually a stand-alone bill that has not received a hearing, a markup, or a CBO score, and adding that to this, because this is, once again, the only train in town and we are not taking time to do these things individually as we ought to.

But when it comes to oyster research, which is extremely important, I recognize fully, as you see by the chart the total numbers in each of these years, starting in fiscal year 2014, are how much had been given to this particular program.

In 2018, it was \$617 million in funds from all of the different government agencies that actually participate. That includes Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Interior, and EPA for watershed restoration.

NOAA does have a Chesapeake Bay office. They provide research. They provide grants to both Maryland and Virginia. Last year, they also provided a grant to the Chesapeake Bay Foundation to add these programs in there.

What we are trying to say here is, it is already being done.

Now, if this is a problem of not enough money going into there, as some of the other speakers have said, well, that is not an issue of authorization. The authorization authority exists. That is a question of how much we are actually appropriating, which is an entirely different issue, which you should go to the Appropriations Committee to see if you actually want that number higher.

But, actually, the Federal Government does do this, and they are increasing with it. There is not a problem that needs authorization. If you need more money, that is an appropriations issue. This, unfortunately, is not about appropriations. This is about authorization.

So I appreciate the gentleman from Maryland. I appreciate his interest. I appreciate this issue. But it is already being done by other agencies. There is no need for another entity to enter into this particular market.

Mr. Chairman, I urge Members to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland will be postponed.

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AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 116-330.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 16, after line 2, insert the following:
(h) MINIMUM REQUIRED FUNDS FOR SHORELINE PROJECTS LOCATED WITHIN THE GREAT LAKES.—The Secretary shall make not less than 10 percent of the funds awarded under this section to projects located in the Great Lakes.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, while I stand here today as I offer my amendment, residents across the Great Lakes are facing imminent threats to their property, their infrastructure, and the shorelines themselves due to historically high water levels.

Great Lakes communities, including many in my own district along the shores of Lake Michigan, are in critical need of shoreline projects to protect against devastating erosion.

For those of us who call the region home, the Great Lakes forever shape our way of life. It is where we recreate. It is where we do business. It is where we pass along the heritage of our region.

The Great Lakes form the largest fresh surface water system on the Earth, holding nearly 20 percent of the world's freshwater supply.

They directly generate more than 1.5 million jobs, provide the backbone of a \$5 trillion regional economy, and are the home for more than 3,500 different plants and species.

As I often say, we can and should protect and promote both the economy and the ecology of the Great Lakes. However, our communities are facing devastating consequences if we don't act to protect our shorelines now. The high water levels, combined with the effect of recent storms that brought even higher waves and strong winds, are threatening our communities.

Public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and docks, have been battered and, in some cases, actually lost. Recreational beaches have disappeared, and others are covered with dangerous debris now. Habitats have been destroyed. Numerous homes are teetering on the edge of dune cliffs or are threatened by the rising water level.

This amendment, which would set aside just 10 percent of the spending in these particular projects, would ensure that communities within the Great Lakes system receive necessary funding through the living shoreline grant program to protect and preserve our shorelines.

It is imperative that resources are provided through all available options to enhance the shorelines of the Great Lakes and to protect our homes and our communities.

I understand the ranking member's position on this particular package of bills and Senate activity, or maybe lack thereof on this. Yet, I do have a responsibility to not only highlight this issue but to advocate for those who are in desperate need and in desperate situations.

That is one of the reasons I will be supporting this package. I ask for consideration of my colleagues to help adopt this amendment.

Whether it is going together as a package or whether it gets dealt with separately in the Senate, I know that this is something that we need to look at as a legislative body, and we need to act now.

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

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chair, for our majority colleagues, I deeply appreciate my colleague's comments in support of his amendment and his appreciation and understanding of the communities that he represents, in terms of the impacts of climate change and other man-made causes not only on our oceans, because we tend to focus on our oceans, but on our lakes, to include our Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes are currently experiencing nearly record high water levels, causing widespread erosion of beaches and property and costing people their lives. In fact, there have been over 50 percent more deaths in the Great Lakes in 2019 because of these dangerous conditions compared to 2018.

These high lake levels are forecast to continue for 2020 and, in all likelihood, beyond. Just this month, 12 Michigan State lawmakers asked Governor Whitmer to declare a state of emergency for the Lake Michigan shoreline because of water levels.

Resilient, living shorelines are one of the best options for the Great Lakes communities dealing with the impacts of high lake levels, as they are for other communities in the body of this bill.

Our majority does support my colleague's amendment to be sure that this money does find its way to where it is most needed. I support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the chairman from Hawaii and his acknowledgment of what is going on in the Great Lakes.

In fact, it was my own State representative who led that letter of State legislators requesting Governor Whitmer to declare this emergency declaration so that the Federal Government can look at that.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate that support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 116-330.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 91, after line 14, insert the following:
(7) harmful algal bloom development research;

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 729, which I am proud to offer with my colleagues from New York, Representatives MORELLE, BRINDISI, and STEFANIK.

This amendment would explicitly authorize the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct research on harmful algal bloom, or HAB, development within the Great Lakes Basin system. This research would help to address significant risks that algal blooms pose to freshwater ecosystems, including the production of toxins that endanger humans and animal life.

These hazards are all too familiar to the community that I represent in central New York, which has faced a rising number of outbreaks in recent years. In these instances, outbreaks have jeopardized the availability of clean drinking water for my constituents and directly impacted the health of our lakefront communities.

Unfortunately, this issue extends beyond my district and even further beyond the Great Lakes. These algal blooms have been recorded in all 50 States, necessitating increased Federal support for research and mitigation efforts nationwide.

Research conducted in the Great Lakes under this amendment would help to stem the increasing spread of this toxic threat and provide peace of mind to at-risk communities.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate my colleague's efforts on this particular amendment, which, as he points out, is a truly bipartisan amendment joined in by Members from the New York delegation on a bipartisan basis. I think this illustrates a couple of different things.

First of all, this bill and these amendments need not be partisan. In fact, they offer one of the best avenues forward for true bipartisanship as we confront the crisis of climate change.

Second, they illustrate that when we talk about our marine resources and climate change, and in this bill, we focus on our oceans and tend to think that our coastal States are those that are affected. Clearly, it is not only our coastal States that are affected.

Many States throughout our country are directly affected by the impacts of climate change, including New York State, in conjunction with the Great Lakes. So this is an amendment that we can support. Every year, we seem to hear about another toxic algal bloom in the Great Lakes closing beaches or fisheries.

It is important that the fishery research reauthorization in this bill include researching the impacts of harmful algal blooms because there is a lot that is unknown about the causes of these toxic blooms and the long-term effects in fish populations.

When we speak of fish populations in the Great Lakes, we speak not only of the benefits of the fish populations through our natural ecosystems in the Great Lakes and not only of recreational fisheries, but we speak in the range of some 75,000 jobs that can be directly attributed to the health of our fisheries in our Great Lakes. So I am pleased to urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Hawaii. I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 116-330.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 49, after line 24, insert the following:
(G) Projects to assess the impact on coastal resiliency of water level regulating practices on the Great Lakes.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act. This amendment would extend the eligibility for grant funding under H.R. 729 to projects that assess the impact of Great Lakes water level management practices on coastal resiliency.

My constituents on Lake Ontario's southern shore have faced record high and oftentimes catastrophic water levels in 2 of the last 3 years. These rising levels have resulted in catastrophic flood damage and coastal erosion, threatening the physical well-being of our communities and posing an existential threat to the local economy.

As water levels continue to rise across the Great Lakes, it is important that we thoroughly evaluate all the factors that contribute to the health of our coastal communities, including the water level management procedures that are supposed to mitigate those threats to our coasts.

My amendment will provide necessary support to projects that include a thorough evaluation of these procedures as a part of the broader effort to improve coastal resiliency across the Great Lakes.

I urge support of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, again, this is a very positive, bipartisan amendment by the Members from New York and indicates that we can, in fact, proceed in a bipartisan way on these critical issues.

As already noted earlier in my remarks, the Great Lakes have experienced record or near-record high levels of water this year and are projected to continue to have high levels next year and well beyond.

Many coastal communities and property owners in the Great Lakes are suffering from accelerated land loss and erosion. This amendment rightfully ensures that water level regulating practices can be a part of coastal resilience planning.

I only regret that when it comes to our world's oceans, we don't have the luxury of regulating sea levels in accordance with water level regulating practices.

We support this amendment and the intent of this amendment, but I must indicate a caution for the RECORD, and that is that if this amendment leads to the uncontrolled, indiscriminate construction of dams throughout our country, we need to be careful because dams are double-edged swords. They can be a tremendous boon to water reg-

ulating practices and electricity, energy, sports and fishing, and many other concerns, but they can have unintended environmental consequences.

I would simply caution that as we go forward with the implementation of this amendment, I hope that we pay very close attention to the sound science behind water level regulating practices.

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

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my amendment, but I will note that my colleague from Hawaii is right in that this needs to be properly administered if it is, in fact, made into law.

One of the problems we have in the Great Lakes in general is the high water levels. What we have on Lake Ontario is something called the International Joint Commission, which I would argue is not properly administering the water levels and is contributing greatly to the problem.

This amendment is meant, in part, to address that and to have more uniformity with respect to the application of water levels and considering more the impact on the coastal shorelines from those regulations.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. CRIST

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 116-330.

Mr. CRIST. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 48, lines 19-20, insert "harmful algal blooms," after "ocean acidification,".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRIST) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRIST. Mr. Chair, my amendment today is simple. It clarifies that projects to address harmful algal blooms are eligible for priority funding under the climate change adaptation, preparedness, and response program created by the underlying bill.

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Last year, the State of Florida was ravaged by simultaneous outbreaks of red tide and blue-green algae. Floridians across the State were forced to endure threats to their health. Dead fish, dolphins, and Florida's iconic manatees washed up on our beaches in droves, and an awful and inescapable stench drifted inland for miles.

In Florida, our waterways and natural resources are our livelihoods, but these harmful algae blooms threaten that. According to a damage assessment from the Tampa Bay Regional

Planning Council, businesses in the 12 most impacted counties lost over \$130 million in 4 short months, and at least 300 hardworking Floridians lost their jobs as a direct result of these outbreaks.

This is not just a seasonal nuisance. These outbreaks are a threat to Florida's environment and to our very way of life. As our State still struggles to recover from last year's disaster, another red tide outbreak is happening right now.

The reality is that these outbreaks will only get worse as our climate changes and our oceans warm. It is imperative that any program to help prepare our communities for the impacts of climate change also includes initiatives to address harmful algae blooms such as red tides.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the bipartisan sponsors of my amendment: the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY); the gentlewoman from Oregon, Chairwoman BONAMICI; the gentlewoman from Ohio, Chairwoman KAPTUR; and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS). I would also like to thank the Rules Committee for making my amendment in order.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this critical amendment as well as the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, this is, once again, where we have the same situation that the issue and the problem of which the gentleman from Florida speaks is real and it is there. The concept is it is already also being addressed. These are the kinds of programs that already exist to do exactly what the gentleman wishes to do.

Nonetheless, this amendment would authorize a duplicative program that would cost \$114 million if it were actually implemented. But just because we pass the amendment doesn't mean the money is there to implement the program.

So much of the opposition and so many of the complaints that we have been hearing are that there is not enough money appropriated to do it. The \$114 million doesn't exist until there is an appropriation to actually go about that concept.

Here is where the problem lies for all of these amendments that we are going to be hearing for this entire process. The bill is the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act, passed in 1998, which already provides the legal authority and the funding level—not necessarily the appropriation but the legal, authorized funding level—for algae bloom prevention and control.

In addition—in addition to these activities—and they are being conducted by NOAA, USGS, NASA, the Army Corps of Engineers, and EPA—it is the

concept we have been saying all along, this entire concept of this package that we are bringing in here is stuff that is trying to highlight another issue and another problem which may be, in this case, a legitimate issue and problem, but fails to realize it is already covered.

Mr. Chairman, you don't need a duplicative program to do what we are already doing. If you want more money for it, that is another issue, and that doesn't take place in these authorizations. That takes place in appropriations. But we are already doing it.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRIST).

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NUMBER 14 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed House Report 116-330.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 92, after line 23, insert the following:
(3) Collaborations and partnerships between institutions of higher education and Federal agencies help ensure digital data focused on coastal management issues are communicated effectively between such entities.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.

As we have heard today, this bill helps communities like mine on the central coast of California prepare for and respond to climate change, and it does this with scientific data to address coastal and ocean management.

More importantly, this bill establishes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Digital Coast program, a web-based collection of tools, training resources, and data that informs coastal managers on their climate-related decisions.

Now, my amendment will expand that data set, and it will do that by encouraging collaborations and partnerships between higher educational institutions and Federal agencies.

Now, in my district, there are coastal colleges and universities that are pur-

suating cutting-edge research focused on coastal resilience. At the same time, there are Federal agencies like NOAA that are doing innovative work on this very same topic.

My amendment will ensure that there is communication, coordination, and collaboration between academic scholars and the policymakers when it comes to digital data focused on coastal management issues. This will not only improve the relevance and applicability of our Nation's efforts to protect coastal communities, but it will help our Nation gather the evidence it needs and continue being the leader it needs to be when it comes to mitigation and adaptation in dealing with climate change.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although, in all fairness, I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, this adds a finding to it. It doesn't have any cost. This is not a duplicative program because it is a finding, so I support this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MS. MUCARSEL-POWELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in House Report 116-330.

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, line 6, insert "corals," after "submerged aquatic plants."

Page 17, line 18, insert "corals," after "submerged aquatic vegetation,"

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment, which would ensure that corals are included in projects eligible for grants provided for by section 102 of the underlying bill, the Living Shorelines grant program.

Living shorelines are essential for protecting our coastlines from rising sea levels and stronger wave action from intensifying storms.

My district in south Florida benefits greatly from many elements of living shorelines. Mangroves absorb the power of strong waves, protect our coasts from erosion, and store carbon. Our beautiful Everglades provide tremendous flood protection, clean our water, and provide habitats for so many types of wildlife.

Another crucial tool in our natural toolbox is coral reefs, and we must ensure that projects to protect and restore our reefs are eligible for grants.

My district is home to the third largest barrier reef in the world and the only barrier reef in the continental United States. Healthy corals dissipate the force of waves and protect coastlines from damage and erosion. In fact, according to NOAA, healthy coral reefs absorb 97 percent of a wave's energy, providing significant shoreline protection.

Unlike concrete and stone seawalls and breakwaters, coral reefs have a tremendous amount of biodiversity that is unparalleled under the surface. They are the rain forest of the ocean. They are essential for our tourism industry and for our fishing industry, both recreational and commercial.

Our coral reefs are suffering right now under the stressors of today's environment and human activity. We need to take steps wherever we can to protect and restore our reefs.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the support of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, again, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, we, once again, are in the same situation. This is not a bad idea, and it is not a bad concept. In fact, it is such a good concept, we are already doing it.

So, if I quote NOAA in their testimony in our committee, the agency currently provides financial and technical assistance to coastal communities for the use of living shorelines through existing programs. The program already has \$300 million that is going in there, and it is going through those areas, including the Interior, NOAA, Fish and Wildlife, EPA, Science Foundation, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Department of Agriculture.

All of those are providing funds for this very thing, which means it is happening. You don't need to add this language to have it happen, Mr. Chairman, because it already is happening.

By adding the language, I guess, well, you get to add another line in the code, and you can say you passed something. But the bottom line is it still is an unnecessary amendment to an unnecessary bill because the authority and the authorization is already there.

The only thing that might not be there is, once again, you don't think it

is spending enough money, in which case that is an appropriations issue, not an authorization issue.

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

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the concern of my fellow colleague from the other side, but you know the technicalities that we have to deal with when dealing with bureaucratic agencies and governments. So we just need to make sure that we do not exclude such a crucial part of what we are talking about, which is protection for our shorelines.

I just want to mention one more thing, that the annual benefits of coral reefs, including a flood protection barrier for more than 18,000 coastal citizens, actually provide \$1.8 billion worth of coastal infrastructure in the United States in terms of benefits. So, whatever we are going to spend in providing grants to protect our coral reefs, we are going to receive back in benefits.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL).

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MRS. LURIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 26 printed House Report 116-330.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 24, strike "and".

Page 9, line 18, strike the period and insert "; and".

Page 9, line 19, insert "(E) the potential of the project to support resiliency at a military installation or community infrastructure supportive of a military installation (as such terms are defined in section 2391 of title 10, United States Code)."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.

My amendment directs NOAA to consider the potential of proposed living shoreline projects to enhance the resiliency of military installations and the communities that surround them.

Earlier this year, the Department of Defense found that well over half of the highest priority military installations

are or will be at risk of recurrent flooding. The report found that greater Hampton Roads is one of the areas "most vulnerable to flooding" in the entire United States.

Hampton Roads is home to the largest Navy base in the world and installations from every branch of the service. When it floods in coastal Virginia, it is both a local nuisance as well as a threat to our national security.

Coastal Virginians are stepping up to meet this challenge. The cities of Norfolk and Virginia Beach have proposed almost \$1.5 billion in coastal resiliency infrastructure, but Hampton Roads and other coastal localities with military presence cannot bear the cost of sea level rise, severe storms, and recurrent flooding alone.

My amendment will strengthen H.R. 729 by ensuring that NOAA takes into account the crucial role resiliency projects can play in bolstering our national security and our local communities.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I would actually ask to claim the time in opposition, though, once again, I am not really opposed to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, this is one of those elements which, once again, the gentlewoman raises an issue that I think is right, it is good, and it is appropriate; and the idea that we should make sure these considerations take effect is an appropriate thing.

The concept, once again, but the problem is there is nothing that prohibits that from being done, and, indeed, it is being done even as we speak, but you want to reemphasize it.

Once again, we should be taking military consideration into everything we are doing, not just this particular amendment. But it is the right concept there. It is why I am not really opposed to this. It is the right thing to do.

Actually, it is such a right thing to do, we should have been spending our time doing the NDAA, which is much more successful and much more important to the military. That should have been passed months ago. That is how important this particular topic is.

I am not really opposed to it. It is, once again, redundant, and we are already doing that. There is nothing that stops us from doing that.

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

□ 1630

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE).

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chair, I applaud the sponsor of this amendment, my colleague from the beautiful and critical Virginia coast.

Everything she said in her remarks could easily have applied to many, many of our military installations across the country.

Of course, Hampton Roads is critical to our Nation's defense, and so is Joint Base Pearl Harbor, the home of our Air Force and our Navy in the Indo-Pacific, as is Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, the home of our marines in the Indo-Pacific.

My colleague, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, knows full well that our military has actually taken the lead in assessing the realistic consequences of climate change on our military installations across the country. They deserve credit for that. They also need help with that. My colleagues' amendment would provide them that help and will create the partnership that we need to guarantee the continued security and operation of our Nation's key military installations and the family communities that depend on them.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Chair, coastal resiliency projects, such as the Living Shoreline Program, can strengthen our military and the local communities that support them. My amendment will improve H.R. 729 by ensuring that NOAA considers the national security benefits of these projects.

Let me be clear: A vote against this amendment is a vote to turn our backs on our servicemembers and military families, as well as disregard the future of military readiness in our coastal communities.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this critical amendment in the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, let's just say this: In concept once again, regardless of how one votes on this amendment, the issue is still significant. The issue is still being covered. The issue is already being done. There is a redundancy in some elements to it, but it is a redundancy for a good cause.

Mr. Chair, I am not going to vote against it, but, once again, we are doing it. We are doing it already, that is what we are doing with the entire package that we are debating. We are doing it already.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA).

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 29 printed House Report 116-330.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE V—STREAMLINING ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS

SEC. 501. ADDRESSING PERMITS FOR TAKING OF MARINE MAMMALS.

Section 101(a)(5)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(D)) is amended as follows:

(1) In clause (i)—

(A) by striking “citizens of the United States” and inserting “persons”;

(B) by striking “within a specific geographic region”;

(C) by striking “of small numbers”;

(D) by striking “such citizens” and inserting “such persons”; and

(E) by striking “within that region”.

(2) In clause (ii)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking “, and other means of effecting the least practicable impact on such species or stock and its habitat”;

(B) in subclause (III), by striking “requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking by harassment, including” and inserting “efficient and practical requirements pertaining to the monitoring of such taking by harassment while the activity is being conducted and the reporting of such taking, including, as the Secretary determines necessary,”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following: “Any condition imposed pursuant to subclause (I), (II), or (III) may not result in more than a minor change to the specified activity and may not alter the basic design, location, scope, duration, or timing of the specified activity.”

(3) In clause (iii), by striking “receiving an application under this subparagraph” and inserting “an application is accepted or required to be considered complete under subclause (I)(aa), (II)(aa), or (IV) of clause (viii), as applicable,”.

(4) In clause (vi), by striking “a determination of ‘least practicable adverse impact on such species or stock’ under clause (i)(I)” and inserting “conditions imposed under subclause (I), (II), or (III) of clause (ii)”.

(5) By adding at the end the following:

“(viii)(I) The Secretary shall—

“(aa) accept as complete a written request for authorization under this subparagraph for incidental taking described in clause (i), by not later than 45 days after the date of submission of the request; or

“(bb) provide to the requester, by not later than 15 days after the date of submission of the request, a written notice describing any additional information required to complete the request.

“(II) If the Secretary provides notice under subclause (I)(bb), the Secretary shall, by not later than 30 days after the date of submission of the additional information described in the notice—

“(aa) accept the written request for authorization under this subparagraph for incidental taking described in clause (i); or

“(bb) deny the request and provide the requester a written explanation of the reasons for the denial.

“(III) The Secretary may not make a second request for information, request that the requester withdraw and resubmit the request, or otherwise delay a decision on the request.

“(IV) If the Secretary fails to respond to a request for authorization under this subpara-

graph in the manner provided in subclause (I) or (II), the request shall be considered to be complete.

“(ix)(I) At least 90 days before the expiration of any authorization issued under this subparagraph, the holder of such authorization may apply for a one-year extension of such authorization. The Secretary shall grant such extension within 14 days after the date of such request on the same terms and without further review if there has been no substantial change in the activity carried out under such authorization nor in the status of the marine mammal species or stock, as applicable, as reported in the final annual stock assessment reports for such species or stock.

“(II) In subclause (I) the term ‘substantial change’ means a change that prevents the Secretary from making the required findings to issue an authorization under clause (i) with respect to such species or stock.

“(III) The Secretary shall notify the applicant of such substantial changes with specificity and in writing within 14 days after the applicant’s submittal of the extension request.

“(x) If the Secretary fails to make the required findings and, as appropriate, issue the authorization within 120 days after the application is accepted or required to be considered complete under subclause (I)(aa), (II)(aa), or (III) of clause (viii), as applicable, the authorization is deemed to have been issued on the terms stated in the application and without further process or restrictions under this Act.”

SEC. 502. REMOVING DUPLICATIONS.

Section 101(a)(5)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(D)), as amended, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(xi) Any taking of a marine mammal in compliance with an authorization under this subparagraph is exempt from the prohibition on taking in section 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538). Any Federal agency authorizing, funding, or carrying out an action that results in such taking, and any agency action authorizing such taking, is exempt from the requirement to consult regarding potential impacts to marine mammal species or designated critical habitat under section 7(a)(2) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)(2)).”

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 748, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer this amendment to the underlying legislation, H.R. 729, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.

My amendment seeks to provide critical reforms to duplicative, burdensome, and outdated policies that hamper energy exploration and critical coastal restoration. To be clear, coastal restoration is vital to deterring ecosystem degradation and fueling economic sustainability for communities who call this southernmost part of Louisiana home.

The loss of our coastal areas presents an increased threat to safety within residential communities, and it negatively impacts business investments due to the difficulty in obtaining insurance.

Since the 1930s, Louisiana has suffered nearly 1,900 square miles of land

loss, and it is anticipated to lose an additional 4,000-plus, unless Congress acts to loosen the regulations that have delayed critical projects that bolster vulnerable habitats and communities.

Take my home State of Louisiana, for example, which has greatly suffered from overreaching government regulation.

In March of 2017, the Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana announced the Mid-Barataria Sediment Diversion Project was going to be delayed an additional 2 years due to permitting issues. This project is considered the very cornerstone of the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority’s 2017 Coastal Master Plan to mitigate flood risks, restore and protect critical habitats, and ensure Congress is not debating the issue 15 years after the region has been irreparably lost and sunk into the Gulf of Mexico.

In addition, this amendment supports the national security interest of the United States to ensure our men and women in uniform are able to properly train for future missions.

In 2016, a Federal court of appeals revoked the U.S. Navy’s authorization to use sonar for critical national security training because it conflicted with the rules and regulations under the MMPA. To address these delays directly, my amendment simply makes common-sense updates to the MMPA that help increase regulatory efficiency and remove duplicative permitting requirements under Federal law.

For anyone to insinuate that this amendment will destroy protections and result in wetland and species decline is simply untrue. In fact, the reforms made by my amendment would further support coastal habitats and species restoration, U.S. national security interest, and American energy independence.

Mr. Chair, I urge all my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is not a coastal resilience amendment. This amendment has nothing to do with the underlying bill; in fact, it was a miracle that it was ruled germane. This amendment instead is simply an unneeded handout to oil and gas companies that takes us in exactly the wrong direction, not only on climate change, but on the very survival of our oceans.

We all know, and I remind everybody, that this language is the exact language that in past Congresses was included in the other side’s ocean drilling package that would have paved the way for faster permitting of seismic testing and ocean drilling.

Why? Because our oceans marine mammals get in the way of that.

Congress first enacted the Marine Mammal Protection Act over 40 years

ago to protect all marine mammals in response to declines caused by human activities, and it has worked successfully for almost all of those years. The Marine Mammal Protection Act ensures that activities that may result in incidental harm or take of marine mammals are thoroughly reviewed, rather than permitted through the expedited and inadequate process proposed by this bill.

Activities such as seismic air gun testing used for oil and gas exploration, offshore drilling, sonar, and geophysical surveys can all affect marine mammals. And while I sometimes hear the other side falsely claim that these activities have not killed any marine mammals, the best available science for decades has demonstrated that, in fact, there are significant long-term negative impacts on several marine mammal species that do, in fact, cause their death.

This amendment would undermine critical protections under the Marine Mammal Protection Act by striking the conditions required for permitted activities. It would allow for unmitigated incidental harm, that is without the current safeguards that would allow for the, "least practicable impact on such species or stocks," among other things. Is it too much to ask that we require the least practicable impact on such species or stock?

It would further limit mitigation for any incidental losses and requirements for monitoring. These legislative changes would allow industry to continue their activities with oversight of their impacts only if it was, "efficient and practical." Efficient and practical? Let's just give them carte blanche to gut this bill, literally and figuratively.

Lastly, this amendment would waive requirements for take and consultation under the Endangered Species Act, another decades-long cornerstone of our protection of our natural species for any threatened or endangered marine mammals. The ESA has been critical to the recovery of several populations of marine mammals and is needed to protect other species from extinction.

Let's keep the focus where we can focus on a bipartisan solution to climate change as it affects our oceans, our coastlines and our lakes. Let's keep the focus on coastal resilience, on assisting communities, on fostering Federal-State organization partnerships, on living in the present and the future and not in the past on the effects of climate change.

Let's keep that focus there, rather than use this bill, this amendment, to provide a desired handout to an industry that does not or has not demonstrated a true understanding of its impacts on our oceans, an industry that does need to continue to be regulated through strong positive time-tested legislation, such as the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I really appreciate the gentle-

man's zeal, but I want him to know the focus is on the right thing. We are focused here on solving problems.

This is not the first time this legislation has been misunderstood or even mischaracterized. As I stated previously, those who say that this amendment would weaken the effectiveness of certain elements of the Marine Mammal Protection Act resulting in industries involved with offshore areas having unfettered access to conduct activities that are detrimental to marine life is just absolutely not the case.

This amendment would roll back burdensome regulations on companies seeking to do business in offshore areas, but it does it in a very safe and responsible way. The current process is just too burdensome; it is too time-consuming.

Though the MMPA includes statutory deadlines for Federal agencies processing Incidental Harassment Authorization applications, industries operating in offshore areas cite delays that lasts hundreds of days, and that is just simply not acceptable.

Previously, the Government Accountability Office reported on this exact issue. The GAO discovered that the National Marine Fishery Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service failed to meet basic tasks, which included accurately recording application dates and timelines. In addition, the GAO found that some IHA applications sat within these agencies for years. In addition, ESA's list of species recovery efforts have also been hampered or delayed by the current IHA process.

During a previous Water, Power and Ocean Subcommittee hearing on marine mammal predation of ESA-listed salmon species in the Pacific Northwest, the then-regional director of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife testified that, "the conditions associated with the current requirements of Section 120 of the MMPA are challenging and expensive to implement, limited in scope and legal challenges have slowed the progress in reducing impacts to salmon." That is just one species, as an example, but it illustrates the need for this amendment to be adopted to H.R. 721.

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

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close after the gentleman closes, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), our distinguished ranking member.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 1½ minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of UTAH. Mr. Chair, unlike the other amendments that we have had, this is the only one that is added here that actually has had a hearing. It has had a markup, it has

gone through regular order, and it is the only one that is not doing something that is duplicative.

This is a problem that does exist and trying to make it to actually happen. Everything else we have talked about is stuff that is nice, but it is duplicative. It doesn't actually do anything. This is the only one that does something, and it does something in a positive way.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chair, we understand that for some industries interested in the exploitation of our oceans that the Marine Mammal Protection Act is inconvenient. We understand that we ask for limitations on the activities of those industries, which would otherwise not demonstrate any discernible concern for our oceans. And we reject the basic premise that that regulation is not necessary for our oceans.

Our marine mammals deserve our protection, and we have protected them, and we have worked through the give-and-take of legitimate activities in the oceans where they can and should be balanced with impacts on our marine mammals.

So, again, I respectfully submit that this particular proposal, which has been—as the ranking member points out—thoroughly vetted in prior Congresses, although not brought to the floor, can in fact yield a good, solid debate. But we simply reject the position taken.

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

□ 1645

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 116-330 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendments en bloc by Mr. CASE of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. CRIST of Florida.

Amendment No. 14 by Mr. PANETTA of California.

Amendment No. 23 by Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL of Florida.

Amendment No. 26 by Mrs. LURIA of Virginia.

Amendment No. 29 by Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 249, noes 166, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 660]

AYES—249

Adams	Escobar	Levin (CA)
Aguilar	Eshoo	Levin (MI)
Allred	Espallat	Lewis
Axne	Evans	Lipinski
Barragán	Finkenauer	Loebsack
Bass	Fitzpatrick	Lofgren
Beatty	Fletcher	Lowenthal
Bera	Fortenberry	Lowe
Beyer	Foster	Luján
Bishop (GA)	Frankel	Luria
Blumenauer	Fudge	Lynch
Blunt Rochester	Gallego	Malinowski
Bonamici	Garamendi	Maloney
Boyle, Brendan	Garcia (IL)	Carolyn B.
F.	Garcia (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Brindisi	Golden	Mast
Brown (MD)	Gomez	Matsui
Brownley (CA)	Gonzalez (TX)	McBath
Buchanan	Gonzalez-Colón	McCollum
Bustos	(PR)	McEachin
Butterfield	Gottheimer	McGovern
Carbajal	Graves (LA)	McNerney
Cárdenas	Green, Al (TX)	Meeks
Carson (IN)	Grijalva	Meng
Cartwright	Haaland	Mitchell
Case	Harder (CA)	Moolenaar
Casten (IL)	Hastings	Morelle
Castor (FL)	Moulton	Mucarsel-Powell
Castro (TX)	Heck	Murphy (FL)
Chu, Judy	Herrera Beutler	Nadler
Cicilline	Higgins (NY)	Napolitano
Cisneros	Himes	Neal
Clark (MA)	Horn, Kendra S.	Neguse
Clay	Horsford	Norcross
Cleaver	Houlihan	Norton
Clyburn	Hoyer	O'Halleran
Cohen	Huffman	Ocasio-Cortez
Connolly	Huizenga	Omar
Cooper	Hurd (TX)	Pallone
Correa	Jackson Lee	Panetta
Costa	Jayapal	Pappas
Courtney	Jeffries	Pascarell
Cox (CA)	Johnson (GA)	Pascrell
Craig	Johnson (TX)	Payne
Crist	Joyce (OH)	Perlmutter
Crow	Kaptur	Peters
Cuellar	Katko	Peterson
Cunningham	Keating	Phillips
Davids (KS)	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Plaskett
Davis, Danny K.	Khanna	Pocan
Dean	Kildee	Porter
DeFazio	Kilmer	Pressley
DeGette	Kim	Price (NC)
DeLauro	Kind	Quigley
DelBene	King (NY)	Raskin
Delgado	Kirkpatrick	Reed
Demings	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (NY)
DeSaulnier	Richmond	Richmond
Deutch	Lamb	Rose (NY)
Diaz-Balart	Langevin	Rouda
Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
Doggett	Larson (CT)	Ruiz
Doyle, Michael	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger
F.	Lee (CA)	Rush
Engel	Lee (NV)	Ryan

Sablan	Soto
Sánchez	Spanberger
Sarbanes	Speier
Scanlon	Stanton
Shakowsky	Staubert
Schiff	Stefanik
Schneider	Stevens
Schrader	Suozi
Schrier	Swailwell (CA)
Scott (VA)	Takano
Scott, David	Thompson (CA)
Sewell (AL)	Thompson (MS)
Shalala	Titus
Sherman	Tlaib
Sherrill	Tonko
Sires	Torres (CA)
Slotkin	Torres Small
Smith (NJ)	(NM)
Smith (WA)	Trahan

NOES—166

Abraham	Gianforte
Allen	Gibbs
Amash	Gohmert
Amodei	Gonzalez (OH)
Armstrong	Gosar
Arrington	Granger
Babin	Graves (GA)
Bacon	Graves (MO)
Baird	Green (TN)
Balderson	Griffith
Banks	Grothman
Barr	Guest
Bergman	Guthrie
Biggs	Hagedorn
Bilirakis	Harris
Bishop (NC)	Hartzler
Bishop (UT)	Hern, Kevin
Bost	Hice (GA)
Brady	Higgins (LA)
Brooks (AL)	Hill (AR)
Brooks (IN)	Holding
Buck	Hollingsworth
Bucshon	Hudson
Budd	Johnson (LA)
Burchett	Johnson (OH)
Burgess	Johnson (SD)
Byrne	Jordan
Calvert	Kelly (MS)
Carter (GA)	King (IA)
Carter (TX)	Kinzinger
Chabot	Kustoff (TN)
Cheney	LaHood
Cline	LaMalfa
Cloud	Lamborn
Cole	Latta
Collins (GA)	Lesko
Comer	Long
Conaway	Loudermilk
Cook	Lucas
Crawford	Luetkemeyer
Crenshaw	Marchant
Curtis	Marshall
Davidson (OH)	Massie
Davis, Rodney	McAdams
DesJarlais	McCarthy
Duncan	McCaul
Dunn	McClintock
Emmer	McHenry
Estes	McKinley
Ferguson	Meadows
Flores	Miller
Foxx (NC)	Mooney (WV)
Fulcher	Mullin
Gaetz	Murphy (NC)
Gallagher	Newhouse
	Norman

NOT VOTING—21

Lawrence	San Nicolas
Lieu, Ted	Serrano
Meuser	Smucker
Moore	Thompson (PA)
Perry	Wasserman
Radewagen	Schultz
Rooney (FL)	
Rouzer	

□ 1713

Messrs. WALBERG and GROTHMAN changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Chair, I was delayed in arriving to votes due to a personal matter. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 657 and “yea” on rollcall No. 660.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 179, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 661]

AYES—235

Adams	Doyle, Michael	Larsen (WA)
Aguilar	F.	Larson (CT)
Allred	Engel	Lawrence
Axne	Escobar	Lee (CA)
Barragán	Eshoo	Lee (NV)
Bass	Espallat	Levin (CA)
Beatty	Evans	Levin (MI)
Bera	Finkenauer	Lewis
Beyer	Fitzpatrick	Lipinski
Bishop (GA)	Fletcher	Loebsack
Blumenauer	Foster	Lofgren
Blunt Rochester	Frankel	Lowenthal
Bonamici	Fudge	Lowe
Boyle, Brendan	Gallego	Luján
F.	Garamendi	Luria
Brindisi	Garcia (IL)	Lynch
Brown (MD)	Garcia (TX)	Malinowski
Brownley (CA)	Golden	Maloney
Bustos	Gomez	Carolyn B.
Butterfield	Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Carbajal	Gonzalez-Colón	Matsui
Cárdenas	(PR)	McBath
Carson (IN)	Gottheimer	McCollum
Cartwright	Graves (LA)	McEachin
Case	Green, Al (TX)	McGovern
Casten (IL)	Grijalva	McNerney
Castor (FL)	Haaland	Meeks
Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	Meng
Chu, Judy	Harris	Moore
Cicilline	Hastings	Morelle
Cisneros	Hayes	Moulton
Clark (MA)	Heck	Mucarsel-Powell
Clay	Higgins (NY)	Mullin
Cleaver	Himes	Murphy (FL)
Clyburn	Horn, Kendra S.	Nadler
Cohen	Horsford	Napolitano
Connolly	Houlihan	Neal
Cooper	Hoyer	Neguse
Correa	Huffman	Norcross
Costa	Jackson Lee	Norton
Courtney	Jayapal	O'Halleran
Craig	Jeffries	Ocasio-Cortez
Crist	Johnson (TX)	Omar
Crow	Kaptur	Pallone
Cuellar	Katko	Panetta
Cunningham	Keating	Pappas
Davids (KS)	Kelly (IL)	Pascarell
Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Payne
Davis, Danny K.	Khanna	Perlmutter
Dean	Kildee	Peters
DeFazio	Kilmer	Phillips
DeGette	Kim	Pingree
DeLauro	Kind	Plaskett
DelBene	King (IA)	Pocan
Delgado	King (NY)	Pressley
Demings	Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)
DeSaulnier	Krishnamoorthi	Quigley
Deutch	Kuster (NH)	Raskin
Dingell	Lamb	Rice (NY)
Doggett	Langevin	Richmond

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

NOES—179

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

NOT VOTING—22

Aderholt	Kelly (PA)	Rush
Clarke (NY)	Lawson (FL)	San Nicolas
Gabbard	Lieu, Ted	Serrano
Gooden	Meuser	Smucker
Hunter	Perry	Thompson (PA)
Johnson (GA)	Radewagen	Wasserman
Joyce (PA)	Rooney (FL)	Schultz
Keller	Rouda	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1718

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

Stated for:

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 661. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 661.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. CRIST

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRIST) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 297, noes 121, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 662]

AYES—297

Adams	Cunningham	Himes
Aguilar	Davidson (KS)	Hollingsworth
Alred	Davis (CA)	Horn, Kendra S.
Amodei	Davis, Danny K.	Horsford
Axne	Davis, Rodney	Houlahan
Bacon	Dean	Hoyer
Baird	DeFazio	Huffman
Balderson	DeGette	Huizenga
Barragan	DeLauro	Hurd (TX)
Bass	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Beatty	Delgado	Jayapal
Bera	Demings	Jeffries
Bergman	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Beyer	Deutch	Johnson (OH)
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Joyce (OH)
Blumenauer	Doggett	Kaptur
Blunt Rochester	Doyle, Michael	Katko
Bonamici	F.	Keating
Boyle, Brendan	Dunn	Kelly (IL)
F.	Engel	Kennedy
Brindisi	Escobar	Khanna
Brooks (IN)	Eshoo	Kildee
Brown (MD)	Españillat	Kilmer
Brownley (CA)	Evans	Kim
Buchanan	Finkenauer	Kind
Bustos	Fitzpatrick	King (NY)
Butterfield	Fletcher	Kirkpatrick
Calvert	Fortenberry	Krishnamoorthi
Carbajal	Poster	Kuster (NH)
Cárdenas	Frankel	LaHood
Carson (IN)	Fudge	Lamb
Cartwright	Gaetz	Langevin
Case	Gallagher	Larsen (WA)
Casten (IL)	Galleo	Larson (CT)
Castor (FL)	Garamendi	Latta
Castro (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Lawrence
Chu, Judy	Garcia (TX)	Lawson (FL)
Cicilline	Golden	Lee (CA)
Cisneros	Gomez	Lee (NV)
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Levin (CA)
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez (TX)	Levin (MI)
Clay	González-Colón	Lewis
Cleaver	(PR)	Lipinski
Clyburn	Gottheimer	Loeb
Cohen	Graves (LA)	Loeffler
Cole	Green, Al (TX)	Lowenthal
Connolly	Grijalva	Lowey
Cook	Haaland	Lucas
Cooper	Harder (CA)	Luján
Correa	Harris	Luria
Costa	Hastings	Lynch
Courtney	Hayes	Malinowski
Cox (CA)	Heck	Maloney
Craig	Hern, Kevin	Carolyn B.
Crist	Herrera Beutler	Maloney, Sean
Crow	Higgins (LA)	Mast
Cuellar	Higgins (NY)	Matsui

McAdams	Price (NC)	Staubert
McBath	Quigley	Stefanik
McCaul	Raskin	Steil
McCollum	Reed	Steube
McEachin	Rice (NY)	Stevens
McGovern	Richmond	Stivers
McNerney	Riggleman	Suozzi
Meeks	Roby	Swalwell (CA)
Meng	Rogers (AL)	Takano
Mitchell	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (CA)
Moolenaar	Rose (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Moore	Rouda	Titus
Morelle	Roybal-Allard	Tlaib
Moulton	Ruiz	Tonko
Mucarsel-Powell	Ruppersberger	Torres (CA)
Mullin	Rush	Torres Small
Murphy (FL)	Rutherford	(NM)
Nadler	Ryan	Trahan
Napolitano	Sablan	Trone
Neal	Sánchez	Turner
Neguse	Sarbanes	Underwood
Newhouse	Scanlon	Upton
Norcross	Schakowsky	Van Drew
Norton	Schiff	Vargas
O'Halleran	Schneider	Veasey
Ocasio-Cortez	Schrader	Vela
Omar	Schrier	Velázquez
Pallone	Schweikert	Visclosky
Palmer	Scott (VA)	Wagner
Panetta	Scott, David	Walberg
Pappas	Sewell (AL)	Walden
Pascrell	Shalala	Walorski
Payne	Sherman	Waltz
Perlmutter	Sherrill	Waters
Peters	Sires	Watson Coleman
Peterson	Slotkin	Webster (FL)
Phillips	Smith (NJ)	Welch
Pingree	Smith (WA)	Wexton
Plaskett	Soto	
Pocan	Spanberger	Wild
Porter	Spano	Wilson (FL)
Posey	Speier	Yarmuth
Pressley	Stanton	Zeldin

NOES—121

Abraham	Fulcher	Mooney (WV)
Allen	Gianforte	Murphy (NC)
Amash	Gibbs	Norman
Armstrong	Gohmert	Nunes
Arrington	Gosar	Olson
Babin	Granger	Palazzo
Banks	Graves (GA)	Pence
Barr	Graves (MO)	Ratcliffe
Biggs	Green (TN)	Reschenthaler
Bishop (NC)	Griffith	Rice (SC)
Bishop (UT)	Grothman	Roe, David P.
Bost	Guest	Rose, John W.
Brady	Guthrie	Rouzer
Brooks (AL)	Hagedorn	Roy
Buck	Hartzler	Scalise
Bucshon	Hice (GA)	Scott, Austin
Budd	Hill (AR)	Sensenbrenner
Burchett	Holding	Shimkus
Burgess	Hudson	Simpson
Byrne	Johnson (LA)	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	Johnson (SD)	Smith (NE)
Carter (TX)	Jordan	Stewart
Chabot	Kelly (MS)	Taylor
Cheney	King (IA)	Thornberry
Cline	Kinzinger	Timmons
Cloud	Kustoff (TN)	Tipton
Collins (GA)	LaMalfa	Walker
Comer	Lamborn	Watkins
Conaway	Lesko	Weber (TX)
Crawford	Long	Wenstrup
Crenshaw	Loudermilk	Westerman
Curtis	Luetkemeyer	Williams
Davidson (OH)	Marchant	Wilson (SC)
DesJarlais	Marshall	Wittman
Duncan	Massie	Womack
Emmer	McCarthy	Woodall
Estes	McClintock	Wright
Ferguson	McHenry	Yoho
Fleischmann	McKinley	Young
Flores	Meadows	
Foxx (NC)	Miller	

NOT VOTING—18

Aderholt	Lieu, Ted	Serrano
Gabbard	Meuser	Smucker
Gooden	Perry	Thompson (PA)
Hunter	Radewagen	Wasserman
Joyce (PA)	Rodgers (WA)	Schultz
Keller	Rooney (FL)	
Kelly (PA)	San Nicolas	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1722

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
Stated against:
Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, for the record, on the Crist amendment No. 12, rollcall No. 662 I intended to vote “nay.” I mistakenly voted “yea.”

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 389, noes 29, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 663]

AYES—389

Adams	Clay	Fletcher
Aguilar	Cleaver	Fortenberry
Allred	Cloud	Foster
Amodei	Clyburn	Fox (NC)
Armstrong	Cohen	Frankel
Arrington	Cole	Fudge
Axne	Collins (GA)	Fulcher
Bacon	Comer	Gallagher
Baird	Conaway	Galego
Balderson	Connolly	Garamendi
Banks	Cook	Garcia (IL)
Barr	Cooper	Garcia (TX)
Barragán	Correa	Gianforte
Bass	Costa	Gibbs
Beatty	Courtney	Golden
Bera	Cox (CA)	Gomez
Bergman	Craig	Gonzalez (OH)
Beyer	Crawford	Gonzalez (TX)
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	González-Colón
Bishop (GA)	Crist	(PR)
Bishop (UT)	Crow	Gottheimer
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Granger
Blunt Rochester	Cunningham	Graves (LA)
Bonamici	Curtis	Graves (MO)
Bost	Davidson (KS)	Green (TN)
Boyle, Brendan	Davidson (OH)	Green, Al (TX)
F.	Davis (CA)	Grijalva
Brindisi	Davis, Danny K.	Grothman
Brooks (AL)	Davis, Rodney	Guest
Brooks (IN)	Dean	Guthrie
Brown (MD)	DeFazio	Haaland
Brownley (CA)	DeGette	Hagedorn
Buchanan	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Buchson	DelBene	Hartzler
Budd	Delgado	Hastings
Burchett	Demings	Hayes
Bustos	DeSaulnier	Heck
Butterfield	DesJarlais	Hern, Kevin
Byrne	Deuth	Herrera Beutler
Calvert	Diaz-Balart	Higgins (LA)
Carbajal	Dingell	Higgins (NY)
Cárdenas	Doggett	Hill (AR)
Carson (IN)	Doyle, Michael	Himes
Carter (GA)	F.	Holding
Cartwright	Dunn	Hollingsworth
Case	Emmer	Horn, Kendra S.
Casten (IL)	Engel	Horsford
Castor (FL)	Escobar	Houlahan
Castro (TX)	Eshoo	Hoyer
Chabot	Españillat	Hudson
Cheney	Estes	Huffman
Chu, Judy	Evans	Huizenga
Cicilline	Ferguson	Hurd (TX)
Cisneros	Finkenauer	Jackson Lee
Clark (MA)	Fitzpatrick	Jayapal
Clarke (NY)	Fleischmann	Jeffries

Johnson (GA)	Moore	Sensenbrenner
Johnson (LA)	Morelle	Sewell (AL)
Johnson (OH)	Moulton	Sherman
Johnson (SD)	Mucarsel-Powell	Sherrill
Johnson (TX)	Mullin	Shimkus
Jordan	Murphy (FL)	Simpson
Joyce (OH)	Murphy (NC)	Sires
Kaptur	Nadler	Slotkin
Katko	Napolitano	Smith (NE)
Keating	Neal	Smith (NJ)
Kelly (IL)	Neguse	Smith (WA)
Kelly (MS)	Newhouse	Soto
Kennedy	Norcross	Spanberger
Khanna	Norton	Spano
Kildee	Nunes	Speier
Kilmer	O'Halleran	Stanton
Kim	Ocasio-Cortez	Staubert
Kind	Olson	Stefanik
King (NY)	Omar	Steil
Kinziger	Palazzo	Steube
Kirkpatrick	Pallone	Stevens
Krishnamoorthi	Palmer	Stewart
Kuster (NH)	Panetta	Stivers
Kustoff (TN)	Pappas	Suozzi
LaHood	Pascrell	Swalwell (CA)
LaMalfa	Payne	Takano
Lamb	Pence	Taylor
Lamborn	Perlmutter	Thompson (CA)
Langevin	Peters	Thompson (MS)
Larsen (WA)	Peterson	Thornberry
Larson (CT)	Phillips	Timmons
Latta	Pingree	Tipton
Lawrence	Plaskett	Titus
Lawson (FL)	Pocan	Tlaib
Lee (CA)	Porter	Tonko
Lee (NV)	Posey	Torres (CA)
Lesko	Pressley	Torres Small
Levin (CA)	Price (NC)	(NM)
Levin (MI)	Quigley	Trahan
Lewis	Raskin	Trone
Lipinski	Ratcliffe	Turner
Loebsack	Reed	Underwood
Lofgren	Reschenthaler	Upton
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Rice (SC)
Lowe	Rice (SC)	Richmond
Lucas	Richmond	Riggleman
Luetkemeyer	Riggleman	Roby
Lujan	Roby	Rodgers (WA)
Luria	Rodgers (WA)	Roe, David P.
Lynch	Roe, David P.	Rogers (AL)
Malinowski	Rogers (AL)	Rogers (KY)
Maloney,	Rogers (KY)	Rose (NY)
Carolyn B.	Rose (NY)	Rose, John W.
Maloney, Sean	Rose, John W.	Rouda
Marchant	Rouda	Rouzer
Marshall	Rouzer	Roybal-Allard
Mast	Roybal-Allard	Ruiz
Matsui	Ruiz	Ruppersberger
McAdams	Ruppersberger	Rush
McBath	Rush	Rutherford
McCarthy	Rutherford	Ryan
McCaul	Ryan	Sablan
McClintock	Sablan	Sánchez
McCollum	Sánchez	Sarbanes
McEachin	Sarbanes	Scanlone
McGovern	Scanlone	Schakowsky
McHenry	Scanlon	Schiff
McKinley	Schakowsky	Schneider
McNerney	Schiff	Schrader
Meadows	Schneider	Schweikert
Meeks	Schrader	Scott (VA)
Meng	Schweikert	Scott, Austin
Miller	Scott (VA)	Scott, David
Mitchell	Scott, Austin	
Moolenaar	Scott, David	
Mooney (WV)		

NOES—29

Abraham	Cline	King (IA)
Allen	Duncan	Long
Amash	Flores	Loudermilk
Babin	Gaetz	Massie
Biggs	Gohmert	Norman
Bishop (NC)	Gosar	Roy
Brady	Graves (GA)	Smith (MO)
Buck	Griffith	Weber (TX)
Burgess	Harris	Wright
Carter (TX)	Hice (GA)	

NOT VOTING—18

Lieu, Ted	Shalala
Meuser	Smucker
Perry	Thompson (PA)
Radewagen	Wasserman
Rooney (FL)	Schultz
San Nicolas	
Serrano	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1727

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

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MS. MUCARSEL-POWELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 285, noes 134, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 664]

AYES—285

Adams	Davis, Rodney	Huizenga
Aguilar	Dean	Hurd (TX)
Allred	DeFazio	Jackson Lee
Axne	DeGette	Jayapal
Bacon	DeLauro	Jeffries
Barragán	DelBene	Johnson (GA)
Bass	Delgado	Johnson (SD)
Beatty	Demings	Johnson (TX)
Bera	DeSaulnier	Joyce (OH)
Bergman	Deuth	Kaptur
Beyer	Diaz-Balart	Katko
Bilirakis	Dingell	Keating
Bishop (GA)	Doggett	Kelly (IL)
Blumenauer	Doyle, Michael	Kennedy
Blunt Rochester	F.	Khanna
Bonamici	Dunn	Kildee
Boyle, Brendan	Engel	Kilmer
F.	Escobar	Kim
Brindisi	Kind	Kind
Brooks (IN)	Españillat	King (NY)
Brown (MD)	Evans	Kinziger
Brownley (CA)	Finkenauer	Kirkpatrick
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	Krishnamoorthi
Bustos	Fletcher	Kuster (NH)
Butterfield	Fortenberry	Lamb
Carbajal	Foster	Langevin
Cárdenas	Frankel	Larsen (WA)
Carson (IN)	Fudge	Larson (CT)
Carter (GA)	Gaetz	Lawrence
Cartwright	Gallego	Lawson (FL)
Case	Casten (IL)	Lee (CA)
Casten (IL)	Castor (FL)	Lee (NV)
Castor (FL)	Castro (TX)	Levin (CA)
Castro (TX)	Chabot	Levin (MI)
Chabot	Chu, Judy	Lewis
Cheney	Cicilline	Gonzalez (TX)
Chu, Judy	Cisneros	González-Colón
Cicilline	Clark (MA)	(PR)
Cisneros	Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer
Clark (MA)	Clay	Granger
Clarke (NY)	Cleaver	Green, Al (TX)
	Clyburn	Grijalva
	Cohen	Haaland
	Cole	Harder (CA)
	Connolly	Hastings
	Cooper	Hayes
	Correa	Heck
	Costa	Herrera Beutler
	Courtney	Higgins (NY)
	Craig	Himes
	Crist	Holding
	Crow	Hollingsworth
	Cuellar	Horn, Kendra S.
	Cunningham	Horsford
	Davids (KS)	Houlahan
	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
	Davis, Danny K.	Huffman
		McBath
		McCaul
		McCollum
		McEachin
		McGovern
		McHenry
		McNerney

Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond

NOES—134

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Cox (CA)
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores

NOT VOTING—17

Aderholt
Gabbard
Gooden
Hunter
Joyce (PA)
Keller

Kelly (PA)
Lieu, Ted
Meuser
Perry
Radewagen
Rooney (FL)
San Nicolas
Serrano
Smucker
Thompson (PA)
Wasserman
Schultz

Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Yoho

Meadows
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Peterson
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

□ 1730

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

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MRS. LURIA
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 368, noes 51, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 665]

AYES—368

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly
Cook

Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber

NOES—51

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Burchett
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Crawford
Davidson (OH)
Duncan
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Fulcher
Gohmert
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Jordan
King (IA)
LaHood
Long
Loudermilk
Massie
Meadows
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Roy
Smith (MO)
Walker
Weber (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Wright
Yoho

NOT VOTING—17

Aderholt
Gabbard
Gooden
Hunter
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Lieu, Ted
Meuser
Perry
Radewagen
Rooney (FL)
San Nicolas
Serrano
Smucker
Thompson (PA)
Wasserman
Schultz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1734

So the amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 160, noes 259, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 666]

AYES—160

Abraham	González-Colón	Nunes
Allen	(PR)	Olson
Amodoi	Gosar	Palazzo
Armstrong	Granger	Palmer
Arrington	Graves (LA)	Pence
Babin	Graves (MO)	Ratcliffe
Baird	Green (TN)	Reed
Balderson	Griffith	Reschenthaler
Banks	Grothman	Rice (SC)
Barr	Guest	Riggleman
Bergman	Guthrie	Roby
Biggs	Hagedorn	Rodgers (WA)
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Roe, David P.
Bishop (UT)	Hartzler	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hern, Kevin	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Herrera Beutler	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Hice (GA)	Rouzer
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Roy
Bucshon	Hill (AR)	Scalise
Budd	Holding	Schweikert
Burchett	Hollingsworth	Scott, Austin
Burgess	Hudson	Sensenbrenner
Byrne	Huizenga	Shimkus
Calvert	Hurd (TX)	Simpson
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Smith (MO)
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Smith (NE)
Cheney	Johnson (SD)	Spano
Cline	Jordan	Stauber
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Steub
Cole	King (IA)	Steube
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger	Stewart
Comer	Kustoff (TN)	Stivers
Conaway	LaHood	Taylor
Cook	LaMalfa	Thornberry
Crawford	Lamborn	Tipton
Crenshaw	Latta	Wagner
Curtis	Lesko	Walberg
Davidson (OH)	Long	Walden
Davis, Rodney	Loudermilk	Walker
DesJarlais	Lucas	Walorski
Duncan	Luetkemeyer	Watkins
Dunn	Marchant	Weber (TX)
Emmer	Massie	Webster (FL)
Estes	McCarthy	Wenstrup
Ferguson	McClintock	Westerman
Fleischmann	McHenry	Williams
Flores	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Foxx (NC)	Meadows	Wittman
Gallagher	Miller	Womack
Gianforte	Mitchell	Woodall
Gibbs	Moolenaar	Wright
Gohmert	Mooney (WV)	Yoho
Gonzalez (OH)	Mullin	Young
	Newhouse	Zeldin

NOES—259

Adams	Bera	Brindisi
Aguilar	Beyer	Brooks (IN)
Allred	Bilirakis	Brown (MD)
Amash	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Axne	Blumenauer	Buchanan
Bacon	Blunt Rochester	Bustos
Barragán	Bonamici	Butterfield
Bass	Boyle, Brendan	Carbajal
Beatty	F.	Cárdenas

Carson (IN)	Hoyer	Peters
Carter (GA)	Huffman	Peterson
Cartwright	Jackson Lee	Phillips
Case	Jayapal	Pingree
Casten (IL)	Jeffries	Plaskett
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Pocan
Castro (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Porter
Chu, Judy	Joyce (OH)	Posey
Cicilline	Kaptur	Pressley
Cisneros	Katko	Price (NC)
Clark (MA)	Keating	Quigley
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Raskin
Clay	Kennedy	Rice (NY)
Cleaver	Khanna	Richmond
Clyburn	Kildee	Rose (NY)
Cohen	Kilmer	Rouda
Connolly	Kim	Roybal-Allard
Cooper	Kind	Ruiz
Correa	King (NY)	Ruppersberger
Costa	Kirkpatrick	Rush
Courtney	Krishnamoorthi	Rutherford
Cox (CA)	Kuster (NH)	Ryan
Craig	Lamb	Sablan
Crist	Langevin	Sánchez
Crow	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Scanlon
Cunningham	Lawrence	Schakowsky
Dauids (KS)	Lawson (FL)	Schiff
Davis (CA)	Lee (CA)	Schneider
Davis, Danny K.	Lee (NV)	Schrader
Dean	Levin (CA)	Schrier
DeFazio	Levin (MI)	Scott (VA)
DeGette	Lewis	Scott, David
DeLauro	Lipinski	Sewell (AL)
DelBene	Loebsack	Shalala
Delgado	Lofgren	Sherman
Demings	Lowenthal	Sherrill
DeSaulnier	Lowe	Sires
Deutch	Luján	Slotkin
Diaz-Balart	Luria	Smith (NJ)
Dingell	Lynch	Smith (WA)
Doggett	Malinowski	Soto
Doyle, Michael	Maloney,	Spanberger
F.	Carolyn B.	Speier
Engel	Maloney, Sean	Stanton
Escobar	Marshall	Stefanik
Eshoo	Mast	Stevens
Espallat	Matsui	Suozi
Evans	McAdams	Swalwell (CA)
Finkenauer	McBath	Takano
Fitzpatrick	McCaul	Thompson (CA)
Fletcher	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
Fortenberry	McEachin	Timmons
Foster	McGovern	Titus
Frankel	McNerney	Tlaib
Fudge	Meeks	Tonko
Fulcher	Meng	Torres (CA)
Gaetz	Moore	Torres Small
Gallego	Morelle	(NM)
Garamendi	Moulton	Trahan
García (IL)	Mucarsel-Powell	Trone
García (TX)	Murphy (FL)	Turner
Golden	Murphy (NC)	Underwood
Gomez	Nadler	Upton
Gonzalez (TX)	Napolitano	Van Drew
Gottheimer	Neal	Vargas
Graves (GA)	Neguse	Veasey
Green, Al (TX)	Norcross	Vela
Grijalva	Norman	Velázquez
Haaland	Norton	Visclosky
Harder (CA)	O'Halleran	Waltz
Hastings	Ocasio-Cortez	Walters
Hayes	Omar	Watson Coleman
Heck	Pallone	Welch
Higgins (NY)	Panetta	Wexton
Himes	Pappas	Wild
Horn, Kendra S.	Pascrell	Wilson (FL)
Horsford	Payne	Yarmuth
Houlihan	Perlmutter	

NOT VOTING—17

Aderholt	Kelly (PA)	San Nicolas
Gabbard	Lieu, Ted	Serrano
Gooden	Meuser	Smucker
Hunter	Perry	Thompson (PA)
Joyce (PA)	Radewagen	Wasserman
Keller	Rooney (FL)	Schultz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. PAYNE) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1737

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HECK) having assumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 729) to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize grants to Indian Tribes to further achievement of Tribal coastal zone objectives, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 748, he reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any further amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. 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 262, nays 151, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 667]

YEAS—262

Adams	Cisneros	Doggett
Aguilar	Clark (MA)	Doyle, Michael
Allred	Clarke (NY)	F.
Axne	Clay	Engel
Barragán	Cleaver	Escobar
Bass	Clyburn	Eshoo
Beatty	Cohen	Espallat
Bera	Cole	Evans
Bergman	Connolly	Finkenauer
Beyer	Cooper	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (GA)	Correa	Fletcher
Blumenauer	Costa	Fortenberry
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Foster
Bonamici	Cox (CA)	Frankel
Boyle, Brendan	Craig	Fudge
F.	Crist	Gaetz
Brindisi	Crow	Gallego
Brooks (IN)	Cuellar	Garamendi
Brown (MD)	Cunningham	García (IL)
Brownley (CA)	Dauids (KS)	García (TX)
Buchanan	Davis (CA)	Golden
Bustos	Davis, Danny K.	Gomez
Butterfield	Dean	Gonzalez (OH)
Carbajal	DeFazio	Gonzalez (TX)
Cárdenas	DeGette	Gottheimer
Carson (IN)	DeLauro	Green, Al (TX)
Cartwright	DelBene	Grijalva
Case	Delgado	Haaland
Casten (IL)	Demings	Harder (CA)
Castor (FL)	DeSaulnier	Harris
Castro (TX)	Deutch	Hastings
Chu, Judy	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Cicilline	Dingell	Heck

Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsock
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams

NAYS—151

Abraham
Amash
Amodi
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais

McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader

Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood

Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Neal
Stefanik
Steube
Stevens
Stivers
Suoizzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Shalala
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spano
Stell
Stewart

NOT VOTING—17

Aderholt
Allen
Gabbard
Gooden
Hunter
Joyce (PA)

Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walden
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Keller
Kelly (PA)
Lieu, Ted
Meuser
Perry
Rooney (FL)

□ 1747

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the motion to lay on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Himes moves to reconsider the vote on passage of H.R. 729.

MOTION TO TABLE

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to table.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. McCollum moves to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

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

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

Mr. HARRIS. 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.

CELEBRATING HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Human Rights Day.

More than 70 years ago today, the United Nations established the fundamental human rights to be protected for every person in every nation, such as the right to liberty, freedom from slavery, and freedom of opinion.

But there were rights added in 1976 that bear repeating here today: the right to work in just and under favorable conditions, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to an education.

In the last few decades, we have failed to live up to these rights. We

have allowed unions to lose their power and protect worker conditions. We have failed to increase the Federal minimum wage. We have failed to provide funding for higher education.

We need to get these rights back for all Americans. We can regain the high ground in our struggle for human rights.

RECOGNIZING STAFF MEMBER BETTY FORD

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

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a member of my staff and a true servant of Oklahoma, Betty Ford.

Betty has served southeast Oklahoma, working as a congressional field rep for 29 years. She has worked for five different Members of Congress, including myself. At the end of the year, Betty is going to retire.

I know she is looking forward to spending more time with her grandkids and with her kids. While we will definitely miss her, we wish her nothing but the best in her next chapter.

I thank Betty for serving with a servant's heart, and I thank her for all she has done for all of us in Oklahoma.

May God bless her.

END THE USE OF HARMFUL BURN PITS

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, many servicemembers and veterans across the country who have been exposed to military burn pits are becoming ill. Many are dying due to cancers and suffering from severe pulmonary and autoimmune diseases.

We have the chance to end the use of harmful burn pits this week with my two amendments in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

Our military uses burn pits to eliminate dangerous waste, including chemicals, jet fuels, and batteries, which can emit toxic smoke containing carcinogens and particulate matter.

In my district, we tragically lost to pancreatic cancer Jennifer Kepner, a 39-year-old Air Force veteran exposed to burn pits who left behind her husband and two young children.

We must act now for veterans like Jennifer, for their families, and for everyone affected by burn pit exposure.

My provisions in the NDAA require the Department of Defense to submit to Congress an implementation plan to end the use of burn pits and to inform Congress on all locations where burn pits were used.

These amendments are an important step in the comprehensive plan to end the use of burn pits. We must do it now.

□ 1800

REMEMBERING CRAIG HARNEY

(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 remember the life of Mr. Craig Harney, who passed away on November 30 at the age of 65 after battling cancer.

Mr. Harney was a stalwart of Savannah journalism—unbelievably dedicated to his craft at WTOC—and largely responsible for making WTOC the Southeast news leader.

He began at the news station 40 years ago, while a student in college, with a part-time job answering the phone. By the end of his career, he had worked his way up to become WTOC's creative director and, at different points, held nearly every position at the station.

His colleagues remember that he knew how to get to the heart of the story and that he was interested in doing everything he could to help shine a light on what made our community so special. It was this effort and talent that he put into his stories, which made our area a better place to live and exemplified Mr. Harney as a true Savannahian.

His vibrant personality, always meandering throughout our communities in search of stories to highlight, is simply irreplaceable.

My thoughts and prayers will be with his family, friends, and all of his colleagues at WTOC during this most difficult time.

CONGRATULATING SUNNY HILLS HIGH SCHOOL AND ESPERANZA HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate two high schools in my district on their CIF Southern Section football championships.

I offer my sincere congratulations to Sunny Hills High School's Lancers from Fullerton for their win in the CIF Southern Section Division 8 final.

I also want to congratulate the Esperanza High School Aztecs for their win in the CIF Southern Section Division 13 final.

We are all especially proud of both schools for their amazing run through the playoffs. This is both Sunny Hills' and Esperanza's first CIF championships since 1972. Their championships speak to the leadership of their head coaches, Pete Karavedas and Wes Choate, and their respective coaching staffs.

But, more importantly, these championships were possible due to the dedication, commitment, and teamwork of the players. I have no doubt that this is just the beginning of continued success for both programs.

Again, on behalf of the 39th Congressional District, I want to congratulate both Sunny Hills and Esperanza High Schools for two outstanding championship seasons.

HONORING OFFICER KEN FOLEY

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a local police officer, husband, father, and respected community member: Ken Foley.

In 1990, Officer Foley joined the Lakeland Police Department following 8 years with the United States Marine Corps. Last week, on December 4, after 29 years of distinguished service, his career and his life here on this Earth came to an end as he died unexpectedly while on duty.

Police Chief Ruben Garcia shared that Foley was an "everyday first responder and definitely one of our local heroes."

Officer Foley was active in the community, and he knew it well. Lakeland residents flooded social media with anecdotes about Officer Foley's infectious smile, his compassion, and his unique ability to connect with people.

Officers like Ken Foley make me proud of my community and grateful for the daily sacrifices of our first responders.

So, to Officer Foley's family, his friends, and the entire Lakeland Police Department: Our prayers are with you all. May God bless, comfort, and keep you during this difficult time.

MULLICA TOWNSHIP ACES PROGRAM

(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 want to acknowledge the Mullica Township ACES program, a school district initiative in south Jersey. It is an initiative started by Barbara Rheault that provides academic aid and enrichment to students after school hours.

The ACES program started in Mullica Township, south Jersey, 12 years ago thanks to grant funds for a 21st Century Community Learning Center from the New Jersey Department of Education.

This after-school program is vital to south Jersey because it provides after-school care to students that balances academic opportunities and recreational activities. At ACES, students have time to complete their homework and participate in sports or other games and activities, which cultivates both their academic and social development.

ACES also offers additional tutoring, counseling, and health-safety education so every student has access to whatever they need to achieve success.

I thank the ACES program, Barbara Rheault, and the Mullica Township School District for providing this educational experience for our youth. I am proud of them.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. C.O. SIMPKINS, SR.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true Louisiana icon, Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., a doctor, veteran, distinguished public servant, and civil rights leader, who passed away last week.

Doctor Simpkins, a proud native of Mansfield, Louisiana, leaves behind a wonderful legacy of service to his fellow Louisianians: He defended our Nation as a captain in the United States Air Force; he treated our families as a beloved dentist; and he served honorably as a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives.

Dr. Simpkins' greatest impact was unquestionably in the fight for civil rights. He was a friend and contemporary of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King; he was a founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and he was a tireless advocate for freedom, justice, and equality.

Today I am honored to join my colleagues from the Louisiana delegation to introduce legislation to designate a U.S. Post Office in Dr. Simpkins' name in his hometown of Mansfield. It is a small but sincere gesture of appreciation for a good man whose legacy lives on in our Nation, our State, and our communities.

Godspeed, Dr. Simpkins.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LA SALLE HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to congratulate my alma mater, La Salle High School, for winning their fourth Ohio Division II football championship in the last 6 years. They defeated a tough Masillon Washington High School team 34-17.

I was particularly pleased to see La Salle bring home another championship since I played defensive line for the Lancers back in the day, and my brother, Dave, 10 years later, played defensive back.

Congratulations to Coach Pat McLaughlin, his coaching staff, the players, parents, students, and fans. You made the school and all of Cincinnati proud. Lancers roll deep.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to congratulate the Cincinnati Elder Panthers, who had a great season as well but came up just short of winning the Ohio Division I championship.

My nephews, Joey and Mikey Del Prince, played for Elder a few years back.

Don't get too down, guys. You will get them next year. Go Panthers.

THE BLESSINGS OF FREE ENTERPRISE AND CAPITALISM

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, tonight we find ourselves at a crossroads in the history of our great Nation, a nation founded upon the simple, self-evident truth that we are endowed by our Creator "with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

With those words, the Declaration of Independence gave birth to a new nation rooted in the principles of limited government, individual freedom, and the rule of law through self-government, and it set into motion the greatest experiments in human freedom and prosperity the world has ever known. That is largely because our Constitution protected those principles through separation of powers, federalism, and the Bill of Rights.

Just as the Constitution protected political freedom, it also protected our economic freedom and enabled the American people to flourish through entrepreneurship, business, and private enterprise operating in a free market. In short, Mr. Speaker, American capitalism, as enabled by the United States Constitution, has delivered the most free, prosperous, and successful country in the history of the world.

But today, those principles of free enterprise and capitalism are under attack, and that experiment in liberty is threatened by leftwing politicians who are openly embracing socialism, defenders of central planning in the media and in the academy, and even some business leaders who are calling for a redefinition of the purpose of a corporation.

So, today, my colleagues and I, members of the Republican Study Committee, join the debate. We join the debate between staying on the road of capitalism, prosperity, and freedom versus going down a much different path, what Austrian-British economist and philosopher Friedrich August von Hayek called "The Road to Serfdom," in which he spelled out a vivid warning to the socialist intelligentsia in England that an experiment with socialist policies would result in the same disastrous outcomes that had destroyed liberty in Germany and Russia.

The experience of history is clear: Whenever and wherever socialism has been tried and put into place, it has resulted in a loss of individual freedom, economic stagnation, diminished productivity, deprivation and shortages, misery, and death.

Central planning in Germany, Italy, and Japan before World War II and in the Soviet Union and China in the postwar, Cold War era, invariably resulted in soul-destroying and liberty-crushing totalitarianism.

To paraphrase Hayek, fascism, communism, and so-called democratic socialism are merely variants of the same totalitarianism which central control of all economic activity tends to produce.

Socialist Parties may not deliberately aim for a totalitarian regime, but the experience of history teaches us that the unforeseen but inevitable consequences of socialist planning create a state of affairs in which, if the policy is to be pursued, totalitarian forces will get the upper hand.

Economic planning necessarily requires coercion and uses of compulsion upon individuals in ways that deprive them of freedom of choice. As author Charles C. W. Cooke recently wrote, "Socialism Is Not Democratic."

Ascendant elements within the American left are engaged in a sustained attempt to reintroduce and rehabilitate the word "socialism," in part by prepending to it a word that has a much better reputation and an infinitely better historical record: "democratic."

Voters should not be fooled by the rebranding, for there is no sense in which socialism can be made compatible with democracy. At worst, socialism eats democracy and is swiftly transmuted into tyranny and deprivation. But, at best, socialism stamps out individual agency, places civil society into a straight jacket of uniform size, and turns representative government into a chimera.

The U.S. Constitution is crystal clear on the appropriate role of government. And government that it permits is incompatible with and insufficient to sustain socialism.

Just as the individual right to free speech is widely comprehended as part of what we mean by democracy rather than as an unacceptable abridgement of majority rule, so the individual rights protected in property and by markets are necessary to the maintenance of a democratic order in this deeper sense of the word.

In the West, choosing to trade with a person in another country is, itself, a democratic act.

Electing to start a company in your garage with no need for another's imprimatur is, itself, a democratic act.

Banding together to establish a cooperative is, in itself, a democratic act.

Selecting the vendor from which you source your goods and services and choosing which to buy from, it is, itself, a democratic act.

Keeping the lion's share of the fruits of your labor is, itself, a democratic act.

So, when the government steps in with their bayonets and say no, they are, in effect, keeping your choices off the ballot.

Democratic socialism, to me, is about democratic control of every single facet of our life. That is one way of putting it; certainly, another is tyranny.

□ 1815

So during the last 3 years through tax cuts, deregulation, unleashing America's energy and easing restrictions on credit markets by rolling back Dodd-Frank's one-size-fits-all rules, we have witnessed a rebirth of freedom and free enterprise. We have witnessed a reinvigoration of America's first principles and a very fortunate move away from socialism. The result has been an American worker boom, but if we retreat from these hard-fought gains, we will return to the road to serfdom.

The socialist policies of today with populous names like: Medicare For All, the Green New Deal, the Lower Drug Costs Now Act, the Wall Street Tax Act, the Stop Wall Street Looting Act, these pieces of legislation are all a danger to a free society. They are nothing more than central planning schemes that accumulate power in the government at the expense of the people, and in ways that rely on administrative coercion, force and discrimination, and through measures which are entirely incompatible with a free society.

If you think that a transition to socialist policies won't pose a danger to our economy, I would urge you to review the so-called Accountable Capitalism Act, offered by Senator and candidate-for-President, ELIZABETH WARREN.

The bill is a wish list of socialist ideas aimed to shackle government enterprise with government control. The bill would require any company over \$1 billion in revenue to be chartered by the Federal Government and allow the Federal Government to relinquish that charter at any time through opaque rules. The bill gives control to the government to determine who serves on a company's board and whose interests that board must satisfy.

Senator WARREN went so far as to send letters to CEOs of some of America's largest and most successful businesses stating that she, "expects them to support her bill." With this burden of government control over its operations, where is the incentive for business to expand? Where is the incentive for Americans to innovate? Where is the incentive for Americans to risk their capital in entrepreneurship? Where is the incentive to increase revenue or create new jobs?

Presidential candidate, BERNIE SANDERS, said that we should wage a moral and political war against corporate leaders.

The gentlewoman from New York, our colleague, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, called capitalism, "irredeemable."

These arrogant attitudes of our Nation's elected representatives threaten the very principles of limited government and individual freedom on which

our country was founded, and they compromise the path to prosperity that a capitalist system creates.

Tonight, Mr. Speaker, we will explore the extent to which socialism destroys freedom and crushes the human soul, and we will examine how socialism, far from delivering on its promise to help people struggling in poverty, that socialism itself produces poverty. It produces famine and misery and corruption.

And we will also, on the flip side, in contrast, we will examine capitalism and how free enterprise and the benefits that it creates helps individuals and businesses thrive, how it is the American Dream and how pro-growth, free and fair market policies beget innovation, opportunity, and prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleagues, beginning with the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON), my friend and the chairman of the Republican Study Committee, a champion of free enterprise and a proud opponent of socialism.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. I truly thank my friend, Congressman BARR, for hosting this Special Order. I applaud the sentiments that he just shared. I associate myself with them and the conviction that he has. I certainly share it, and I know so many of my colleagues, at least on this side of the aisle, do as well.

In 1923, there was an average, middle-class family man named Roy Otis Martin, who bought a rundown lumber mill in Alexandria, Louisiana. He worked hard. He established it, he expanded it. He ultimately transformed it into one of the largest economic generators for our State.

This is what makes America great. This is true freedom. This is real opportunity. And it is a story that has been repeated so many countless times throughout our Nation's rich history. However, many Americans, particularly our younger generation, seem to be losing hold of these values.

There was a survey that just came out this past March; we all lamented the findings: 49.6 percent—almost 50 percent—of millennials and members of Generation Z responded to this poll and said that they would, “prefer living in a socialist country.” It is shocking.

Just last month, there was another poll that came out. It found that 70 percent of millennials say they are likely to vote socialist; 15 percent of millennials think the world would be a better place if the Soviet Union still existed. Only 57 percent of millennials believe the Declaration of Independence better guarantees freedom and equality over the Communist Manifesto. These are just shocking numbers, and they are really frightening, because it is this mindset that is the antithesis of everything that our Founders fought for.

What do we stand for in America? We stand for core American principles, the principles of individual freedom and limited government and the rule of

law; things like peace through strength, fiscal responsibility, free markets, and human dignity. And those are all of the values that socialism steamrolls. Those are the ideals that this country was founded on, and they have to remain the foundation for everything we do because it is central to our identity.

Unfortunately, now more than ever, there is this false message that has taken root, one that says government is better, that more government is even greater. Most of those running for President in 2020 on the Democrat side of the aisle are promising free healthcare and free education, and some are going as far as actually promising free money to every American on a monthly basis for those who put their trust in the government.

The problem is, the government was never intended to be our savior. Our Founding Fathers built this Republic on strong convictions that every American is entitled to individual freedom and they should never be controlled or owned or dictated to by the government. In fact, Thomas Jefferson said the following during his first inaugural address:

“What more is necessary to make us happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow citizens—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.”

There are two competing visions for America today, and that is the bottom line. The contrast is becoming ever more crystal clear. You simply cannot be for individual freedom and liberty and also be for socialism. Those are mutually exclusive pursuits. You simply can't have both.

Socialism is the antithesis of everything we stand for in America, beginning with our national motto, inscribed right there above the Speaker's head.

Do you know that socialists sneer at the motto “In God we trust?” You know why? Because as social Democrat-turned Communist hero and Soviet Union Premier, Vladimir Lenin, explained in 1905, this is what he wrote: “There is nothing more abominable than religion.” Every socialist is, as a rule, an atheist.

But now is the time for us to articulate with clarity, conviction, and consistency exactly what our Founders stood for, what America is for, who we are, and why we are exceptional.

I close by just thanking, again, the gentleman from Kentucky for putting this Special Order together at such a critical hour in our Nation's history.

And we will continue to fight wholeheartedly against socialism, so that all Americans can have the same opportunity that our forefathers had to turn lumber mills into legacies.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Louisiana

for that stirring story, and I appreciate what he had to say. Every generation in America has had to fight for freedom and fight for free enterprise.

And I am reminded by a couple generations after the Founding Fathers when our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln, in fighting for capitalism freedom said this:

You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot lift the wage earner up by pulling the wage payer down. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred. You cannot build character and courage by taking away people's initiative and independence. You cannot help people permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves. Abraham Lincoln.

And now, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), my friend from the Commonwealth and a great patriot.

Mr. WITTMAN. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for his stout and devout effort to highlight the differences between socialism and capitalism.

Just as you have heard, this really is a stark difference. It really is about what was this Nation founded upon. What was it that our Founding Fathers had in mind that was so important to who we are? What were they doing to escape other systems of government to come here to create what has been and will continue to be the most accommodating and perfect form of government ever created? And why has it survived longer than any other form of government?

It is because it highlights and allows the human spirit to prevail in all situations. And if you look at just what the definition of socialism is, it does, I think—for anybody out there who looks at this—it does give them pause.

If you look at Merriam-Webster, the definition of socialism is: “Any of various economic and political theories advocating collective or governmental ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution of goods.”

So rather than an individual saying: Hey, listen, I have got an idea. I am willing to risk my resources. I am willing to put everything I have into this to succeed under a system of capitalism. Under a system of socialism it would be: No, no, no, sorry. The government is going to be in control of this, and if the government sees this as a good thing, then it will allow it to go forward.

Another definition: “A system of society or group living in which there is no private property.”

Think about that. I want everybody out there to think about this, millennials and otherwise, a system where there is no private property.

Think about what your life would be if there were no private property—your home, your automobile, all this idea of collectivism is the underpinnings of socialism.

Another definition: “A system or condition of society in which the means of production are owned and controlled by the State.”

So if you have a business and you are very good at what you do, just as Mr. JOHNSON pointed out, that business in Louisiana that the man was very good at building a company that met the needs of folks that needed building supplies. Sorry, if it is under socialism, the production there at that company is going to be controlled and owned by the State.

Now, think about that. Think about those elements and what has made this Nation great. This Nation has not been made great by having things under government control. It is the innovation, it is the creation, it is the willingness to take risks by individuals across this Nation that have provided for the Nation we are today, and I believe it is the greatest provider of human needs. In fact, our system of capitalism which operates in a free market system, in what we know as the free enterprise system, is the most productive supplier of human needs and economic justice.

You hear a lot today about economic justice. Oh, my gosh, there has to be economic justice. Economic justice is provided by the will and creativity of individuals in being able to pursue what falls within their realm of talents. How can they take what they have as individuals, whether it is resources or talents and make the most of those? That is what has made our Nation great. That is the system of government that beyond all others has shown through history to be extraordinarily successful.

It has made us the Nation we are today. And it is our job as legislators to point that out, to make sure we enable this system of government to do even more. We look at our economy today, and we understand that government needs to get out of the way. Government needs to be an enabler, government needs to make sure that we allow for the creativity and innovation that again makes this Nation great. It is our job to encourage those businesses to thrive instead of subjecting them to additional regulations.

You know the element of deregulation has been phenomenal. And if you talk to businesses today, they love it because they say, Listen, you unleash that entrepreneurial spirit. You unleash the willingness for us to take a risk. You unleash us being innovators and creators and doing things that otherwise wouldn't be possible under a system of socialism.

We just saw here recently the jobs report. We have a record unemployment rate being at record low levels. We look at employment in all sectors of our society being at record highs. We look at wage growth increasing—all of those things happening under our system of free enterprise.

I will go to Virginia and look at what is happening in Virginia. Virginia was

named as one of the top places to do business in 2019, and it is because the State legislature has enabled businesses to prosper.

□ 1830

They have created the right mix of leveling the playing field through regulation for businesses, not being over regulatory but making sure that we create a fair and level playing field. That is, indeed, the role of government.

That will not happen under a system of socialism where a government is in complete control. That is counter to what made our Nation great.

We know that the proposals being made by the other side that espouse these elements and underpinnings of socialism include things like Medicare for All, which is a taxpayer-funded, government-run healthcare system that, by conservative estimate, would cost tens of trillions of dollars and would force 158 million Americans off their private or employer-based healthcare plans.

As I talked to folks, they said, “Listen, give me the choice. I want that individual liberty and freedom,” that which comes to them under our Constitution. They want to be able to choose. They don't want the government in control. Yet, under socialism, the government is in control.

Other measures that include the Green New Deal and a plan to require taxpayers to subsidize Federal elections put the government in control, the government in the driver's seat.

So, the ability to self-determine, the ability to say, “Listen, there are some things that I can do if the government would just make sure that, in the regulatory realm, they level the playing field, make sure they don't take too much of what I earn in order to run the government,” so that they can, indeed, be successful.

Those are the underpinnings of a successful government, a successful system of free enterprise, a system of capitalism that provides for the needs of citizens of our Nation.

The Green New Deal would dictate what Americans can eat and where they can travel and how they can power their homes and what they can do to make a living and what they can buy and so much more. It controls that.

Again, the idea under the Green New Deal is the government is in control.

Let me tell you, if we are going to be a nation where we have energy independence, where we look at having cleaner air, where we look at making sure that we do things that are environmentally responsible, it is unleashing the innovation and creation that comes to us under a system of free enterprise that will do more than, I argue, any government-dictated system.

So the Green New Deal, saying government is going to mandate this and mandate that, actually, I think, takes us longer to get to the place where we

need to be to make sure that our environment is clean and we are doing the best job possible in using our energy resources.

In total, the cost to the taxpayer is unbelievable: \$93 trillion, or \$600,000 per family, across the Nation. That is not the highest and best provider of human needs, and I understand human needs.

Socialism threatens to destroy the very foundation of our great Republic, the foundation that men and women, since our birth, have fought and died for, that idea. That idea that has made our Nation great and will continue to make our Nation great is an idea about individual liberties and freedoms, that is, unleashing the power of individuals to pursue their dreams, to take their innovative and creative skills and do more.

And they have made this Nation what it is today. It is through this capitalist idea of limited government, of limited regulation, of unlimited opportunity that creates economic prosperity.

As all of us look at where this Nation goes, we ought to be looking at enabling individuals, and the system of capitalism does that.

Our Constitution, the greatest governing document ever put together, is the roadmap for that continued greatness. You won't find anywhere in the Declaration of Independence, anywhere in our U.S. Constitution any mention of any principle of socialism.

You will find throughout that, though, preserving individual liberties and freedoms, making sure that we are meeting the needs of individuals and making sure the government is there to protect those individual liberties and freedoms that we received from our Creator.

That is what has made our Nation great. That is what will continue to make it great. That is what we all need to make sure that we communicate so that we can continue what is and will continue to be the greatest Nation the world has ever known.

I thank Mr. BARR so much for the opportunity this evening to speak about what truly is a contrast between the principles of our Republic that operates within a democracy, that system of capitalism versus socialism, and why we know it has made and will continue to make this Nation great.

Mr. BARR. I thank my friend from Virginia for his passionate defense of free enterprise and illuminating the true cost of socialism, and not just the \$93 trillion price tag that he mentioned, but the true cost, which is the cost of our very freedom by empowering government at the expense of the people.

At this time, to continue our discussion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a true capitalist. Who better to defend the system of capitalism than a man who is, himself, a businessman, an entrepreneur, a risk-taker, a capitalist: my good friend and a terrific member of the Financial Services Committee, Congressman ROGER WILLIAMS.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS).

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BARR for yielding time to me and for being here today with us so we can talk about what really makes this country so great.

I rise today to make the case against socialism because it is not compatible with freedom. If you have got it, they want it. Socialists want the free stuff; capitalists want the good stuff.

Let's look back in history at the divide between those who destroyed human potential and those who empowered others to stand on their own feet and make a difference.

I have created an all-star team tonight. On the socialist all-star team, you will recognize names like Vladimir Lenin, Karl Marx, Hugo Chavez, and Fidel Castro, all proponents of socialism who promised their people would be provided for if small amounts of individual liberty were forfeited.

Instead, they left men, women, and children starving in the streets and stuffed their pockets with money from other people. These failed socialist regimes drove their countries into the ground, some of which have never recovered.

On the capitalist all-star team, you will recognize names like Adam Smith, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, Jack Kemp, Henry Ford, and Donald Trump, all proponents of capitalism who promoted the ideas of individual responsibility and free enterprise.

Now, this team recognized that what sets America apart from the rest of the world is the drive to reach our fullest potential, coupled with a free-market economy.

Risk and reward are a big deal to capitalists. They want a hand up. Guarantees are a big deal to socialists. They want a handout.

Capitalism is about taking responsibility for what you create and making it even greater. We are a nation of opportunity and incentive, and because of those principles, we are a nation of hope, where everyone can benefit.

Capitalists believe in individual integrity and the dignity of reaping reward from hard work. It is the greatest force in the history of our world for lifting people out of poverty, and we must instill this value in future generations.

Now, the version of shiny, progressive socialism that we see touted by Democrats promises equality and prosperity. They sell these lies to everyone, that everyone can succeed if there is a central power regulating fairness. Well, that central power, remember, runs Amtrak and it runs the post office.

Now, fairness could not be further from the truth. The government should never, ever be in the business of picking winners and picking losers.

I serve on the Financial Services Committee, and I ask most witnesses who testify before us if they are a socialist or a capitalist.

Mr. Speaker, can you guess the results?

They are, overwhelmingly, capitalists because, under capitalism, individuals own their work because they are incentivized by greater gain. It is a system that rewards innovation because it maintains demand for the best products and demand for the best price. These ideals translate into the core of the American economy.

Capitalism is the American Dream; socialism is the American scheme.

Neighbor-owned businesses like bakeries, coffee shops, florists, auto repair stores, and boutiques are the lifeblood of our communities. In short, they are simply called Main Street America. And it was built by men and women who wanted to reach for more because, at the end of the day, we inherently possess a desire to dream bigger and to dream bolder.

Socialism doesn't work in our small towns. What is happening in Caracas, Venezuela, is not what we want in Cleburne, Texas.

In the end, socialism fails because it is based on the false promise of certainty. It is a failed system because it is unable to excite the human spirit.

The bottom line is it is a downer. It is a total loser. America will never be a socialist country because the fabric of our Nation is soaked in the moral imperatives of responsibility, pride, and discipline.

In closing, I want to ask this body and the millions of people we represent: Which team do you want to be on? Do you want to be on Ronald Reagan's team, or do you want to be on Fidel Castro's team?

Let's take the days on, not take the days off.

May God bless Texas, my State, and may God continue to bless the land of opportunity, the greatest land in the world, the one we love to call home, the United States of America.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for his terrific statement in defense of the American Dream and capitalism and freedom.

Mr. Speaker, if I could inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 25 minutes remaining.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to recommend a true patriot to his country; a veteran who has served his country; a man, quite frankly, who has fought communism and socialism in Southeast Asia; a great American hero from the great Hoosier State of Indiana, Congressman JIM BAIRD.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to express my thoughts about the rising trend in socialism.

We have seen the effects of socialism, and you need not look very far to see the disastrous results that socialism has brought to countries across the globe.

From the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 to the political and hu-

manitarian crisis unfolding in Venezuela, socialism has brought about mass suffering, human rights violations, and rampant corruption. No other form of government has brought about such tragic results.

Capitalism has stood the test of time, fueled by individual freedom and free market competition. The United States has flourished because of capitalism, becoming the world's largest economy and providing economic opportunity for hundreds of millions of citizens.

We must stand for capitalism. Without it, humanity will recede and our progress will slow.

I call your attention to the thousands of men and women who have served in uniform and some who gave all in an effort to protect the freedoms that we enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, I never thought that I would feel the need to speak out against socialism before this great body, but I will do so so that generations to come will enjoy the same opportunities for prosperity that my generation was afforded.

I thank the gentleman again for this opportunity.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I want to personally thank the Congressman and millions of Americans of his generation and those servicemen and -women who answered the call and served their country and fought to defend our freedom. Future generations of Americans are eternally grateful for his service and sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I look forward to hearing from my good friend from the State of Texas, Congressman JOEY ARRINGTON, who, once again, joins us in defense of freedom and traditional American values of limited government and free enterprise and stands firmly in opposition to the bankruptcy of socialism.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a stalwart when it comes to freedom, a champion of free people, free States, and free markets. And I appreciate my dear friend for hosting this very important and timely discussion to articulate the virtue and the values of freedom.

It is hard to believe we can stand in this great Chamber with any need to distinguish between a free system and a free country and what happens when you lose those freedoms.

□ 1845

America is the most powerful, most prosperous, and most generous nation in the world, and it is because America is the freest nation in the history of the world and on the face of the planet. The quickest way for America to lose her shine, her brilliance, her exceptionalism is for her to lose her freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, when our Founding Fathers were framing the more perfect

union, they made the central determination that our constitutional Republic would limit the Federal Government's role in our lives. They believed that if they limited government, they would unleash the limitless potential of the American people, free people created in the image of God.

While we recognize the challenges of our fallen human condition in any system of government, nothing has been a greater force for good, save and except the love of God, than freedom. Indeed, nothing has elevated and empowered the human spirit in this country and across the globe like the free enterprise system. Over the course of the 20th century, we can see the profound impact of free markets on the lives of Americans.

In 1900, the average life expectancy of Americans was 47 years. By the end of the century, it was 78 years.

At the beginning of the 20th century, 56 percent of American families were considered poor, but by 1967, before the expansion of the American welfare state through the Great Society programs, the number of American families considered poor was only 13 percent.

I would also insert there that we have spent trillions of dollars since the advent of Big Government welfare programs, well-intended, of course, over \$20 trillion since the 1960s. We spend 16 times today what we spent in the 1960s on welfare programs, and we haven't moved the needle a bit. The poverty rate is the same.

If we look at the 20th century alone, we can see that free markets have given Americans the most opportunities, the highest standard of living, and the best quality of life anywhere in the world.

Contrast this with Venezuela, previously one of the wealthiest nations in the hemisphere, blessed with an abundance of oil and gas reserves, which is the basis of their economic prosperity. Today, 82 percent of Venezuelans live in poverty, thanks to the legacy of socialist policies implemented by the late dictator Hugo Chavez and his successor Nicolas Maduro.

Contrast that with what we have been doing recently with President Trump over the last few years and in my first term in the 115th Congress. We have promoted freedom, freer markets, and fairer trade. We have put in place progrowth, free market policies that have unleashed even greater economic potential of these United States. We have seen historic unemployment rates, historic wage increases. We have seen trillions of dollars in wealth created in the stock markets for those who need pensions and 401(k)'s, for folks saving for retirement.

The list is long, but the message is that if you get off the backs and out of the way of our entrepreneurs, our innovators, our risk-takers, they will do what they do best, and that is create opportunities.

But all of these opportunities, this record growth, and these benefits for

American families are at risk. Our country, my dear friend, Mr. BARR, is at an ideological inflection point. We can continue to build on the success and prosperity from free markets, or we can go down the road to serfdom that you mentioned.

I don't think we need to look any further than the poll that Mr. JOHNSON mentioned where 7 in 10 millennials are "somewhat or extremely likely to vote for a socialist candidate." Eighty million strong, and 70 percent of the generation that will make up the largest voting bloc in the next election is leaning toward voting for a socialist, not in Cuba or in Venezuela, right here in the United States of America.

John Adams told us: You will never know how much it cost my generation to preserve your freedom. I hope you will make good use of it.

Folks, right now, we are in grave danger of forsaking the freedoms for which our Founders fought if we go down this ruinous road of socialism. The choice we make as Americans will determine our Nation's identity for the remainder of the 21st century. It is a choice between whether our future will be forged by freedom and faith both in God and in our founding principles, or whether we are going to submit to the rise of socialism and the tyranny of Big Government.

We have to be vigilant and do everything in our power to ensure the arc of the future bends toward freedom, not government control over every aspect of our lives. Only if we do this, only if we protect these precious freedoms, will we give our children and grandchildren the freedoms and opportunities that every generation of Americans has enjoyed.

I thank Mr. BARR for the opportunity to join in this Special Order. I thank him for his intentionality to bring this topic for discussion and for including me.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from the great State of Texas for his vigorous defense of freedom, limited government, and capitalism. I certainly appreciate his words and his friendship.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much remaining time I have.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 16 minutes.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, in the remaining time I have, I want to address a couple of additional topics, one of which is that the defenders of socialism and those who are trying to infect a new generation with the lie of socialism, that it is somehow good for the poor and that it is a system that is targeted to help the poor, this is the greatest, perhaps, of all the lies of socialism.

We talked about the lie of socialism, that it could possibly be democratic. We talked about how it is totally incompatible with democracy. We talked about how it is incompatible with a free society. But so many of the proponents of socialism and central plan-

ning say that we need to address income inequality, that we need more equality, more social justice.

As an author recently pointed out, socialism has been terrible at helping the poor. It has been terrible at helping women advance. It has been terrible for civil liberties. It has been terrible at helping the environment. It has been terrible at attracting immigrants. It has been terrible at attracting immigrants. It has been terrible at tolerating and protecting minorities. It has been terrible at fostering technology, architecture, and art. It has been terrible at producing agriculture. Worst of all, it has been terrible at sharing power and resources.

Indeed, it has done precisely the opposite, creating new ruling classes that are far less adept, far less responsive, and far less responsible than the ones they replaced.

Socialism is good at distributing poverty, sharing poverty, creating and producing poverty. It is the worst possible solution to curing poverty.

My friend from Texas made an allusion to Venezuela and how good of an example that is to illustrate the moral bankruptcy of socialism when actually put into practice.

The Venezuelan President is now a ruthless dictator who has cracked down on free speech, prohibited mass political protests, and confiscated firearms from anyone who is even remotely critical of him. Thirteen percent of the country's population has now fled. Those who have remained have been left so degraded by the government's price controls that they have gone years without toilet paper, meat, and other basic necessities and, as a consequence, have taken to eating zoo animals for sustenance and scouring garbage bags for supplies.

According to the Pharmaceutical Federation of Venezuela, the country is suffering through an 85 percent medicine shortage and a 90 percent shortage of basic medical supplies. The child mortality rate has increased 140 percent.

Ninety percent of Venezuelans now live in poverty. This year, the IMF predicts inflation will hit 10 million percent. All of this is in a country with the world's largest oil supplies, reserves greater than those of the United States by a factor of 10.

Mr. Speaker, Venezuela is the classic example of how socialism doesn't cure poverty. Socialism produces gut-wrenching poverty, misery, deprivation, and shortages, in addition to the lack of liberty that it affords its subjects.

I am certain that my colleagues on the other side, even those who profess an allegiance to socialism, share our goal of lifting up those who are struggling and providing them with security and with an opportunity to live happy, healthy, and prosperous lives.

Those who say they want Medicare for All because they care about the health of people or they want the Green New Deal because they believe in

an environment worthy of our children, I don't question the sincerity. What I fear from my colleagues who advocate these disastrous policies is that they do not fully comprehend that the means they are asking the government to employ to achieve those goals will produce the deprivation, the environmental degradation, and the poverty which they believe can be cured by disrupting market forces.

Indeed, the central planners believe prosperity is best achieved through government intrusion into the market, socialization of industries, and a redistributive model that disincentivizes personal achievement and responsibility.

But tonight, we, the Republican Study Committee, come together in this debate to express that we believe that the best way to achieve economic security and prosperity is to expand opportunities, allow innovation to thrive, and create an environment where hard work pays off. It is not about giving each person an equal piece of the pie. It is about growing the pie as much as possible so that more people may partake.

A growing economy that produces a strong labor market is the best way to lift up people. This administration's current pro-growth economic policies continue to produce blockbuster job creation, higher wages, strong economic growth, and upward mobility, the American Dream.

Last week, we saw another string of positive jobs reports, with unemployment falling to 3.5 percent, a 50-year low. Unemployment for African American males is at a 50-year low of 5.1 percent, and wages continue to grow.

In every category of demographics, people are doing better because they have been liberated through policies that unleash the creative spirit of the American people and free enterprise.

If you care about the poor, if you really care about solving poverty, consider the words of Catholic Priest Robert Sirico, the president and cofounder of the Acton Institute. He sums it up nicely in his book "Defending the Free Market: The Moral Case for a Free Economy." If you want to help the poor, he says, start a business.

Employ people. Give them a job. Allow them to achieve their God-given potential by learning that work means an opportunity for them to realize their God-given potential and help other people through their own labor and their own creativity.

Free markets not only increase economic prosperity in general, but they also provide better standards of living. This concept applies in the United States and in jurisdictions around the world.

There is data to support this idea. Each year, the Cato Institute and the Fraser Institute in Canada copublish, in coordination with 70 think tanks across the world, the "Economic Freedom of the World" report. The report measures economic freedom via five

metrics: the size of government, the legal system and property rights, the soundness of money, the freedom to trade internationally, and the amount of regulation.

The United States ranks in the top five countries for economic freedom while Venezuela ranks dead last. The most recent report finds that the nations in the top quartile of economic freedom had an average per capita GDP of \$36,000 in 2017, compared to \$6,000 for bottom quartile nations.

The poorest 10 percent of citizens in the most economically free nations actually have an income that is two-thirds higher than the average income in the least free nations. In the top quartile of economically free nations, 1.8 percent of the population experiences extreme poverty, compared to 27.2 percent in the least free nations.

If you want to cure poverty, unleash free enterprise.

The benefits of economic freedom do not just apply to wage and employment metrics. Life expectancy in the most economically free nations is 14 years longer than the least economically free nations, and infant mortality is significantly lower.

Medicare for All, is that what you are for? Because if you are for health, you should be for capitalism.

□ 1900

The report also finds that gender equality and political and civil liberties are much higher in nations with high economic freedom than in nations with low economic freedom.

The ill effects of socialism and their impact on the people subjected to it are evident in country after country. Venezuela is the example that I just gave, but there are other examples as well.

We probably don't have time to go through all of these examples, but I do want to just say that it was Winston Churchill who famously said: "Those who fail to learn from history are condemned to repeat it."

That is why, as we debate the merits of capitalism versus socialism in our political discourse today, it is important that we remember history, that we look to past actions of other countries and study their results.

I wanted to get to three case examples—the United Kingdom, India, and Israel—to show their experience with socialism and how disastrous it was for their people, and, when they changed course and they embraced capitalism and freedom, the prosperity that it delivered. We will get to that on another evening.

But suffice it to say that, when you have market-based incentives where you have, by and large, free trade, where you have low regulation, where you have less taxes, where you have people who are able to achieve their potential without undue interference from the government, where you have market forces, you produce more, you become more productive, and you provide for people who need assistance.

The U.S. economy today remains a shining example of how opportunity and ingenuity in a market-based economy with appropriately tailored regulation can drive prosperity for its citizens.

As we said before, unemployment is at a 50-year low. Why would we want to abandon free market economics at a time when the country is benefiting from it?

Industries from technology to energy, to manufacturing, to services, they are booming. We are the leaders in innovation. We have an economy that draws people from around the world who hope to make a better life for themselves.

I will return to the wisdom of Austrian-British economist F. A. Hayek when he said, in a famous warning, that political liberty is not enough: "Even a strong tradition of political liberty is no safeguard if the danger is precisely that new institutions and policies will gradually undermine and destroy that spirit. The consequences can of course be averted if that spirit reasserts itself in time and the people not only throw out the party which has been leading them further and further in the dangerous direction but also recognize the nature of the danger and resolutely change their course."

What that warning says, what he means by that warning is it may not come in the full-on proposal of socialism; it may come in incremental form. But we must abandon those parties that are leading us further and further down the road of serfdom in the dangerous direction away from freedom and more towards central planning, reject it and move back towards freedom.

Alexis de Tocqueville, when he observed early America, warned of the modern welfare state: In a nation that prides itself upon the idea that the people are sovereign, isn't it sad that the modern American left wishes to deprive the people of that very sovereignty—of that very self-government upon which this Nation was founded—and instead impose upon the people an insidious form of servitude to bureaucratic rules upon rules governing their every action and behavior, so much so until the will of the individual is shattered, constantly restrained from acting as he or she normally would in a free state, until the people are reduced to "a flock of timid and industrial animals, of which the government is the shepherd."

Mr. Speaker, I don't think any of us want to go down that road to serfdom. I don't think any of us want to stamp out the freedom and the self-government, the idea that we remain and must continue to be a government only through the consent of the governed.

Tonight, my colleagues and I are defending freedom, defending capitalism, defending free enterprise, defending entrepreneurship, and opposing, vigorously, the corrupt and immoral idea of socialism.

Mr. Speaker, we appeal to the good sense of the American people at this

time in our Nation's history. We appeal to the people that now is the time to reassert the spirit of liberty; to throw out the party of socialism and central planning, the party which is leading America further and further in a dangerous direction with policies like Medicare for All and the Green New Deal; to recognize the danger, and to resolutely change their course to embrace the cause of freedom and free enterprise.

And, Mr. Speaker, for anyone who knows any American who is tempted by the lies of socialism, I ask that they share with them this debate tonight, share with them the truth, share with them the truth that freedom and capitalism is the answer to democracy; it is the answer to upward mobility; it is the answer to poverty; it is the answer to soul-crushing deprivation and shortages, that the true way to care for those who are less fortunate is to give people opportunity and freedom to achieve their God-given potential.

Mr. Speaker, with that, we contend that we will continue this debate until we secure for our children and our posterity the blessings of liberty.

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

SOCIALISM IS ABOUT ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT CONTROL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk a little bit about the border, which is probably the most important issue facing America today as we determine what kind of country we have 10 or 15 years down the road, but I am going to lead off by talking a little bit about the past topic of capitalism versus socialism, because I don't think a lot of people realize exactly what socialism is about.

Socialism is about absolute government control.

People who are socialists want everybody to have to work for the government. Because they control the means of production, they want to determine what we have the right to buy, and they want to determine what we have the ability to invest in.

Obviously, if you have to work for the government, which you have to in socialism, they can determine who gets hired, who gets promoted, what job you get. In other words, they will eventually use that absolute power that comes with being everybody's employer or everybody's regulator to promote you or hire you based upon your feelings, based upon your ideas.

Not long ago, I went to Berlin and I saw the StasiMuseum, where, in the wonderful socialist country of East Germany, the government kept track of how you thought—kind of the way they do in China today—how you thought and if maybe you didn't say

the right things. And maybe if the government becomes anti-Christian or doesn't like your other beliefs, they will miraculously fire you, you can't get the key job, you can't get promoted or whatever. That is why people who like to control lives more frequently become socialists.

You look at the red flags under socialism that existed in the 1930s, and you will see those red flags—at the time, red meant socialism—all were adapted by leaders who liked absolute control of their populations.

So, if anybody out there wants to vote socialism, what they are voting for is to get rid of their freedoms. They are saying: I turn my life over to the government. I want the government to tell me where I can work and what I can do when I am working. I want the government to tell me what I can buy.

And if anybody accumulates wealth, they are saying: I want the government to be able to tell me where I can invest.

That is the mindset of the socialist.

There are fears that someday America may go socialist. Actually, that shouldn't happen, because socialism is unconstitutional under the U.S. Constitution, and any academic who pushes socialism should be aware of that.

If you want to be, I guess it would amount to being a real serf. If you want to be a serf and have the government tell you where you have to work, tell you whether you can be promoted or not, tell you what you can invest in, and tell you what you can buy, you should go to another country, because the people who put together our Constitution, a goal was that we would never become anything like socialism.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, now, let's talk a little bit about what was a major issue that used to be covered by the press, including the conservative press, before we started down the path to this impeachment, and that was the issue that was the primary reason why President Trump was elected: That issue is immigration and who we are going to let in this country.

I don't think it has been well publicized, but just yesterday, we got the information from Border Patrol that they processed 42,000 people trying to come in this country either under asylum or inappropriately during the month of November.

That is down from 45,000 in October, so I suppose you could say we are moving the ball in the right direction. It is down from 145,000 in May.

Of those 42,000, under 5,000 actually got to come in the country. The vast majority who were not let in immediately, thanks to the work of President Trump, are currently being held in Mexico pending hearings.

This is something President Trump has done without any help from the people in this body. He has done it by negotiating with Mexico and negotiating with the triangle countries in Central America. He has reached agree-

ments or is receiving help from Guatemala, from Honduras, from El Salvador, and from Mexico itself.

To a certain extent, through threat of tariffs, he has the Mexican Government patrolling its southern border—not doing that great a job, but they are patrolling their southern border.

He has Central American countries doing what they can to hold on to their current population and allowing countries from which people are seeking asylum to settle in their country, which only makes sense. If you wanted to leave Venezuela, you speak Spanish. It doesn't make any sense that you would come to an English-speaking country. It makes more sense, if you really feel threatened at home, to go to countries like Guatemala and El Salvador and Honduras and Mexico.

So these efforts by President Trump have dropped the number processed from 145,000 down to 42,000 and the number of people being let in our country from over 100,000 to under 5,000 a month.

But it is always possible we are going to have a court decision undoing some of the efforts of President Trump, and, God forbid, it is possible we might have an election and a future President may not agree with the efforts made by President Trump.

So what should this body be doing? We have to remind this body that, right now, we are only two of the 40 wealthiest countries on the globe to allow birthright citizenship.

If somebody went down to the border, it is obvious that women who are near having birth are coming into this country to have children, which would make their children U.S. citizens and would create a situation in which, as a practical matter, they would stay there with them.

We have a situation of chain migration in which people are coming here not because they are qualified to work here, but because they have relatives who are here, and we may be taking people who are not necessarily a good economic bargain for the United States.

We need more ICE beds for single adults to be held right now. It is very difficult for ICE to do their job without these beds. As we are working through appropriations bills, it is time to pass a bill with that in there.

We need more Border Patrol agents. Can you imagine what it is like at night doing the border patrol, finding 20 or 40 or 50 people coming across the border at once, and it is 2 o'clock in the morning and you are the one expected to bring people in? We have to respect our Border Patrol.

We have a huge problem that, under current law, we are encouraging separation of families, and that is not President Trump's fault. He would be happy to change it.

Right now, we have a law in which, if a child comes here from Canada or Mexico, they could be sent back, but children coming from Central America,

Africa, other places in Latin America, we have to let them in the country. That is a horrible thing.

We wouldn't like it if a 15-year-old child left the United States and wound up in Nicaragua or Honduras. We would expect them to be returned to their parents.

We are asking this body to pass a law allowing the United States to return single children to their parents and other countries. The other countries would like it.

It is very arrogant of the United States and arrogant of this body to continue the current system in which a child, unaccompanied by their parents, comes here and we have to keep them.

Right now, under the Flores settlement, we have to stop holding people after 20 days near the border, families with children. It is time that we statutorily change that and allow the holding of people for a longer period of time.

We have to do something with sanctuary cities. We have to do something so that, if people break the law and are being held in prisons and being held in jails, the Federal Government has the ability to remove these people from the country.

For whatever motivation, there are people in this country going down the path of having their city—and including people in this House encouraging cities—not ask people about immigration status and forbidding our immigration service from removing criminals from this country. That is another thing that we ought to be doing now.

□ 1915

Other things that President Trump is trying to do—but he needs a little bit of help here—we currently have illegals in low-income housing. I am not sure we need more low-income housing in this country, but a lot of people feel we do. Right now we have the rather bizarre situation in which people who are here illegally are sitting in low-income housing, while American citizens are on a waiting list, including people like homeless veterans.

I want to point out that President Trump and myself are not anti-immigrant to say this. It recently came to my attention that the number of immigrants sworn in in this country in the last year available is 830,000. Two years prior to that we were under 700,000.

So President Trump has presided over a dramatic increase in the number of people who are coming in this country legally, showing his compassion and understanding that we do need immigrants in this country.

However, it is time Congress stepped to the plate and did what was necessary to rein in out-of-control illegal immigration. So I encourage my colleagues not to forget about this crisis. I encourage the media, particularly the conservative media, not to take their eye off this ball, which will determine what the United States looks like 5 and 10 and 25 years from now.

I realize there are a lot of people who want the media to only focus on immigration, but we cannot forget what is going on in the immigration front.

I yield back the remainder 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 7 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2104

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MORELLE) at 9 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3, LOWER DRUG COSTS NOW ACT OF 2019; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5038, FARM WORKFORCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY S. 1790, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Ms. SHALALA, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-334) on the resolution (H. Res. 758) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3) to establish a fair price negotiation program, protect the Medicare program from excessive price increases, and establish an out-of-pocket maximum for Medicare part D enrollees, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5038) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for terms and conditions for nonimmigrant workers performing agricultural labor or services, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (S. 1790) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ADERHOLT (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for December 9 and today on account of an illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 11, 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:

3241. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; Public Law 97-258; (96 Stat. 926); to the Committee on Appropriations.

3242. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Bruce H. Lindsey, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3243. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Acquisition, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter stating that due to late Service certification memos from the Army, as required by Sec. 2430(d)(4)(A) of title 10, U.S.C. the September 2019 Selected Acquisition Reports have missed the deadline; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3244. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Removal of Transferred OTS Regulations Regarding Deposits (RIN: 3064-AF07) received December 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3245. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report covering the period from July 11 to September 9, 2019 on the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 107-243, Sec. 4(a); (116 Stat. 1501) and 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 102-1, Sec. 3 (as amended by Public Law 106-113, Sec. 1000(a)(7)); (113 Stat. 1501A-422); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3246. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, 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.

3247. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on Burma's Non-Compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention, 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.

3248. A letter from the Deputy Assistant to the President, Director, White House Management and Administration, Acting Director, Office of Management, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the accounting of transactions from the Unanticipated Needs Account for fiscal year 2019, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 108(b); Public Law 95-570, Sec. 2(a); (92 Stat. 2449); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3249. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health

and Human Services, transmitting a notification of a designation of acting officer and a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3250. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting two (2) notifications of a designation of acting officer and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3251. A letter from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for FY 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) and 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3252. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's FY 2019 Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period April 1, 2019 through, September 30, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3253. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Management Directorate, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting notification of a discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3254. A letter from the Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Office of Inspector General's Five-Year Strategic Mission and Diversity and Inclusion Plan for Fiscal Years 2020-2024; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3255. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3256. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress, covering the period from April 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3257. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period April 1, 2019, through, September 30, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3258. A letter from the Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commission's annual Performance and Accountability Report for FY 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.

3259. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, transmitting three (3) notifications of a vacancy, a designation of acting officer, and a discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3260. A letter from the Chair, United States Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, transmitting the Board's Fiscal Year 2109 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3261. A letter from the Director, Office of Worker's Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Annual Report to Congress on the FY 2016, FY 2017, and FY 2018 operations of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 936(b); Public Law 91-173, Sec. 426(b) (as amended by Public Law 107-275, Sec. 2(b)(4)); (116 Stat. 1926) and 33 U.S.C. 942; Mar. 4, 1927, ch. 509, Sec. 42 (as amended by Public Law 104-66, Sec. 1102(b)(1)); (109 Stat. 722); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3262. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Regulatory Capital Rule: Simplifications to the Capital Rule Pursuant to the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996; Revised Effective Date (RIN: 3064-AF18) received December 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3263. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report titled The U.S. Department of Transportation's Status of Actions Addressing the Safety Issue Areas on the NTSB's Most Wanted List, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 1135(e)(1); Public Law 103-272, Sec. 1(d) (as amended by Public Law 111-216, Sec. 202(b)); (124 Stat. 2351); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Ms. SHALALA: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 758. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3) to establish a fair price negotiation program, protect the Medicare program from excessive price increases, and establish an out-of-pocket maximum for Medicare part D enrollees, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5038) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for terms and conditions for nonimmigrant workers performing agricultural labor or services, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (S. 1790) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-334). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 5374. A bill to establish and support advanced geothermal research and development programs at the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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 Ms. GABBARD (for herself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 5375. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the energy credit for certain ocean thermal energy equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mrs. MCBATH):

H.R. 5376. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require a provider of a report to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children to preserve the contents of such report for 180 days, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KIM, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIREN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 5377. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the limitation on deduction of State and local taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 5378. A bill to extend the death gratuity and casualty assistance to survivors of certain deceased graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 5379. A bill to reauthorize the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. CRIST (for himself, Mr. BILLRAKIS, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 5380. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to require the Commissioner of Social Security to enter into agreements with States to share data related to individuals subject to guardianship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS:

H.R. 5381. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the label of a drug to list the country of origin of each of the drug's active ingredients; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 5382. A bill to create a mechanism whereby insulin manufacturers may sell directly to consumers at current net prices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. OMAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. JUDY CHU of California,

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 5383. A bill to reform the process for enforcing the immigration laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. SCALISE, and Mr. RICHMOND):

H.R. 5384. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Crosby Street in Mansfield, Louisiana, as the "Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 5385. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to States and units of local government to deploy and implement gunfire detection and location technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCNERNEY (for himself and Mr. BUCSHON):

H.R. 5386. A bill to amend the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act to require consideration, in certain circumstances, of whether a covered entity or business associate has adequately demonstrated that it had recognized security practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 5387. A bill to require congressional approval for civilian nuclear cooperation under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 5388. A bill to provide that the Secretary of Education may not issue or enforce certain rules that weaken the enforcement of the prohibition of sex discrimination applicable under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NADLER:

H. Res. 755. A resolution impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. WOODALL, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. POCAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. TIMMONS):

H. Res. 756. A resolution implementing the recommendations adopted by the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUSH:

H. Res. 757. A resolution calling for the resignation and disbarment of United States Attorney General William P. Barr, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. Res. 759. A resolution expressing that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Russian Federation interfered in the 2016 United States Presidential election and deliberately spread false information to implicate the Republic of Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

150. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution 577, condemning President Donald J. Trump's Migrant Protection Protocols denying entry to refugees at the Southern border and calling on him to immediately rescind this abhorrent policy that is placing vulnerable people at further risk of harm, and calling on the U.S. Congress to put an end to the Migrant Protection Protocols by defunding the program in its upcoming budget vote before the end of this calendar year; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 5374.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

"The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 5375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The United States Constitution including Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:

H.R. 5376.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution."

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 5377.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 5378.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 5379.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8

By Mr. CRIST:

H.R. 5380.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DESJARLAIS:

H.R. 5381.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 5382.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 5383.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 and 9

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 5384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 5385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

"To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 5386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 5387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 5388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof"

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. BACON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BOST, Mr. BARR, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. WOMACK, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. DUNN, Mr. KATKO,

- Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. SPANO.
 H.R. 230: Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 372: Mr. COSTA.
 H.R. 571: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 584: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 587: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 660: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 816: Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 837: Mr. COMER.
 H.R. 838: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. KIND, and Mrs. WAGNER.
 H.R. 906: Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. BANKS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, and Mr. CHABOT.
 H.R. 913: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 961: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 991: Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 997: Mr. LAMALFA.
 H.R. 1011: Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 1013: Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 1042: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. PALLONE.
 H.R. 1140: Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. JOHN-SON of Georgia.
 H.R. 1161: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H.R. 1173: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
 H.R. 1185: Ms. PLASKETT.
 H.R. 1195: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 1367: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1370: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 1379: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois and Mr. HIMES.
 H.R. 1380: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 1479: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 1488: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 1493: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 1531: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 1570: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
 H.R. 1597: Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
 H.R. 1605: Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 1611: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 1643: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 1730: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 1762: Mr. MEEKS and Mr. HASTINGS.
 H.R. 1840: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H.R. 1878: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
 H.R. 1978: Mr. NADLER, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 2074: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 2079: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.
 H.R. 2167: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 2168: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
 H.R. 2214: Ms. CRAIG.
 H.R. 2261: Mr. HASTINGS.
 H.R. 2463: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 2466: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. ALLRED.
 H.R. 2501: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H.R. 2733: Mr. SIMPSON.
 H.R. 2747: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 2836: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
 H.R. 2850: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
 H.R. 2867: Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 2953: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 2986: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 3068: Mr. NEGUSE and Ms. Velázquez.
 H.R. 3114: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 3121: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 3214: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
 H.R. 3218: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 3248: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 3328: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 3414: Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3446: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 3489: Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 3522: Mr. BRINDISI.
 H.R. 3570: Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 3644: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 3762: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. VELA, Mr. GOODEN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. COX of California.
 H.R. 3775: Mr. KENNEDY.
 H.R. 3794: Mr. KIND and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 3799: Ms. SHALALA.
 H.R. 3879: Mr. RASKIN and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.
 H.R. 3911: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 3937: Mr. HECK.
 H.R. 3957: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 4056: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 4084: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
 H.R. 4086: Mr. BARR.
 H.R. 4092: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 4113: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 4180: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
 H.R. 4189: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 4229: Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H.R. 4236: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 4265: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H.R. 4283: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.
 H.R. 4326: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H.R. 4341: Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 4399: Mr. STEIL and Mr. HUDSON.
 H.R. 4436: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 4438: Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 4482: Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 4691: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H.R. 4811: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
 H.R. 4820: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Okla-homa.
 H.R. 4864: Mr. TRONE, Mr. CUELLAR, and Ms. BASS.
 H.R. 4881: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 4892: Mr. GUEST.
 H.R. 4907: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. LIPIN-SKI.
 H.R. 4913: Mr. RUSH, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 4919: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H.R. 4945: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 4953: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H.R. 4968: Mr. LEVIN of California.
 H.R. 4980: Mr. POSEY.
 H.R. 4996: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 5041: Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. NORTON, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
 H.R. 5050: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 5068: Mr. COSTA.
 H.R. 5092: Mr. BRINDISI.
 H.R. 5117: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. GALLEGO.
 H.R. 5141: Mr. VISCLOSKY and Ms. STEVENS.
 H.R. 5151: Mr. VARGAS.
 H.R. 5173: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. BYRNE.
 H.R. 5175: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
 H.R. 5200: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 5213: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5224: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. BALDERSON.
 H.R. 5231: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 5234: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 5248: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 5255: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 5259: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 5260: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 5266: Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 5289: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
 H.R. 5297: Mr. BIGGS.
 H.R. 5306: Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylva-nia, and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 5342: Mr. ROSE of New York.
 H.R. 5346: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
 H.R. 5349: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
 H.R. 5354: Ms. HAALAND.
 H.R. 5363: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 5372: Mr. KILMER.
 H. Con. Res. 52: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. LANGEVIN.
 H. Res. 33: Ms. PLASKETT.
 H. Res. 69: Mr. COSTA.
 H. Res. 189: Mr. BRINDISI.
 H. Res. 374: Mr. BIGGS and Mr. VAN DREW.
 H. Res. 400: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. RASKIN.
 H. Res. 452: Mr. BERA and Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H. Res. 641: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. LUJÁN.
 H. Res. 678: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
 H. Res. 686: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H. Res. 698: Ms. NORTON.
 H. Res. 720: Ms. NORTON.
 H. Res. 752: Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. ENGEL.

 PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

69. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to a resolution requesting that Congress enact legislation which would prohibit a potential employer from asking an employment applicant to disclose in advance what salary that applicant expects to receive if hired; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

70. Also, a petition of the City Council of Honolulu, HI, relative to Resolution No. 19-209, urging the President of the United States, the United States Congress, and the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security to retain the Filipino World War II Veterans Parole Program; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

71. Also, a petition of the City Council of Honolulu, HI, relative to Resolution No. 19-262, supporting the United Nations treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and welcoming the Golden Rule Peace Boat to Hawaii; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.